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BIOGRAPHY

Current series

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRES-
ENT TIME

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CURRENT
VOLUME B

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

FORD, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Greenfield township, Wayne Co., Mich., July 30, 1863, son of William and Mary (Litogot) Ford. His father, a native of Cork, Ireland, came to America in 1847 and settled on a farm in Wayne county. The son early developed a marked aptitude for mechanics and from the age of twelve, when he saw a self-propelled steam engine, used for operating threshing machines, sawmills, etc., he was keenly interested in engine design, spending his spare time in a small machine shop which he fitted up on the farm. At fifteen he constructed a steam engine which worked successfully. Determined to learn more about the mechanical arts, he spent three years as a machinist's apprentice in Detroit, Mich., first in the shops of James F. Flower & Bros. and later in the Dry Dock Engine Works. As a boy the mechanism of watches appealed to him with such fascination that he became expert as an amateur watch repairer and in Detroit he formulated a plan to manufacture inexpensive watches on a large scale, going so far as to draw plans for the factory. His mind, however, was soon diverted to the problem of self-propelling vehicles and the watch-making scheme was abandoned. After completing his apprenticeship he was employed for a year or two by the Michigan agent of George Westinghouse & Co., Schenectady, N. Y., to set up and repair steam engines manufactured by that company. In 1887–88 he built a small steam car, driven by a one-cylinder engine, but it did not prove successful and was soon abandoned. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Detroit Edison Co. where he won rapid promotion, finally becoming chief engineer. Meanwhile in his own workshop he continued his efforts to construct a self-propelling road vehicle with the result that, in 1892, he successfully completed a small machine, mounted on four bicycle wheels and driven by a two-cylinder gasoline motor, with a crude steering apparatus and a pulley clutch. It was the second gasoline automobile built in America, Charles E. Duryea (q.v.) having the distinction of building the first. Although finished in 1892 it did not run to Mr. Ford's satisfaction until April, 1893, when, on its first public trial, it attained a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. He began work on a second car in 1895 but did not complete it until three years later. By this time the work of other pioneer automobile inventors had begun to attract attention and foreseeing the possibilities of this new form of transportation he determined to apply his energy and talents to its advancement.

Resigning from the Detroit Edison Co. in 1899 he organized the Detroit Automobile Co., taking one-sixth of its stock and becoming chief engineer. It was his ambition to produce a low-priced car within reach of people of moderate means but this idea did not appeal to his associates and in March, 1901, after building and selling some twenty machines, he resigned from the company, which later was reorganized as the Cadillac Automobile Co. In the next fifteen months he designed and built two racing cars, driven by double-opposed engines of four-cylinders, and with one of these defeated Alexander Winton in a notable race, making a mile in 39 1–5 seconds, beating the world's record at that time by seven seconds. Encouraged by this success and the prestige which it gave him, he organized the Ford Motor Co. in 1903, becoming vice-president, general manager and mechanical superintendent of the company and the owner of 25% of its stock. Among the other shareholders were A. Y. Malcomson, a Detroit coal dealer; John S. Gray, who became president; Horace E. and John F. Dodge, (qq.v.) and James Couzens, (q.v.) then a bookkeeper in Mr. Malcomson's coal office. In 1906 Mr. Ford acquired Mr. Malcomson's stock and became the president and controlling owner of the company. Soon after it was organized the Ford Motor Co. was made the defendant in the celebrated Selden patent suit, which after eight years of litigation was decided in favor of the Ford company (for details see Selden, George B., Vol. XX). The company was a success from the outset and under the impetus of its founder's mechanical, organizing and financial genius it developed into what has been described as "the most remarkable industrial establishment ever created in the world's history." During the first year of operation 1708 Ford cars were built and sold but through standardization of manufacturing methods and the employment of labor saving machinery, which Mr. Ford introduced, together with his policy of turning profits back into the

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business, the output mounted rapidly. The low price of the car ($380 for the touring model in 1927), combined with its durability and capacity for hard service, made it the most popular automobile in the world. The peak of production was reached in 1924, when more than 2,000,000 cars, trucks and tractors, or 48 per cent of the total American automobile output, were made in the Ford plants. The 15,000,000th Ford car was produced May 26, 1927. The profits of the business kept pace with the increase in production, reaching the enormous total of $915,000,000 for the period 1904–26. In 1919 Mr. Ford and his son Edsel acquired the interest of the minority stockholders and became the sole owners of the company. In 1927 a new Ford automobile was developed, differing radically in design from the original model, the manufacture of which was discontinued, the change necessitating sweeping alterations in the machinery and equipment of the Ford plants.

The first Ford car differed from other makes of automobiles in that it had only two forward speeds, low and high, the gears being shifted by foot pedal instead of by hand lever. The engine was of the four-cylinder, four-cycle type. A distinctive feature was the magneto which was built on the fly wheel, the magnets revolving and the armature being fixed. It was at first an entirely fabricated machine, the parts being made by other manufacturers on Mr. Ford's designs and the cars assembled in the Ford factory. This practice, however, was gradually abandoned until now most of the parts which enter into the making of the car are manufactured by the company from raw materials which, with the exception of rubber, are in large measure obtained from its own sources of supply, making the company practically a self-contained cycle of industry. The parent plant, situated at Highland Park, a suburb of Detroit, Mich., covers 278 acres, contains 105 acres of floor space under roof and normally employs 40,000 men. Here many of the Ford car parts are made and thence shipped to the assembling and distributing stations at home and abroad. The largest unit in the organization, however, is at Fordson, a Detroit suburb on the River Rouge, which was started in 1916 with an initial purchase of 1000 acres of land. Here a vast industrial community, normally consisting of 70,000 workers, has grown up as the base of the Ford manufacturing operations, comprising a 500,000 h.p. turbo-electric development, blast furnaces, foundry, coke ovens, steel mills, by-products works, factories for manufacturing paper, glass, cement, the motor assembly plant and the plant where the Fordson tractors are manufactured. In addition to the glass plant at Fordson there is a large plate glass factory at Glassmere, near Pittsburgh, Pa., a smaller one at the Highland Park plant and one at St. Paul, Minn. The Ford Motor Co. owns large tracts of iron ore and timber land in northern Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia, and several coal mines, which supply a large portion of the raw materials consumed by the Ford plants and the fuel necessary to operate them. In order to provide prompt and sure means of transportation for the products of his plants, as well as to have ready access to his coal and timber lands in Kentucky and West Virginia, Mr. Ford purchased in 1920 the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, 454 miles in length. New equipment, Ford methods of factory management, a reduction in personnel and increased wages for all employees, soon converted the road, which had never paid a dividend, into a revenue producing property. It was subsequently electrified the entire distance. The Ford Motor Co. maintains a fleet of steamers on the Great Lakes and a number of ocean-going vessels.

The range of its varied activities was extended in 1925 to the manufacture of passenger and cargo carrying all-metal airplanes, through the purchase of the Stout Metal Airplane Co., of Detroit and in that year it established the first commercial air lines in America between Detroit and Chicago, and Detroit and Cleveland, on which the Ford planes have made an extraordinary record for regularity and safety of service. Early in 1926 a third line was established between Detroit and Buffalo, N. Y. In 1927 the Ford Motor Company employed directly 200,000 people and indirectly 400,000 more. It had 8,450 dealers and 22,000 service stations throughout the United States, and 3,800 dealers and 7,000 service stations abroad. Its yearly payroll aggregated $250,000,000. It operated thirty-three branches in the United States and had twenty-eight plants and associated companies in foreign countries, including continental Europe, South America, Asia and Africa.

Chief among the factors which have contributed to the phenomenal success of the Ford Motor Co. is Henry Ford's genius for developing systematic and highly organized methods of production. Every Ford plant is a model of efficiency, with machinery substituted for man power wherever possible and all waste of time, labor or material eliminated. The manufacture of a Ford car resembles the easy, uninterrupted confluence of many streams from widely separated sources, each part taking shape, in its own department and all flowing together into the complete car. In all manufacturing plants, each department contains all the necessary machinery to complete every operation on each part it produces. A rough forging or casting, is started at one point in a certain department and after passing through the machines doing the required operations leaves the department in a finished condition ready to take its proper place in the car. Chutes, conveyors, and endless belts are freely used to save time, trucking expense and loss of material. In the assembly department, the first units (axles and frame) are brought together on a chain conveyor, moving at a uniform speed and in their progress on the conveyor, meet the other units each in charge of a workman, who delivers only his own part, until a complete chassis emerges. The Ford Company exemplifies in a high degree the application of so called "mass production" which Mr. Ford describes as "the focusing upon a manufacturing project of the principles of power, accuracy, economy, system, continuity and speed, enabling the workers to earn more and thus to have more." Its cardinal purpose is to transfer the physical load from the men to the machines, and the mental load from men in production to men in designing. The motor industry is credited with bringing mass production to experimental success and by general consent the Ford Motor Co. is regarded as having pioneered in the largest development of the method under a single management. Mr. Ford's amazing business achievement is due to his genius for efficiency, which is not confined to methods

and machinery but applies also to men, and the relations established by the company with its employees and its general labor policies constitute one of the most notable and significant developments in recent industrial history. In January, 1914, the Ford Motor Co. voluntarily established a minimum daily wage of $5 (later increased to $6) for every man in its employ, reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight a day and introduced a profit sharing plan which has resulted in a distribution of sums ranging from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000 annually among employees. In 1926 the company announced the adoption of the five-day week. An incidental effect of the new policy was the elimination of a heavy labor turn-over which previously had been a serious barrier to efficient and successful operation. The company also maintains the Ford English school for foreign employees and a trade school for instruction in the manual arts. Starting with six boys and one instructor, the trade school has grown in ten years to an enrollment of 1800 boys and 125 instructors. The health of the workers is the special care of a large and thoroughly equipped free medical department and a legal department furnishes free advice and assistance in such matters as the inspection of contracts, appraisement of property values, and examination of property titles. According to Mr. Ford this is not in any sense an attempt at paternalism, but is solely to obtain greater efficiency in his automobile factory. Although no longer president, being succeeded in that office in 1919 by his son, Edsel, he has continued to be the directing genius of the company and exercises close supervision over its affairs.

On numerous occasions his outside activities have brought him prominently before the public. In 1915 he attracted world-wide attention by chartering a ship and conducting to Europe a party of so-called "pacifists" for the purpose of organizing a conference of peace advocates to influence the belligerent governments to bring the World war to an end. The ship sailed from New York, Dec. 4, 1915 with more than 100 passengers, including Dr. Charles F. Aked, Jane Addams, Mme. Rosika Schwimmer and representatives of various American peace societies and newspaper men. Although he returned home after the party reached Norway, the others proceeded through Sweden, Denmark and Germany to The Hague, where a conference of delegates from various countries was held, but without effect on the conflict. The "Ford peace ship" provoked an avalanche of criticism and ridicule, both in the United States and in Europe, but Mr. Ford's earnestness and sincerity were not questioned and by the advocates of peace it was characterized as one of the finest incidents of the World war. Notwithstanding his deep seated aversion to war, he responded loyally to this country's call to service, his manufacturing facilities being devoted to producing Liberty motors, ambulances, caissons, submarine chasers, tanks and helmets. He gave a notable exhibition of his business sagacity in the winter of 1920–21 when the economic depression and financial exigency growing out of the World war brought about a general curtailment of industrial activity. With large sums of money tied up in raw materials, and facing the necessity of meeting notes for $33,000,000 negotiated in 1919 when the minority stock holdings were purchased, it was believed in financial circles that the Ford Motor Co. would require outside assistance. He refused the offer of a large loan made by New York bankers on terms which would have given them a voice in the company's management, and by closing the Detroit plant for two months, turning $25,000,000 worth of stock material into cash, collecting $28,000,000 on goods in transit, and effecting drastic economies in every department, met all obligations and emerged from the crisis completely triumphant. Soon afterward the Lincoln Motor Co. went into the hands of receivers. Through his personal friendship with Henry M. Leland, its founder and president, Mr. Ford was induced to take over the company, thereby averting the sale of the property at auction. He paid $8,000,000 for the stock and by applying Ford efficiency methods to the operation of the plant soon placed the business on a sound financial basis and gave the Lincoln car a place of assured leadership in the automobile field.

In 1921, on the initiative of the war department, Mr. Ford submitted an offer to take over and operate the government power and nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., a war project on which some $87,000,000 from the public treasury had been spent. He offered to lease the property for a period of 100 years if the government would complete Wilson Dam, build a second proposed dam, and equip both with turbines and electric generators capable of producing 850,000 h.p., or to purchase Muscle Shoals outright for $5,000,000 and manufacture fertilizer for farm use with a limit of eight per cent on his profits. The opposition of fertilizer, waterpower, financial, railroad and other interests which his proposals encountered so delayed action upon it that it was finally withdrawn. Mr. Ford was the Democratic candidate for U. S. senator against Truman H. Newberry in 1918. Newberry was elected but resigned later following a senatorial investigation which revealed that large sums of money had been expended to secure his election.

Since 1918 he has been president of the Dearborn Publishing Co., publishers of the Dearborn "Independent," a weekly journal which was regarded as his organ of opinion. It attracted attention by a series of articles antagonistic to the Jewish race which were afterwards reissued in pamphlet form under the title "The International Jew." They were the cause of a libel suit for $200,000 brought against the "Independent" by Herman Bernstein, editor of the "Jewish Tribune" in 1923 and a libel suit for $1,000,000 against Mr. Ford by Aaron Sapiro in 1927. Following a mistrial of the latter, Mr. Ford made a public retraction and apology, both suits were settled out of court and the "Independent" thereafter was issued as a house organ for the Ford industries. In collaboration with Samuel Crowther he wrote "My Life and Works" (1922) and "Today and Tomorrow" (1926). He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Automobile Club of America and Detroit board of commerce.

Henry Ford's rise to fame as one of the world's leading captains of industry has not been accomplished without criticism and ridicule but he nevertheless stands out as the only American multi-millionaire whose success has not incited charges of profiteering, of questionable financial methods, and of crushing weaker competitors. He has not given large sums for

philanthropic purposes, yet he operates the Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit, which he built at a cost of $7,500,000 and he makes it a practice to give employment to the disabled, infirm and aged. His theory is that, by such methods as these and by using his profits to expand his business and provide lucrative employment for additional thousands of men, he can best fulfill his duty to society. For years Mr. Ford's hobby has been farming and the care and conservation of wild life, particularly birds. At Dearborn, Mich., he has an estate of more than 9,000 acres, including his birthplace, where he maintains an extensive herd of dairy cattle and has built numerous houses and feeding places for birds; in 1914 he brought to America 400 English song birds of six species and he has been active in securing legislation both in the United States and Canada for the protection of wild birds. In 1923 he purchased the "Wayside Inn" at South Sudbury, Mass., made famous by Longfellow's "Tales," restored it and the surrounding neighborhood to their original condition and turned it into a historic museum. Later he purchased Botsford Tavern, an old road house near Detroit and restored it for the same purpose. He was married April 11, 1888, to Clara J., daughter of Melvin S. Bryant of Wayne county, Mich., and their only child is Edsel B. Ford.

GARLAND, Hamlin, author, was born on a farm at West Salem, Wis., Sept. 14, 1860, son of Richard Hayes and Isabelle (McClintock) Garland, of New England and Scotch ancestry. His father, a native of Maine, was one of the pioneer farmers of the west, and (as described by William Dean Howells) was "among the most typical and the most characteristic of those who came out to plant New England beside and beyond the Mississippi." The family moved from Wisconsin to Iowa in the son's boyhood and he attended the Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Ia., from 1876 to 1881, broken by intervals of farm work. He devoted three years to the rigors of farm life and in 1884 went to Boston to qualify as a teacher of literature, for which he felt he had a special bent. In Boston he attended university lectures, read at the public library and taught private classes in English and American literature. He began his literary career at this time, writing several vivid sketches of boy life on an Iowa farm, which were accepted by a New York editor. Visiting his old home in Iowa, and his father's farm in South Dakota, he was deeply impressed by the loneliness, hardships and drudgery of western farm life. He saw the problems involved from a new angle, a perspective derived from his life in Boston, and presented them in a series of stories written in 1887–88 which later were published as "Main Travelled Roads," in two volumes, (1890–98). He wrote with the zeal, intensity and convictions of a social reformer, upholding and propagating the doctrines of Henry George and the single tax as a means for improving the lot of the farmer. In 1891 and 1892 he published several volumes of fiction and in 1893 was able to purchase a small homestead at his birthplace. He brought his parents to this comfortable home and changed his literary headquarters from Boston to Chicago in order to be within easy reach of his aging mother and to be near the western field in which he was a literary pioneer. In quest of backgrounds, settings and characterization he spent a part of each summer in the Rocky mountain regions of Montana and Colorado where he gathered a wealth of inspiring material. In 1898, after two years spent in writing a biography of Pres. U. S. Grant, he joined the gold rush to the Klondike with a school-boy friend and led a pack-train of seven ponies over the Telegraph trail, almost 1,000 miles long, spending eighty days in the wilderness. Out of this rigorous experience came "The Long Trail" (1907) and many poems written on saddle or in camp. His "Captain of the Gray Horse Troop" (1902) resulted from his first-hand study of life on the various Indian reservations of the northwest. "Hesper" (1903), which followed, grew from his contact with the Cripple Creek miners' war of 1894. His other books are "Jason Edwards" (1891); "A Little Norsk" (1891); "Prairie Folks" (1892); "A Spoil of Office" (1892); "A Member of the Third House" (1892); a volume of essays "Crumbling Idols" (1893); "Prairie Songs" (1894); "Rose of Dutchers Coolly" (1895); "Wayside Courtships" (1897); "Ulysses Grant, His Life and Character" (1898); "The Spirit of Sweetwater" (1898); "The Trail of the Gold Seekers" (1899); "Boy Life on the Prairie" (1899); "The Eagle's Heart" (1900); "Her Mountain Lover" (1901); "Light of the Star" (1904); "Tyranny of the Dark" (1905); "Money Magic" (1907), a story of a gambler's life; "Boy Life on the Prairie" (1907), based upon his early delineations of farming in Iowa; "The Shadow World" (1908); "The Forester's Daughter" (1908); "Cavanagh, Forest Ranger" (1909); "Victor Olnee's Discipline" (1911); "They of the High Trails" (1912), stories of the Rocky mountains; "Other Main Travelled Roads" (1913); "A Son of the Middle Border" (1917), autobiographical; "A Daughter of the Middle Border" (1921), which won the Pulitzer prize for the best biography of that year; "The Book of the American Indian" (1923), a volume of short stories dealing with the Indian as a pioneer, and "The Trail-Makers of the Middle Border" (1926), which is, in truth, a preface to "A Son of the Middle Border." His fiction has been founded mainly on the westward migration following the civil war, usually with an underlying sociological motive. He deals consistently with the land and people he knew best, the life he lived on his father's farms in Wisconsin and Iowa. From the outset his work marked him as a relentless "veritist," a word he early coined to define his attitude to his art. In thus disdaining the use of factitious and meretricious aids to color and romanticize the West, Hamlin Garland stood apart in almost solitary distinction from many writers of the western school who resorted to such devices as baits to popularity. He preferred to grasp the serious, elemental things, the frequent futilities of endeavor and endurance, the soul of the soil and of its tiller, writing with a fidelity to atmosphere and detail that mirrored his scenes as vividly as a painting. While in Chicago Mr. Garland originated, and was first president of the Cliff Dwellers, one of the leading artistic and literary clubs of the West. He was one of the organizers of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and is a director of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. In 1926 the University of Wisconsin conferred on him the honorary degree of Litt.D. He was

married, Nov. 18, 1899, to Zulime, daughter of Don Carlos Taft, of Chicago, and a sister of Lorado Taft (q.v.), the sculptor, and has two children, Mary Isabel and Constance Hamlin.

ANGELL, James Rowland, fourteenth president of Yale University (1921——), was born at Burlington, Vt., May 8, 1869, son of James Burrill and Sarah Swope (Caswell) Angell, and a descendant of Thomas Angell, who emigrated from England with Roger Williams in 1631 and settled in Providence, R. I. From Thomas and his wife Alice Ashton the line descends through their son John and his wife Ruth Field; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Brown; their son Jeremiah and his wife Mary Mathewson; their son Andrew and his wife Tabitha Harris; their son Charles and his wife Olive Aldrich; and their son Andrew and his wife Amy Aldrich, who were the grandparents of James Rowland Angell. His father (q.v.) was professor in Brown University; editor of the Providence "Journal;" president successively of the universities of Vermont and Michigan and U. S. minister to China and Turkey; his mother was a daughter of Alexis Caswell (q.v.), president of Brown University. He received the degree of A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1890, and that of A.M. the following year in psychology, economics and American history. After taking also a master's degree in 1892 at Harvard, where he came under the influence of William James in his advanced studies in psychology, he continued his post-graduate work in Europe, chiefly at the universities of Berlin and Halle, also studying at Vienna, Paris and Leipzig. In 1893 he received a call to the University of Minnesota as instructor in philosophy. A year later he joined Prof. John Dewey at the University of Chicago as assistant professor in philosophy and psychology, and in 1904 became full professor and head of a special department of psychology then established. For fourteen years he took little part in general faculty activities, devoting his time throughout that period almost solely to psychology. He published a textbook thereon that was widely used as combining scientific methods and a feeling for literary values, and specialized in reaction phenomena, the bodily results of affective stimuli and the localization of sound. His administrative work began in 1908, when he accepted the office of dean of the senior colleges at the University of Chicago. In 1911 he became dean of the faculties, a post that entailed various responsible executive functions relating to problems of undergraduate scholarship and activities and conferences thereon with faculty colleagues. In 1914 Dean Angell was selected as American exchange professor at the Sorbonne, Paris, and in 1915 as special lecturer on psychology at Columbia. In the World war period his services were enlisted by the government as a member of the preliminary psychology committee of the surgeon-general, U. S. A. and committees of the adj't.-general on classification of personnel and on education and special training. The protracted absence of Pres. Judson of the University of Chicago led to his designation as vice-president, and as such he bore the responsibilities of administering the institution in 1918–19. While in Chicago he also served for a period as president of the university settlement. After the war he continued his work for the National Research Council as its chairman for one year (1919–20), then became president of the Carnegie Corporation. Dr. Angell was elected president of Yale University in succession to Arthur T. Hadley in 1921, the trustees selecting him for his high scholarship, broad educational and administrative experience, deep interest in American social problems and sympathetic understanding of undergraduate life. The first president of Yale since 1766 who was not a graduate of the university, he brought to his functions a comprehensive grasp of the cultural needs of the time, derived from a collegiate training at a Western state institution, diverse professional activities extending over twenty-six years at the University of Chicago, a private foundation whose aims and policies are broadly identical with those of Columbia University, and a thorough familiarity with Eastern and Western educational ideals. With the first year of his incumbency at Yale the enrollment of the freshman class began to increase largely, following the establishment of a special faculty to study freshman problems, and changes were made in entrance requirements to make them more flexible. Six additional chairs were endowed in 1921–22 as Sterling professorships and the Sterling chemistry laboratory was opened the latter year. In 1923 the faculties of Yale College, Sheffield Scientific School and of the Common Freshman Year, which had previously been entirely separate, were organized into a general undergraduate faculty to deal with such problems as concerned two or more of these subdivisions of the university. The same year the Sterling Hall of Medicine was dedicated, the Sage Hall of Forestry erected, and a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation enabled the establishment of a school of nursing. In 1924 the new building for the Peabody Museum was dedicated; the Institute of Psychology established through funds donated by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; four additional Sterling professorships were created in English literature, religious education, bibliography, and ancient history and classical archaeology respectively; and a gift from Edward S. Harkness provided for a university theatre and a department of the drama in the school of fine arts, which in 1925 also benefited by an appropriation of $150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to afford facilities for advanced instruction in the history of art. In 1926 anonymous gifts of $1,000,000 enabled the construction of an art museum; the trustees of the Sterling estate provided for the erection of a memorial library, to house 5,000,000 volumes; a gift from the Harkness family was applied to a new structure, the William L. Harkness Educational Building, to include thirty-three offices for the faculty and classrooms; $1,000,000 came from the family of Charles W. Bingham, half of which was utilized for a new dormitory; two new dormitories were completed, one in memory of Edwin McClellan of the class of '84, erected by his widow, and the other from special building funds given to the university, and funds were provided by graduates for a fitting memorial to Yale men who fell in the World war in the form of an imposing Greek colonnade, which was dedicated by Pres. Angell in 1927. A further gift has been made by the trustees of the Sterling estate for a residential hall for the school of law to cost some $3,500,000, which will enable the university, proceeding on its principle of a limited attendance, to afford a highly selected

group of law students facilities of study such as have not hitherto been available in the United States. Up to 1927 the university consisted of Yale College, the Sheffield School and the common freshman year division for undergraduates, and schools for graduates, medicine, divinity, law, fine arts, music, forestry and nursing, with a student roll of 5013, a faculty of 1039, and a total endowment of $45,603,713. University athletics were also developed under Pres. Angell by the appointment of a central directing head so that sports could be coordinated and broadened. A lover of sport since his own undergraduate days when he excelled in baseball and tennis, he sought to interest the students in the games they would play after they left college. A university, in his view, ought to produce a body of men physically fit rather than a group of acrobatic prodigies, so that a collegian's relation to sport should be that of an amateur for whom sport had its place in a vigorous and well-rounded life, not that of the professional for whom it excluded or dwarfed other interests. His conception of education admits of a similar conciseness in his defining it as a companion, in that it should make a man more at home with himself and give him something to live with, besides, as William James said, enabling him to recognize a good man when he meets one. Pres. Angell's published writings, which belong to his teaching period as a psychologist, are, besides many monographs in scientific journals, "Psychology" (1904, 4th edition, 1908); "Chapters from Modern Psychology" (1912), and "An Introduction to Psychology" (1918). He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Psychological Association (president, 1906), American Philosophical Society, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1915, and that of LL.D by Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Chicago, Cincinnati, McGill, Brown and Wesleyan universities and by Union and Middlebury colleges, and the Ph.D. by Rensselaer Polytechnic. He was married, Dec. 18, 1894, to Marion Isabel, daughter of Charles L. Watrous, of Des Moines, Ia., and had two children, James W., and Marion Caswell Angell.

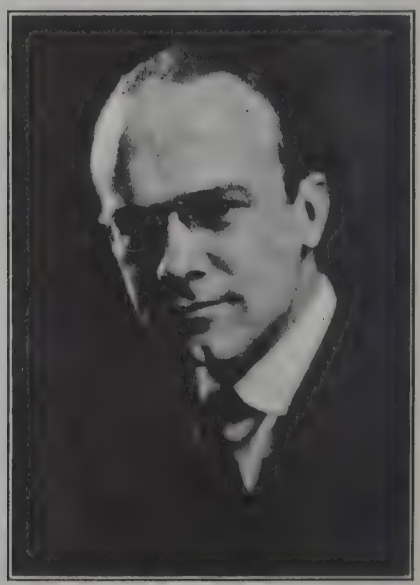
VINCENT, George Edgar, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, was born in Rockford, Ill., Mar. 21, 1864, son of John Heyl and Elizabeth (Dusenbury) Vincent. He is a descendant of John Vincent, a Huguenot, who emigrated from Rochelle, France, to New York in 1687. The line from John and his wife Susanne Nuquerque running through their son Levi, and his wife Esther Tourneau; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Doremus; their son Cornelius and his wife Phebe Ward; their son Bethuel and his wife Martha Himrod; and their son John and his wife Mary Raser, who were the grandparents of George Edgar Vincent. His father (q.v.) was a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church and one of the founders of the Chautauqua Institution. He attended the public schools of Plainfield, N. J., Pingrey's Academy, Elizabeth, N. J., and Yale College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1885. After engaging in newspaper work in New York city and traveling in Europe and the Orient he joined the Chautauqua Institution, of which his father was one of the founders, in 1886 as literary editor and became vice-president in 1888, principal in 1898, president in 1907, retaining this post until 1915. For sixteen years from 1894 he was also a member of the University of Chicago faculty, obtaining the Ph.D. in 1896 after serving successfully as fellow, assistant and instructor in sociology. Thereafter, he was associate-professor and professor in that subject, dean of the junior college, and dean of the faculties of arts, literature and science. He was president of the University of Minnesota during 1911–17. In that period the student roll more than doubled and the Mayo Foundation for medical education and research was established by a gift of $1,656,072. Since 1917 Dr. Vincent has been president of the Rockefeller Foundation, whose chief activities are the furthering of medical education and combating disease throughout the world. He began this far-reaching service in the midst of the World war, when much of the foundation's efforts was diverted to war relief in various directions, such as providing hospitals at home and abroad for teaching new methods in surgery, furnishing serums for war injuries, arranging for special research work in war medicine, and aiding the humanitarian operations of the American Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Commission of Relief in Belgium and similar agencies. It also continued its hygienic work against the spread of tuberculosis, yellow fever, hookworm and malaria in many countries, and in advancing medical science and modern hospital and sanitation practice in China. In 1918 the foundation established and began the maintenance of a school of public health at Johns Hopkins University, Md., which was transferred to the university authorities in 1922 with a gift of $6,000,000 for buildings and equipment. It also aided substantially a similar school at Harvard. It established a division of medical education in 1920, contributed in 1921 $1,000,000 to the fund of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University for reorganizing its system and equipment of medical instruction, allocated the same year, $4,000,000 for a medical centre in London, and $2,000,000 towards a school of hygiene in that city. Substantial appropriations were made in 1923 for medical schools at the universities of Chicago, Iowa, Toronto and Alberta. A division of studies was added in 1924 through which the foundation appropriated $500,000 towards the endowment and erection of buildings for the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass., and gave other contributions for extending mental hygiene and biological research. During 1925 the foundation's international health board assisted the governments of ninety-three states and countries in public health projects of various types, and American and foreign universities were further encouraged by appropriations to increase their facilities for advancing medical science, including $175,000 for an institution of biological research at Johns Hopkins. More than $9,000,000 was spent in 1926 in promoting health throughout the world. In reviewing the foundation's work for that year the New York "Times" said: "Such great things have been done by it in other years that the magnitude and beneficence of its undertaking are not realized. St. George is fighting the dragon in a realistic and scientific way, whether the dragon be the hookworm in twenty-one different countries, yellow fever in two continents, or

malaria in a dozen lands besides several of our own states. There is an even higher kind of service in providing for nurse training, helping medical schools to demonstrate plans for improvement in education, organizing rural health centres, supporting fellowships (889) for men and women from forty different countries, and doing a score of other things to make the world a safer place to live in." Dr. Vincent is also a member of the General Education Board and the International Education Board of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and a former president of the American Sociological Society. He is the author of "An Introduction to the Study of Society" (1895), with Albion Woodbury Small, and of "Social Mind and Education" (1896). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by universities of Chicago (1911), Yale (1911), and of Michigan (1913). He was married, Jan. 8, 1890, to Louisa, daughter of Henry W. Palmer, attorney general of Pennsylvania, and they had three children, Isabel, wife of Paul J. Harper, John Henry, and Elizabeth Vincent.

HOUGHTON, Alanson Bigelow, ambassador, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863, son of Amory, Jr., and Ellen Ann (Bigelow) Houghton, of old New England ancestry. His grandfather, Amory Houghton, was a pioneer in the glass industry and, in 1868, founded a plant at Corning, N. Y., with which town the family has since been associated. In 1875 the plant was reorganized as the Corning Glass Works, under the direction of his father, Amory Houghton, Jr. (q.v.), who laid the foundation for its present supremacy in the production of electrical and other fine glassware. The son received his education at St. Paul's School, Concord, and at Harvard University, where he cultivated an inclination towards literary pursuits, becoming class poet and helping to edit the Harvard "Crimson" and the Harvard "Monthly." He was graduated A. B. in 1886, and then pursued post-graduate courses in economic subjects, at the universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Paris. At the same time he acquired a practical knowledge of languages and a broad European background that ultimately proved serviceable in his role as a diplomatist. On his return in 1889 he entered the Corning glass plant, the annual sales of which did not then exceed $750,000. Becoming second vice-president in 1898, he rose to be president in 1910, by which year the annual sales reached about $1,500,000. In 1927 the company's gross business has grown to $7,000,000. Half of its products consist of bulbs and tubing for incandescent lamps, almost every manufacturer of which in the United States uses this company's bulbs. It supplies substantially the country's requirements for bulbs except those needed by the General Electric Co., which produces its own, and with that corporation controls all rights to the use of the patented automatic machinery employed in bulb manufacture. It also supplies some two-thirds of the signal glass, lantern globes, battery jars, headlights and like glassware used by the railroads. Its other products include the Pyrex baking ware, nationally advertised glass cooking utensils which became so popular that the company could not meet the enormous demand for them and has licensed other firms to produce similar ware; Pyrex laboratory ware, pronounced by the U.S. bureau of standards to be superior to the noted Jena glass formerly imported from Germany; thermometer tubing, of which the company is the oldest manufacturer in the United States; and artistic glassware, embracing tasteful table and decorative glass of high quality made by special machinery according to special formulae and widely sold under protected trade names controlled by the company. There are two plants at Corning, and other factories at Wellsboro, Pa., Central Falls, R. I., and Kingsport, Tenn., the aggregate properties covering about fifty acres and seventy-seven buildings. The company also maintains large and well-equipped chemical, physical and optical laboratories for research and development work. Since 1918, when Ambassador Houghton was elected to congress as a Republican, growing public functions tended to withdraw him from active participation in the company's management. He was reelected to congress and served on the house foreign relations committee in his first term and on the ways and means committee in his second. He resigned his seat in February, 1922, upon appointment by Pres. Harding as the first post-war American ambassador to Germany since diplomatic relations were severed in 1917. Though his public record had been limited to brief congressional terms, he had a wide grasp of world economics, and applied the viewpoint and psychology of a man of business to international affairs rather than the regulated usage of conventional diplomacy. His equipment enabled him to continue the functions of the American embassy in Berlin quietly and unobtrusively. He exercised an influence which helped to heal the wounds of war and reestablish mutual confidence between the United States and the successive unstable governments of Wirth-Rathenau, Cuno and Stresemann, and upon his transfer to the London embassy by Pres. Coolidge in January, 1925, the German press credited him with improving the relations of the two countries. In spite of his previous inexperience in diplomacy, Ambassador Houghton's record in Berlin was most effective at a trying period in the history of both Germany and America. Indeed, deservingly, he has been credited with the greater part of the work of persuading the German authorities to accept the provisions of the Dawes plan as the only available means for rehabilitating German credit and avoiding worse complications for the whole world. Against the impassioned objections of financiers and statesmen, he opposed only common sense and sound business reasoning, treating the entire situation as a man of affairs is accustomed to treat any issue arising in the course of his business operations. This presentation of the matter was appreciated by the Germans, and, as has been well said, accomplished more in the way of allaying suspicion and overcoming antagonism than would have been possible with any other methods of approach. As the result of his efforts, the arrival of the Dawes commissioners was welcomed in Germany, rather than resented. He assumed his new post in England in April and signalized the occasion by a speech at a Pilgrims' dinner, in which he told Europe that the full measure of America's helpfulness in post-war reconstruction could be obtained only when the American people were assured that the time for destructive methods and policies had passed and peaceful upbuilding had begun. As a warning against Europe's further pursuit of mili-

taristic and other destructive policies that impeded the growth of a peace based on goodwill it attracted wide international comment and was endorsed by Pres. Coolidge. In his period of business activity Ambassador Houghton was vice-president of the Ephraim Creek Coal & Coke Co. of West Virginia and a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Corning Trust Co. He is president of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Religious Education of Western New York, and a trustee of Hobart and St. Stephen's colleges. Among his clubs are the Harvard, Metropolitan and University of New York, and the Metropolitan, Racquet and Chevy Chase of Washington, D. C. Honorary degrees conferred upon him include that of L.H.D. from George Washington University (1921) and LL.D from St. Stephen's College (1922) and New York University (1925). He was married, June 25, 1891, to Adelaide Louise, daughter of Q. W. Wellington, of Corning, and has had five children: Eleanor, wife of Glen W. Cole; Amory, Matilda, wife of Chandler Parsons Anderson, Jr., of New York; Elisabeth, and Quincy W. Houghton (deceased).

TAYLOR, [Joseph] Deems, composer and musical critic, was born in New York city, Dec. 22, 1885, son of Joseph S. and Katharine Moore (Johnson) Taylor. He was graduated at the Ethical Culture School in 1902, and at New York University, with the degree of B.A. in 1906. For the next few years he engaged in editorial work with several encyclopedias, being connected with the editorial staff of "Nelson's Encyclopedia" during 1906–07 and with that of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" in 1908. In 1908, and again in 1913, he studied harmony and counterpoint under Oscar Coon, New York, these studies constituting his only formal instruction in musical theory. In 1912, after a period of free-lance writing activities, he became assistant editor of the "Western Electric News." He resigned from this position four years later to join the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune," serving first as assistant Sunday editor and later, in 1916–17, as war correspondent for the "Sunday Tribune" in France. He was associate editor of "Collier's Weekly" two years and the successor of James Huneker as music critic of the New York "World," during 1921–25. Since 1925 he has devoted himself entirely to musical composition. His first opus was a musical comedy, "The Echo" (1910). Two years later his "The Siren Song" (op. 2), a symphonic poem, won the National Federation of Music Clubs Prize. His "Highwayman" was produced at the MacDowell Festival in Peterboro, N. H. in 1914 and "Chambered Nautilus" (op. 7), a cantata with orchestra, was first performed by the Schola Cantorum in New York in 1916. His other larger works are: "The City of Joy," a song cycle; six lyrics by James Stephens; seven transcriptions of American folk-songs; "The Portrait of a Lady," rhapsody for small orchestra (1919); "Through the Looking Glass," five pictures from Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There," including the "Dedication," "The Garden of Live Flowers," "Jabberwocky," "Looking Glass Insects," and "The White Knight"; "Jurgen" (op. 17), a symphonic poem for orchestra after James Branch Cabell's novel, commissioned by Walter Damrosch and performed for the first time by the New York Symphony Orchestra in November, 1925. Of these the most frequently performed is his "Through the Looking Glass" (op. 12), a suite originally scored for strings, wind and piano, which was heard first in 1918 and which, in its full orchestral scoring (1920) has been since played by all the major symphony orchestras in the United States, and in London and Paris. His latest work is the opera, "The King's Henchman," which was commissioned by the Metropolitan Opera Co. and had its premier at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, Feb. 17, 1927. It is a grand opera, in the form of a lyric drama, in three acts and is numbered op. 19. Edna St. Vincent Millay (q.v.) wrote the libretto. The action of the play is laid in



the England of the Anglo-Saxon kings. The opera met with instant success and was generally greeted as the most noteworthy grand opera written by an American composer. It received numerous performances, and at the end of the 1926–27 operatic season Mr. Taylor was again commissioned by the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Co. to compose another opera. He has also composed a number of songs and several piano pieces, the former including: "The Banks of Doon," "Captain Stratton's Fancy," "The Messenger," "Plantation Love Song," "The Rivals," "A Kiss in Xanadu" (pantomime) and "Two Studies in Rhythm." His compositions also include incidental music for several plays, including "Liliom," "Will Shakespeare," "The Adding Machine," "Casanova," and "Beggar on Horseback." Many excellent translations of Russian, French, German and Italian songs have been made by Mr. Taylor, who also has to his credit a number of very successful arrangements, as well as an edition of a series of 100 numbers for women's voices for the Schumann Club, and a smaller

series for men's and for mixed voices. All of his works, with the exception of two of his earlier cantatas, have been published by J. Fischer & Bro., New York, including the piano-vocal score of "The King's Henchman." He is a member of the Authors' League of America, the Society for the Publication of American Music, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the National Federation of Music Clubs and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was married, July 11, 1921, to Mary Kennedy, the actress and playwright, of Jacksonville, Fla., and by this marriage is the father of a daughter, Joan Taylor.

WARFIELD, S. Davies, railroad president and financier, was born near Mount Washington, Md., son of Henry Mactier and Anna (Emory) Warfield, grandson of Daniel and Nancy (Mactier) Warfield and a descendant of Richard Warfield who came from Berkshire, England, to Anne Arundel county, Md., in 1662. His father (q.v.) was a prominent merchant of Baltimore. He was educated in private schools and soon manifested his inherited qualities of initiative, resourcefulness and enterprise in the business field. He began business life at an early age as a clerk with George P. Frick & Co., Baltimore, and later with D. J. Foley Bro. & Co. Possessing considerable inventive genius, he perfected nineteen patents of a mechanical nature and organized the Warfield Manufacturing Company, in Baltimore, to make these and other machines. He associated himself with others prominent in Baltimore's business and public life and took up the public work left unfinished by the father until the notorious fraudulent political practices which had controlled city and state elections for many years were stamped out. He was appointed postmaster of Baltimore by Pres. Cleveland in 1894, the youngest man to have received such appointment, and administered the office as a business undertaking, discarding politics and old methods and giving the city its first example of a large political office conducted solely for the public service. Though a Democrat, he was reappointed by Pres. McKinley and was continued under Roosevelt who tendered a reappointment. Having organized and become president of The Continental Trust Company in 1898 he declined, resigned as postmaster and disposed of the Warfield Manufacturing Company to give his attention to the trust company. He made it one of the leading financial institutions of the city and as its president became a conspicuous figure in Maryland finance and industry. He became interested in development of Susquehanna river in 1903 and forming a syndicate, bought the United Electric Light & Power Co., a consolidation of electric lighting companies of Baltimore, and united it with the Consolidated Gas Co., forming the present Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company, of which he was chairman of board. He also acquired the only remaining lighting concern in the city, the Baltimore Electric Co., owning the Maryland Telephone Co. and sold the latter to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Prevented by Baltimore's great fire of 1904 from financing the Susquehanna river power project as a Baltimore enterprise, he negotiated a contract with the McCall Ferry Power Company that financed it (later the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.) for electric current for his lighting company and for United Railways of Baltimore. He headed Susquehanna river current to Baltimore, diverting it from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities. His administration of Gas & Electric Company brought phenomenal growth in the use of electricity and gas in the city. His public spirit and affiliations influenced investment of many millions outside capital in Baltimore enterprise, notably after the great fire of 1904. He negotiated with the Standard Oil Co., to pipe natural gas from West Virginia to Baltimore saving consumers $1,500,000 a year, but the board of estimates declined the long-term contract and the project fell through. Mr. Warfield's activities as one of Maryland's leading industrialists and financiers included early association with transportation, broadening to participation in railway expansion throughout the South. He negotiated the sale of Baltimore's holdings in the Western Maryland Railway to the Gould interests on assurances that it would become part of a trans-continental system. At the request of George J. Gould he joined its board and the board of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Later he served on the reorganization committees and directorates of other railroads including the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. He has been head and front of the Seaboard Air Line since 1912 and prominently identified with it since its inception in 1899 when a new railway system for the South was proposed. He was a member of the organization committee, assisted in acquiring various local roads from which the Seaboard Air Line evolved and was chairman of the greater Seaboard Air Line organization committee which held all of the various railroad stocks acquired by John Skelton Williams and associates. The original Seaboard Air Line Railway was the successor of the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina Railroad, 102 miles from Richmond, Va., to Norlina, N. C. To this were added the Carolina Central, Georgia, Carolina & Northern, Durham & Northern, Raleigh & Augusta, Chesterfield & Kershaw, South Bound, Palmetto and Raleigh & Gaston lines, making the total mileage 2,603. The Georgia & Alabama and Florida Central and Peninsula railroads were later acquired. Mr. Warfield became a director and member of its executive committee. When the Seaboard passed under control of three receivers in 1908 he was chairman of the receivers and the dominant force in its rehabilitation. In 1910 its total mileage including owned and leased lines, was 2,995 with gross earnings of $16,451,676. Eight other railroads were then acquired and connections constructed. The subsequent growth and prosperity of the Seaboard Air Line Railway have been coincidental with Mr. Warfield's incumbency of the chairmanship of the board, which he has occupied since 1912. He now negotiated the sale of a large block of stock of the gas and electric company, thus divesting himself of its active management in order to embark in a more extensive public service field and acquired stock control of the Seaboard Air Line

Railway for himself and others. He reorganized the Seaboard's finances, further extended its lines into Charleston, S. C., and elsewhere, consolidated its properties, and in 1920, in addition to being chairman of the board, assumed the duties of president. His later additions to the Seaboard numbered nine other railroads. The system steadily progressed carrying with it the industrial development of the South, which he was instrumental in stimulating, especially in Florida, where he initiated pioneer extensions and organized other affiliations making the Seaboard Railway a determining influence in that state's future. A signal achievement was the construction in 1924 of a new extension of the Seaboard —The Florida Western & Northern Railroad 238 miles across the state to West Palm Beach-Palm Beach, thus connecting the west and east coasts of Florida. His financing of $7,000,000 of bonds for this construction when Seaboard securities had not recovered from the evils of the federal control period was regarded as a remarkable accomplishment. He produced a new financial structure for the railroad, part of his plans in creating a trunk line system and extending across Florida into territory hitherto solely occupied directly by an intrastate carrier (the Florida East Coast Railway) thus opening up the east coast and southern Florida by a new direct trunk line connection to the east and west. The opening of this through cross-state short line in 1925, was a momentous event in Florida history and Mr. Warfield became a dominant figure in that state's development. He pierced the wilderness with pioneer railroad construction, building towns where swamps formerly existed. He constructed a further extension of 100 miles from West Palm Beach-Palm Beach to Miami and Homestead-Florida City on lower East Florida coast, and an additional 100 miles — including Labelle and Punta Rassa — on the lower west coast from Fort Ogden, a point on the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railway (135 miles, which he acquired as part of the through line) to Fort Myers and Naples, subsequently financing $65,000,000 securities for these extensions and the requirements of the entire Seaboard system as of that time. In recognition of his service to Florida by these rail developments, resolutions of appreciation were adopted by trade bodies throughout the state and Feb. 21, 1927, was set apart as "Warfield day" by the city of St. Petersburg, Fla., when honorary citizenship was conferred on him. In 1926–27 three other railroads with 285 miles, were added making the system's total mileage 4,500. Under his aggressive policies the Seaboard has gone ahead by rapid strides. Gross operating revenues of $16,451,676 in 1910 have increased to approximately $70,000,000 in 1927 and under present policies both its mileage and revenue will greatly exceed those figures.

Apart from his intimate association with the Seaboard Railway, the South's welfare and advancement generally have commanded Mr. Warfield's interest. He organized in 1912 and was president of Southern Settlement & Development Organization for developing without profit, the South's natural resources and idle lands for stock-raising, fruit growing and other purposes. His interest in railroads and related problems resulted in his organizing the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities in 1917, comprising representatives of public and investing institutions, such as large life insurance companies and savings banks, large estates and individual security owners, whose total investments in railroads aggregated $11,000,000,000. Under his presidency this association became the outstanding and nationally recognized force dealing with transportation problems as they affected the public and the public service, and in ventilating matters affecting the interests of railway investors and federal restraints on transportation progress. He instituted a thorough investigation of the fundamental reasons why the railroads were denied living rates, why a number of them reached the receivership stage through lack of a definite method under which the Interstate Commerce Commission could properly function in the adjustment of rates. As a result of this study he framed a new system of rate making for railroads which proved to be a satisfactory solution of a most perplexing problem. Previously it had been impossible to adjust rates so as to enable railroads operating in lean traffic territories to live without giving the railroads operating in dense traffic territories (constituting a minority in numbers) more revenue than the public would consent to. Hence the railroads were without living rates. The Warfield plan provided that the railroads be grouped by the Interstate Commerce Commission into four rate making districts and the rates adjusted to yield the return fixed by the commission (at present 5¾ per cent) on the aggregate value of all the railroads of a group. Where any railroad of a group more favorably situated than another as to traffic density, received more than 6 per cent on its individual value, it retained one-half of the excess over 6 per cent, the other half being used by the commission for transportation as a whole. This excess provision thus furnishes the commission the means for adjusting rates to the necessities of the greatest number of railroads of a group, which could not be done if the necessities of the minority carriers in the dense traffic territory only were considered. So convincing was Mr. Warfield's presentation of his plan in numerous appearances before congressional committees that, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Association of Railway Executives (which composed all Class I railroads of the country), the congress incorporated it in the transportation act of 1920 as "Section 15a." The constitutionality of the "Warfield Plan" having been questioned by those who opposed it, a test case was brought before the U. S. supreme court which upheld its legality. After the act became operative those who had opposed section 15a urged congress not to disturb it — a final endorsement of what was generally recognized as having saved the railroads from disastrous consequences. In the national railway field he achieved the distinction of settling the shop crafts strike of 1922, saving millions of dollars to the public and railroads by opening direct negotiations with the strike leaders after similar efforts of the government and the Association of Railway Executives had failed.

Mr. Warfield is ranked the outstanding empire builder of the South. Inheriting qualities of the pioneer, determination, vision, resourcefulness and tireless energy, he has pursued his purposes methodically in advancing the Seaboard Air Line Railway to a position occupied among the country's great railway systems. He has charted and has carried out his plans step by step with systematic and rapid progression,

overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles with firm confidence in the final outcome which he communicated to his associates. In other fields also every enterprise which he initiated and developed has been based on sound foundations for meeting existing public needs, and conducted on principles of strict integrity in the interest of the public as well as investors who repose implicit faith in him and his projects. His work in initiating and bringing to successful conclusion despite bitter opposition, a system of railroad ratemaking which has been the principal means of bringing the railroads to their present state of efficiency, is unquestionably the most valuable service individually rendered in national railroad transportation. With rare faculty for organization, he has surrounded himself in his various undertakings with able executives and representatives. Democratic in his relations with the public and with the men associated with him, all respect and believe in him. His determination to forego the financial profits awaiting him as a result of culmination of his public service work in local lighting and power field of Baltimore and instead to make large investment for a man of his means in stocks of Seaboard Air Line Railway — promising no return for many years — was a striking illustration of a trait in his make-up where his sentimental feeling for the South, slowly recovering from the devastation of the civil war, was controlling, his family before him having been ardent supporters of the Southern Cause. Mr. Warfield is president, director and chairman of the board, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company; president and director, The Continental Trust Company; president and director, Baltimore Steam Packet Company; director and member of the executive committee of the New York Life Insurance Company; director and member of the executive committee of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore; director of the Consolidation Coal Company and Maryland Casualty Company. He is a director and treasurer of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore and the Baltimore Museum of Art, director of the Lyric Company, member of Maryland Historical Society and Southern Maryland Society, Baltimore; also a director of the Music Festival Association, Atlanta, Ga. His other affiliations include the American Geographical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science in the city of New York, the Japan Society, Italy-America Society, National Institute of Social Science, National Budget Committee, Maryland Society, New York. His clubs are the Maryland, Baltimore, Merchants, City and Elkridge Country, all of Baltimore; Metropolitan, Down Town, Recess and National Arts, New York; Metropolitan and Arts, Washington; the Everglades and Oasis Clubs, Palm Beach, Fla. He finds his recreation in big game and bird shooting, fishing and his farm — "Manor Glen," formerly owned by his grandmother. He is unmarried.

BAKER, George Pierce, author, professor of dramatic art, was born in Providence, R. I., Apr. 4, 1866, son of Dr. George and Lucy Daily (Cady) Baker. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1887 and remained at his alma mater to teach English (1888–89) and forensics in (1889–90). He was again instructor in English in 1892, advancing to assistant professor in 1895, and in 1905 was appointed full professor of that department. His occupancy of the chair, extending for twenty years, became notable for the success he achieved as a teacher of the technique of play writing. A new subject in college instruction, introduced by him, it has become a recognized part of the department's study of the drama for selected students possessing an aptitude for dramatic expression. The innovation brought writing for the stage into the educational field as a subject of practical instruction with other professions whose principles and practice are taught in colleges, and greatly stimulated the Little Theatre movement, then in its infancy. The playwriting courses at Harvard were known as English 47 and 47a. Promising students of both Harvard and Radcliffe were taught general dramatic technique, then submitted short and long original plays for examination, analysis and production, if presentable, at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College. Here a number of student plays were annually

staged. One of his early pupils who achieved success as a dramatist was Edward B. Sheldon, whose play, "Salvation Nell," was produced by Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske in 1908. "The End of the Bridge," written by Florence Lincoln, another pupil, won a prize of $500 offered by John Craig, manager of the Castle Square Theatre, Boston, for the best play written by one of Prof. Baker's students, with a week's performance at that theatre, where it ran nine weeks. Among other pupils whose works reached the public stage were Eugene O'Neill, Philip Barry, Sidney Howard, Maurine Watkins, and Lewis Beach. The success of the playwriting classes attracted the interest of New York producers, and gave an impetus to the establishment of similar courses in dramatic composition in a number of other colleges. In 1925, Prof. Baker resigned to accept the newly established chair

of the history and technique of the drama in Yale University, with headship of the department founded in the school of fine arts through a fund of $1,000,000 given by E. S. Harkness. The fund provided for the erection of a university theatre, of which Prof. Baker was appointed director, with well equipped stages, a carpenter's shop, scene-painting loft, costume and rehearsing rooms, and for a staff of dramatists and special directors to teach undergraduates and graduates the art and technique of theatrical production in its entirety under his direction. The course of studies he formulated as part of the regular curriculum embrace, in addition to instruction in forms of the drama and playwriting, the history and practice of stage design and costuming, stage lighting, dramatic criticism, production, and pageantry. Prof. Baker is the author of "Principles of Argumentation" (1895); "Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist" (1907); "The Pilgrim Spirit," a pageant written and produced for the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission (1921); and "Dramatic Technique" (1919). The number of works he has compiled, edited and annotated include "Specimens of Argumentation" (1893); "Forms of Public Address" (1904); "The English Drama," in the Belles Lettres series; "Some Unpublished Correspondence of David Garrick" (1907); "Plays of the University Wits," in the Cambridge History of English Literature" (1907–10); "Private Correspondence of Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell" (1908); and "Modern American Plays" (1920). He has also assembled and published a series of plays written by his Harvard students. He was Hyde lecturer at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1907–08. In the World war he served on the committee on public information. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was married, Aug. 16, 1893, to Christina, daughter of John P. Hopkinson of Cambridge, Mass., and has four children, John H., Edwin O., Myles P. and George P. Baker, Jr.

HAMPDEN, Walter [Dougherty], actor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30, 1879, son of John Hampden and Alice (Hill) Dougherty, grandson of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Dougherty and brother of Paul Dougherty, artist. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished New York lawyer, member New York charter revision commissions of 1907 and 1908, and was active in state and national politics. Walter Hampden was a student at Harvard University in 1896–97 and was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute with the A.B. degree in 1900. While in Paris for further study he decided to become an actor, and going to London associated himself with the Shakespearean company of Sir Francis R. Benson. His initial speaking part was Gloucester in "Henry V." at Brighton, England, in 1901. During the three years he was with the company he played some seventy parts including Shakespeare, English comedy and the classics. He next appeared under the management of Oscar Asche and Otto Stuart at the Adelphi Theatre, London, in the "The Prayer of the Sword" and "Under Which King?" scoring successes in both. He was leading man at the Adelphi for three years, playing such roles as "Romeo," "Meleander" in Maeterlinck's "Aglavaine and Selysette," the "Duke" in "Measure for Measure," "Laertes," and in 1905 succeeded Sir Henry Irving as "Hamlet." Returning to America in 1907, he made his first appearance at the Bijou Theatre, New York city, as "Comte Silvio" in "The Comtesse Coquette," in company with Mme. Alla Nazimova. He was Nazimova's leading man for four months, playing "Halvard Solness" in "The Master Builder" and "Dr. Bank" in "The Doll's House." Early in 1908 he joined the company of Viola Allen at the Astor Theatre in "Irene Wycherley," as "Harry Chesterton" and in the same year played "Manson" in Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Servant in the House," at the Savoy Theatre. Subsequently he appeared in "The Yellow Jacket," "Salome" and as "Caliban" in the "Tempest." In 1913 he played "Capt. Lucas Wentworth" in "Dolly Reforming Herself," at the Fine Arts Theatre, Chicago, and as "Thomas Burnell" in "Life" at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, in 1914. During the seasons of 1918–19 and 1919–20, he played "Hamlet," assisted by his own company, before enthusiastic audiences throughout the country. In 1920 Mr. Hampden had the titular role in "The Wayfarer," a great religious spectacle produced under the auspices of the Inter-Church World Movement in Madison Square Garden, New York city. In the same year he also produced Percy MacKay's "George Washington" at the same place. He revived "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the National Theatre, New York, in the winter of 1923–24. Leasing the old Colonial Theatre, New York city, he opened it in 1925, as the Walter Hampden Theatre, with "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," and other Shakespearean Plays, and another revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac." A second year of the same plays added to his prestige and his presentations of "The Immortal Thief" and "Caponsacchi," the stage version of Browning's, "The Ring and the Book," were the outstanding events of the 1926–27 season. Mr. Hampden is recognized as the ablest Shakespearean actor of this generation and his representation of "Hamlet" has been characterized by dramatic critics and students as the finest since that of Edwin Booth. The recent revival of interest in the works of the great master of the English drama is attributed more to the work of Walter Hampden than to any other single factor. Among his noteworthy qualities as an actor are his polished diction and his mastery of the art of dramatic expression and in recognition of his possession of these attributes, the American Academy of Arts and Letters awarded him its gold medal for good diction on the stage in 1924. He is a member of the Players, Harvard and Coffee House clubs, New York city. He was married in London, England, in 1905, to Mabel Moore, an actress, of London. They have two children: Paul and Mary Hampden.

MORRIS, Arthur J., financier, was born at Tarboro, N. C., Aug. 5, 1880, son of Joseph and Dora Livingston (Jacobs) Morris. His father conducted a general store and a private bank in Tarboro, afterwards removing to Norfolk, Va. The son was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1899. During his college training he spent the summer months in the law office of Goode & Taylor, at Norfolk, and also gained experience in banking. He then took a course

in law at the university, received the degree of LL.B. in 1901 and began practice in Norfolk, specializing in corporation and financial law. His practice brought him in close contact with the problem of how men or women of the salaried class, small merchants and wage-earners could obtain loans for emergencies and necessary purposes without security. Banks demanded collateral and most people of small incomes had none to offer, many even having no bank accounts. Their only recourse was to the loanshark, who charged usurious interest. Believing that loans could safely be made to such a class solely upon the security of character plus earning power, Mr. Morris undertook to devise a method of granting small loans to people of limited means without marketable collateral, similar to the credit systems of cooperative banks in Europe. In 1910 he established a bank in Norfolk, chartered as the Fidelity Savings and Trust Company, with a capital of $20,000, half of which he himself subscribed. The bank made small loans at the customary legal discount of six per cent, on terms providing for weekly or monthly payments, extending over a period that came within the borrower's capacity to pay. A borrower of $600, for example, who could make payments at the rate of $12 weekly, would sign a note, endorsed by two sureties or co-makers, and upon receiving the money at once proceed to make payments at the rate of one fiftieth (or two per cent) each week. These payments served as instalments towards the purchase of savings or investment certificates (originally called stock) issued by the bank in the amount of the loan. By the time the note was due the regular weekly payments had paid for these certificates, which thus had a cash value of $600. The borrower could then meet his note by the proceeds of the certificates, thus terminating the transaction, or convert them into full-paid certificates of the par value of the amount involved, bearing five per cent interest. On the converted certificate he could obtain a new loan of $600 on the same terms but without the need of indorsers or co-makers, and by a similar process of weekly payments through a second year would become owner of the certificates and be clear of the debt. Thus he would start with a liability as a borrower and end with an asset as a saver. During its first year the company, later called the Morris Plan Bank of Norfolk, lent $45,400 in amounts averaging $140, earned a profit and paid a dividend of six per cent. Two years later its capital was doubled by an issue of stock which was immediately subscribed at $150 a share. In 1911 a similar bank was opened in Atlanta, Ga., the Atlanta Loan & Savings Company (now the Morris Plan Co. of Atlanta), capitalized at $50,000. In the first year of operation it made 1,155 loans aggregating $149,057. Its success led to the establishment of other Morris plan banks in Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Denver, Colo., and New York city, the states' banking laws having been amended for the purpose. Up to this time the Morris Plan banks had been largely local enterprises as to capital and direction. As the system of industrial banking which they conducted grew in popularity and extended to other cities, effective cooperation between them became difficult without a central or parent body. The Industrial Finance Corporation, with a capital of $7,000,000 was thereupon established in 1914 by Mr. Morris in association with T. Coleman du Pont, Charles H. Sabin and John Markle (q.v.). It controls the Morris Plan Corporation of America, through which it has holdings in the Morris Plan banks and companies, now numbering about 110. It also controls the Industrial Acceptance Corporation, which acts exclusively as banker to the dealers' organization of the Studebaker Corporation. Through these facilities the sales of the Studebaker Corporation to its dealers are financed at wholesale and those of dealers to the public at retail—a total of business exceeding $100,000,000 per annum. The parent corporation of the Morris Plan banks earned in 1926 $601,448, out of which it paid $342,754 in dividends on its debenture and preferred stocks, leaving a balance of $258,694, equivalent to $2.15 per share on its outstanding common stock, the par value of which is $10. In the same fiscal year the 107 banks then operating throughout the country, under contract with the parent organization, made loans to the number of 696,800, amounting in the aggregate to about $166,000,000—an increase of $25,000,000 over the previous year. Another factor in the system is The Morris Plan Insurance Society, which protects the sureties and dependents of a borrower against loss in the event of his death, and also insures the lives of investors in Morris Plan bank certificates to the amount which they subscribe. Mr. Morris is president of the Industrial Finance Corporation, and the Industrial Acceptance Corporation, the latter being controlled by the former through stock ownership. He is also chairman of The Morris Plan Insurance Society, president of The Morris Plan Company of New York and a director of many of the Morris Plan banks and companies. He is a member of the Merchants' Association of New York, the American, Virginia and New York City Bar associations, the Academy of Political Science, and a number of representative clubs, including the Republican, Bankers, Brooklyn, Briarcliff, Canadian, and Atlantic Yacht (New York), University (Washington, D. C.), Princess Anne Country (Norfolk, Va.), and South Bend Country (Ind.). He was married, Apr. 5, 1905, to Bertha Meyers, of Norfolk, Va., and has four children: Virginia Dorothea, wife of Lieut. Earle H. Kincaid, U.S.N., Dora Lyons, Annette Meyers and Bertha Meyers Morris.

WHEELER, Wayne Bidwell, lawyer and prohibitionist, was born at Brookfield, O., Nov. 10, 1869, son of Joseph and Ursula (Hutchinson) Wheeler, of New England ancestry. His great-grandfather, Phineas Wheeler enlisted from Vermont in the Continental army. In 1830 the family moved to Ohio where his father was a farmer and stock-raiser. He was educated at the Brookfield public schools, the Sharon (Pa.) high school, and Oberlin College, being graduated at the last in 1894. While a student he was attracted by the inauguration of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, which took place at Oberlin in 1893, and accepted the invitation of Howard Hyde Russell, founder of the League, to enter its services before he completed his course. His long association with the prohibition movement began in 1893, when, after receiving the A.M. degree from his alma mater, he became field secretary of the league in Columbus, O. He was district superintendent in Cleveland three years, during which he studied law at the Western Reserve University. Following his graduation and admission to the bar in 1898, he was appointed attorney to the Ohio league. He advanced to state superintendent in 1901, when the temperance movement through the influence of the league began to penetrate the general assembly of Ohio. The league directed its energies chiefly to lending the weight of its influence through church bodies for the election of legislators, irrespective of party affiliations, who favored measures designed to curb the liquor traffic, especially local option, one of its early objectives. Its activities began to bear fruit in 1902, when the assembly extended an existing township local option law to incorporated villages and cities. In 1904 and 1906 residential districts of larger cities were included, and in 1908 further legislation enabled counties to exercise local option, fifty-seven out of eighty-eight voting that year against licensing saloons in their areas. When a constitutional amendment was adopted in 1912 providing for state licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, Mr. Wheeler's vigilance at the convention largely aided in preserving existing temperance laws on the statute books and in the imposition of stringent conditions governing the issue of licenses. In Ohio he applied a skillful hand in drafting anti-liquor measures, and appeared as attorney in the courts in the successful prosecution of more than 2000 cases of violations. In one of his early cases he suffered a defeat through the opposing counsel being better acquainted with the facts involved, whereupon he declared publicly that in the future he would know more about the cases he handled than any one else. Co-operating with religious bodies from the outset, he was one of the early group of social reformers who federated the activities of churches and temperance organizations under the Anti-Saloon League's banner. In 1917, Mr. Wheeler entered the national prohibition movement with his appointment as general counsel to the Anti-Saloon League of America, which functions in alliance with forty-eight subsidiary state leagues and forty national temperance bodies. He wrote or aided in framing local option and prohibition laws for nearly all the states, aiming at drastic liquor control, organized public sentiment for their adoption, and defended them before various courts. As one of counsel for the state of West Virginia in 1916 he successfully defended before the U. S. supreme court the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon interstate shipment law, which removed the protection of interstate commerce from intoxicating liquors and subjected them to state prohibitory statutes. Pres. Taft vetoed it and congress overrode the veto by repassing the bill with the requisite two-thirds vote. The establishment of its constitutionality had the effect of facilitating the better enforcement of state dry laws and ultimately paved the way for national prohibition. In 1917 he shared in the league's activities in congress that culminated in a resolution, which was finally adopted, proposing a national prohibition amendment to the Constitution for submission to the states; prohibition became a law in Alaska and the District of Columbia, and partial prohibition in the country at large was secured by the food control bill as a war measure. Becoming legislative superintendent of the league in 1919, in addition to general counsel, he furthered the passage of federal anti-liquor legislation by pursuing the same methods he successfully used in Ohio, and frequently testified before congressional committees in support of such measures as the league's representative. He supplied data on the experience of the states which was valuable in framing the provisions of the Volstead law. This put into statutory effect the prohibition amendment ratified by the state legislatures in rapid succession in 1918, and also stimulated the formulation and passage of succeeding measures that made the law more and more drastic. The league's legislative work in congress through his vigilance and zeal was next directed to overcoming successfully the attempts of opponents to force the passage of anti-prohibition measures, to obtaining enforcement appropriations in an increasing ratio, and to the ratifying of anti-smuggling treaties with a number of nations. He watches the record of every congressman and senator on liquor legislation, and knows by heart all the prohibition laws and every court ruling arising from them. His name is virtually synonymous with that of the Anti-Saloon League in Washington, where he stands alone as a resourceful legislative agent. As the best known spokesman of the league and its methods, Mr. Wheeler has been a frequent target of attack from prohibition opponents, with whom he is in constant controversy in defending the 18th amendment as a needed social reform amply justified by results. Fluent and pungent of phrase, he has always available every telling point and an array of statistics and arguments to refute challenging questions on the effect of prohibition. In 1926 he was a conspicuous witness before the U. S. senate committee which investigated election campaign funds, including expenditures of the Anti-Saloon League in supporting "dry" candidates for office. More than $13,000,000 he testified had been spent by this league and by thirty-seven state organizations in educational and political campaigns in the six years since national prohibition went into effect in 1920, and estimated that the cost of the entire prohibition crusade from the beginning had been $35,000,000, obtained by country-wide contributions to the cause. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society of International Law and of the National Legislative Council of America (executive committee); director of the National

Legislative Conference; trustee of the Scientific Temperance Federation, and secretary of the Commission on Law Enforcement of the Congregational Churches. No avocations or hobbies interest him. His life has been almost wholly absorbed in the study and advancement of prohibition pursued with intensity, aggressiveness, earnestness, and unfailing good humor in the face of acrimonious hostility. He is a Republican in politics. He is the author of "Federal and State Laws Relating to the Liquor Traffic" (1918), which has passed through three editions, and of many magazine articles and pamphlets. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Muskingum College in 1917 and by Oberlin College in 1919. He was married, Mar. 7, 1901, to Ella Belle, daughter of Robert Candy, of Columbus, O., and has three sons: Robert Wayne, Donald Hyde, and Joseph Candy Wheeler.

MORGAN, Arthur Ernest, civil engineer and president of Antioch College (1920–..), was born in Cincinnati, O., June 20, 1878, son of John D. and Anna Frances (Wiley) Morgan. He received his professional training under the direction of his father, a civil engineer and surveyor. In 1907, after five years of general practice, he was retained by the U. S. Government to make drainage investigations in the Southern states. He planned the St. Francis Valley reclamation project in Arkansas at a cost of $8,000,000. He was appointed chief engineer of the Miami Conservancy District, in Ohio, in 1913, and, during the next few years, was largely occupied with designing methods for water control and the prevention of such disasters as the Dayton flood, at a cost of $35,000,000. Throughout the course of his engineering career, he designed and superintended the construction of seventy-five water-control projects in several states. As a recognized expert on drainage and water control, he was retained to draft the drainage codes adopted in Minnesota in 1905, and in Arkansas in 1909, and assisted in framing similar codes for Mississippi in 1911, Ohio in 1914, Colorado in 1921, and New Mexico in 1927. Although constantly occupied with the duties involved in the many extensive works on which he has been engaged, Mr. Morgan has always manifested a vital interest in education. He has written several able articles on this subject, particularly in its modern aspects, and has been an active member of the Progressive Educational Association, the Society for the Advancement of Engineering Education, and other organizations devoted to its promotion. As the fruition of his efforts, he was offered the presidency of Antioch College which for more than fifty years had remained one of the small institutions for education in the liberal arts in its section of the country. With its complete reorganization in 1920, came the determination to revive and express the theories of its founder that "A college was to be not only a home of scholarship and a school for the learned professions, but also a place for training all the latent qualities, physical, spiritual, and intellectual, of both men and women." Mr. Morgan accepted the task. After a year of thorough study of conditions and methods, he initiated the plan, now widely famous as the "Antioch Program." In this, the basic theory is that the true function of a college is to fit its students "for all the obligations, opportunities, and relations of life," and "to provide an education that, so far as possible, insures symmetrical development." With this aim, the method is to train the mind to act readily and normally, rather than to acquaint it with a "highly specialized technique"; to develop the character, not only by precept but by contact with mankind in social relations and in the world of practical affairs. An important innovation, also a part of the object of achieving "symmetrical development" in its students is that "the college seeks to remove the traditional cleavage between cultural and practical studies, and to make liberal tastes shape and color practical life." Consequently the college finds opportunities for the employment of students taking professional and business courses by commercial and manufacturing companies, to give them practical experience, side by side with the theories imparted in the classroom. Numerous firms and companies in Ohio and the neighboring states have cooperated willingly with the college by giving temporary paid employment to selected students. The course of study in any line is lengthened, and applicants for admission are required to show, not only scholastic fitness but must pass a physical and psychological examination to determine their maturity and qualifications and must furnish indubitable references as to character. The elaboration of this method of training, although following on the lines laid down by Horace Mann, is to be credited to the initiative and personal efforts of Pres. Morgan. The successful application of this "Antioch Plan" marks a new era in educational practice—an efficient means to assist in the eventuation of a higher type of citizenship. The immediate result has been to increase the number of enrolled students at Antioch by over 500 per cent, in five years, and to place the college in the front rank of educational institutions. In addition to many articles, Pres. Morgan is the author of "The Drainage of the St. Francis Valley in Arkansas" (1909); "The Miami Valley and the 1913 Flood" (1915); "Education, the Mastery of the Arts of Life" (1916); "New Light on the Boyhood of Lincoln" (1918); "A Prospect" (1921), and "My World" (1927). With the educational and other bodies already mentioned, he is a member and vice-president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the New England Water Works Association, and the Engineers' Club of Dayton, O. He is vice-president of the American Unitarian Association and of the Progressive Education Association. He was twice married, (1) Sept. 14, 1904, to Urania, daughter of A. L. Jones of Princeton, Ill., who died in 1905; (2) July 6, 1911, to Lucy Middleton, daughter of William Griscom of Woodbury, N. J. He had two sons, Ernest and Griscom Morgan, and one daughter, Frances Morgan.

ROBINSON, Edwin Arlington, poet, was born at Head Tide, Me., Dec. 22, 1869, son of Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Palmer) Robinson. He is a descendant of John Robinson (q.v.), of Lincolnshire, England, pastor of the Pilgrims at Leyden and an organizer of the "Mayflower" and "Speedwell" emigrations, whose son Isaac emigrated to Massachusetts in 1631 and settled at Barnstable. His father was a shipbuilder and timber merchant. He attended private and public schools, including the Gardiner (Me.) high school, and studied at Harvard in 1891–93.

His first work was a privately printed booklet, containing two poems, "The Torrent" and "The Night Before," issued in 1896. He attained a definite place as a poet with his "Tilbury Town" series, the first of which, "The Children of the Night" (1897), registered a definite break from conformity to the prevailing restricted code of literary traditions which had produced much poetry, rich in grace and charm, but lacking in emotional or intellectual content or any vital relation to everyday life. Shortly after its publication he went to New York, where for awhile he was occupied in various prosaic employments while remaining devoted to his true calling. In 1902 appeared his "Captain Craig," a searching study of an old derelict rescued from starvation in Tilbury Town by a group of young men to whom he gave in return philosophic advice. "The Children of the Night" was reissued in 1905. His poetry attracted the attention of Pres. Roosevelt, whose warm eulogy, published in the "Outlook," brought him a wider audience. Roosevelt offered him a consulship in Mexico, but the poet preferred to remain in New York, where (1905–10) he occupied a position in the U. S. custom house. Thereafter his poetry wholly engaged him either in his studio at the MacDowell colony, Peterborough, N. H., or in New York. "The Town Down the River" (1910), which contains his most quoted poem "Miniver Cheevy," was followed by two plays, "Van Zorn" (1914) and "The Porcupine" (1915), wherein his dramatic sense turned to the inward effect of experience on character and tended to regulate the external story to pure implication. After another volume of poems, "The Man Against the Sky" (1916), with its characterization of Shakespeare through dialogue in "Ben Jonson Entertains a Man from Stratford," came a presentation of the Arthurian legends, "Merlin" (1917) and "Lancelot" (1920), the latter receiving the "Lyric" prize. Robinson discovered new beauty, truth and human pathos in the old story, and undeterred by a theme long made familiar by Spenser and the great Victorians, clothed it with a poetic raiment of his own. In 1920 also appeared "The Three Taverns," in which he portrayed a group of historical characters, including St. Paul, John Brown, Lazarus, Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. His "Collected Poems" (1921) won the Pulitzer poetry award and the annual prize of the Poetry Society of America of that year, when he also published "Avon's Harvest," a subtle study of fear and its destructive effects, which he called his "dime novel in verse." His subsequent poetic works are "Roman Bartholow" (1923), which suggests a triangle novel raised to a high plane of poetry, "The Man Who Died Twice" (1924), for which its author again received the Pulitzer prize, "Dionysus in Doubt" (1925), and "Tristram" (1927), in which he returned to the Arthurian legend with a poem in blank verse that is ranked with the best work of his great predecessors in the same field. With Edgar Lee Masters, Robinson imported common experiences into American poetry and expressed them directly and naturally, like Wordsworth, reproducing in verse the rhythms and sequences of common speech and writing with his eye on the object. For him no happening, aspect or phase of human life is insignificant or unworthy of the poet's thought, and, as a biographer of souls, the emotions and character of other men interest him more than his own. His work in its verbal and metrical artistry has been characterized as unobtrusive and as a reflection of his notable gift of modesty and unassuming life and manner. At first sight, the "Spectator" of London remarked, "it may seem cold and colorless. But such times are rare, and if we condition ourselves to the quiet tone in which his verse is written, its sober, unsensational march is constantly relieved by passages of a gravely tinted beauty, only the more moving because they rise out of the mingled drab, which human life generally is for all but self-absorbed romantics. Thus many a line which would have a depressing effect on a highly colored passage of Shakespeare, is like a sudden crisis in his world. In short, both in style and matter, Mr. Robinson's work advertises a noble refusal to indulge personal emotion or dogmatism at the expense of truth." Yale University conferred upon him its honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1922. He is unmarried.

SHOTWELL, James Thomson, historian, was born at Strathroy, Ont., Canada, Aug. 6, 1874, son of John B. and Anne (Thomson) Shotwell. He was graduated at Toronto University in 1898 with the degree of A.B. He began his academic career two years later at Columbia University as lecturer in history, and became instructor in 1902, meantime continuing his studies there and receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1903. The following year he was appointed adjunct professor of history. While holding that position he acted as assistant general editor of the eleventh edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" in London (1904–05), later contributing many articles to the new edition of that work. In 1907 he became full professor of history at Columbia and still holds that chair.

During the World war he headed the national board for historical service in Washington and took an active part in preparing the way for peace as a member of "The Inquiry," a committee formed for that purpose in advance of the Peace conference of 1918–19. Prof. Shotwell participated in the latter's deliberations in Paris as chief of the division of history of the American peace commission and as a member of the International Labor Legislation Commission. In 1919 he was the American representative of the organizing committee of the International Labor Conference, held in London. Since that year he has taken active charge of the research work of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Before the war this body began the collection of material and the preparation of papers, with the object of disclosing actual world conditions and interpreting the economic, financial and political forces operating to create them. After the war he continued this work in Europe, remaining there during the next five years and cooperating with leading national authorities in obtaining further data on which the foundations of permanent peace could be laid. The labor entailed the service of some 250 specialists in various fields and extended to almost every country in Europe. In

Germany Prof. Shotwell was shown many documents stored in secret rooms, revealing the workings of the Kaiser's government during the war, and was invited to make free use of them. The result of his investigations was the Carnegie endowment's publication of "The Economic and Social History of the World War," in 150 volumes, prepared under his editorship and issued in English, French, German and Italian. The work showed the effects of the war upon the history of sixteen European countries, and was recognized as authoritative, especially as its contributors included more than twenty-five cabinet ministers. In recognition of its accomplishment, Prof. Shotwell was invited by the Nobel Institute at Christiania to prepare a series of lectures on the problems of international relations, which he delivered in that city in 1923. His contact with government chiefs and political leaders in Europe led to their broaching to him the need of the formulation of the American point of view on the subject of world disarmament. A draft treaty with that aim as its ultimate effect had been prepared by the League of Nations, providing for mutual assistance in case of aggression, but had not been acceptable to the League membership. Accordingly an unofficial and non-partisan American group representative of national thought was constituted in 1924, with Prof. Shotwell as an active member, and outlined a treaty of "disarmament and security," which was submitted to the council of the League that year. It outlawed war by depriving an aggressor of all economic rights under international law and the comity of nations, embraced all national sovereignties, whether in the league or not, and delegated its interpretation and application to the Permanent Court of International Justice. An important provision was that a signatory nation which refused to accept the jurisdiction of the Court as an arbitral body would be deemed an aggressor and subject to economic penalties in its trade relations with other countries. As to military enforcement against an aggressor, every state was left to consult its own interest. The League's council voted to circulate the draft as an official document among all the governments represented by that body. In 1927, with Prof. J. P. Chamberlain, also of Columbia University, Prof. Shotwell drafted another document to advance world peace, based upon the Locarno agreements of 1926, the Bryan arbitration treaties of 1913, and the Franco-American treaty of 1908, which expires in 1928. He termed it a tentative American Locarno pact that made no real departure from the country's settled policies in its foreign relations and could be the basis for adjusting all existing peace instruments to which the United States was a party. Unlike the earlier draft, it repudiates war as an instrument of national policy, an affirmation not before applied to any American treaty, which he holds the American people must finally adopt to bind the country to permanent peace. Among his other activities when in Europe Prof. Shotwell represented the Council of Learned Societies of America at the Union Academique Internationale in 1919–23 and presided at the International Conference of Historical Sciences in Brussels in the latter year. He is the author of "A Study in the History of the Eucharist" (1905); "The Religious Revolution of Today" (1913); "Labor Provisions in the Peace Treaty" (1919); "An Introduction to the History of History" (1921); "Intelligence and Politics" (1922); and also joint author of "A History of the Peace Conference of Paris" (1920); "Labor as an International Problem" (1920); and "The League of Nations Starts" (1920), and he edited "Records of Civilization, Sources and Studies," 6 vols., (1915–23) and a series of college text-books on European history. He is a member of the American Historical Association and the Institute of International Affairs. In 1919 Belgium made him a Commander of

the Order of the Crown, and in 1922 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Western University. He was married, Aug. 28, 1901, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Albert E. Harvey, and has two children, Margaret and Helen.

DODGE, Philip Tell, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., July 11, 1851, son of William Castle and Jane (Van Patten) Dodge, and a descendant of Tristram Dodge of Salem, England, who settled on Block Island, R. I., in 1660. After completing the course in the law school of Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. in 1873, he began practice as a patent attorney in the firm of Dodge & Son. His professional experiences awakened a lively interest in mechanical devices, notably in the Mergenthaler linotype, for which he drew the original specifications and claims. Realizing the immense possibilities of a successful composing machine, he acquired an interest in the company then engaged in experimental work, and in 1891, became its president, a position he still holds. He contributed numerous improvements to the linotype machines which are covered by more than 100 patents. The origin and history of this company and of the machine itself form an interesting chapter in the annals of modern invention and industry. The original impetus to the series of experiments and inventions which resulted eventually in the linotype as we know it today, was in the demand for a readier method of transcribing notes, felt by five congressional stenographic reporters, Charles T. Moore, Frederick J. Warburton, James O. Clephane, E. V. Murphy and Andrew Devine. Their idea eventually crystallized into the concept of a device by which the labor of transcribing into "long hand," to give copy for the printers, could be combined with mechanical typesetting in one operation. Mr. Moore is credited with the production of the first experimental machine, to which all contributed financially, Mr. Clephane also mechanically, a device for printing continuous lines on paper ribbons, to be cut apart in line lengths, pasted in sequence and transferred to lithographic stone. In the effort to improve this primitive device, the services of Ottmar Mergenthaler, then a watchmaker in Baltimore, were engaged to cooperate with the original projectors, and, after years of experimenting with various modifications of the idea first followed by them, he produced among others, the brass matrix, the central feature of linotype composition at the present day, and thus he himself has contributed to the improvements in the multitudinous details of the linotype machine, which is recognized as one of the most conspicuous masterpieces of design ever perfected. Among his improvements is the root idea of the multiple-magazine machine, enabling continuous composition in several faces or styles of type without stopping operation to change the fonts of matrices. The present large factory in Brooklyn, on the site of the original building covers twelve acres of floor space, and gives employment to 2,500 hands. All operations concerned with the production of machines are performed under its roof, and a corps of trained engineers is constantly at work improving perfection, and adding new uses to a machine already indispensable in the printing trade. Here the company maintains free schools for training linotype operators and machinists in operating and repairing the machines and there are similar schools in other large cities. In addition to the presidency of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Mr. Dodge is chairman of the board of the Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., of England, and during 1913–25, was a trustee of the American Surety Co., and a director in the Bank of New York and Trust Co. and the American Surety Co. He is a member of the American Patent Law Association; was for five years chairman of the New York Ballot Machine Commission, and is a member of the Union League, Engineers' (president, 1909–11), New York, Larchmont Yacht (vice-commodore), Lotos, Republican, St. Andrew's Golf and New York Yacht clubs, all of New York city, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He finds welcome recreation in yachting, automobiling and billiards. Mr. Dodge was married in October, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of William Ball of Zanesville, O. Their son, Norman Dodge, is vice-president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., and their daughter, Olive, is the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. C. Musgrave, U.S.A.

HODGKINSON, Francis, engineer, was born in London, England, June 16, 1867, son of Francis Otter and Margaret (Thompson) Hodgkinson. His preparatory education was obtained in the Royal Naval School, New Cross, London, and later while employed in the daytime he attended evening courses in Durham University. In 1882 he began a three year apprenticeship with Clayton & Shuttleworth, agricultural engineers of London, and after its completion was for five years in the employ of C. A. Parsons & Co., manufacturers of steam turbines, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was successively machinist, draughtsman and superintendent of field work. He served in the Chilean navy during the civil war of 1890–92, being second engineer on a Chilean destroyer. After spending several years engaged in engineering work in Peru, he came to the United States in 1896 to take charge of the design and construction of Parsons-type turbines for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., in Pittsburgh and later South Philadelphia, Pa. He was the pioneer in the United States in developing the steam turbine which has virtually revolutionized power generation. Practically all of the commercial steam turbines built by the Westinghouse Company were originated by him and designed under his direction and he has contributed more to this development than any other engineer. The first commercial steam turbine generating station was designed by him and installed in the Westinghouse Air Brake Company plant in 1899–1900. It consisted of 400 kilowatt, 3,600 r. p. m. turbines with jet condensers and high vacuum pumps. Later he designed and installed the 30,000 kilowatt cross

compound turbines for the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., of New York city, the 70,000 kilowatt three-cylinder units for the Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, and 52,000 kilowatt, 550 pound, 725 degree reheating turbine for the Crawford Avenue Station of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago. The first low-pressure or exhaust steam turbine and the first bleeder type turbine were designed and built by him in 1907 and 1911 respectively. Mr. Hodgkinson has received eighty-three patents for improvements in turbine construction, the most important of which were for the water-seal gland for cylinder packing; a static balance machine for balancing turbine rotors, so accurate that it will detect a deviation of one ounce in 8000 lbs; a method of

supporting the cylinders so as to allow for expansion under high temperatures; the upset reaction blade with thickened base inserted in a double-dovetailed groove. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to the literature of his specialty. In recognition of his achievements as "one of the world's leaders in the field of steam turbines," the Franklin Institute awarded him the Elliott Cresson gold medal in 1925. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (associate), the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania and the National Electric Light Association. In 1917 he was a member of the committee on power generation of the American Electric Railway Association. Mr. Hodgkinson was married, June 1, 1897, to Edith Marion Kate, daughter of Rev. Frederick Wyckam Piercy of Bedford, England. He has three sons, Francis Piercy, George Arthur and William Sampson Hodgkinson.

FLEXNER, Simon, bacteriologist and pathologist, was born in Louisville, Ky., Mar. 25, 1863, son of Morris and Esther (Abraham) Flexner. His father, a native of Austria, emigrated to the United States in 1855 and settled in Louisville. Dr. Flexner was educated in the public schools and in the University of Louisville, and after his graduation as M.D. in 1889 continued post-graduate studies in pathology at Johns Hopkins University, where during the next ten years he was successively fellow, associate, associate-professor of pathology (1892–98) and professor of pathological anatomy (1898–99). In the meantime, also, he pursued studies on similar lines in the universities of Strassburg, Prague and Berlin, as well as in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and published many observations on general and special pathology and bacteriological study. In the latter field he stimulated greatly the course of bacterial experimentation into new channels in American laboratories. His studies were specially directed to the action of toxic or poisonous substances, among them the toxins of diphtheria and of certain vegetables; the minute changes in the body caused thereby and their action specifically on certain organs, and the venoms of snakes, the constitution of which he demonstrated was similar to that of bacterial toxins and serums that caused blood degeneration. In 1899 he studied the diseases of the Philippine Islands as a member of a commission sent by Johns Hopkins University for the purpose, especially tropical dysentery and its relation to the micro-organism discovered by Shiga. He showed that a variety of Shiga's bacillus is the cause of acute dysentery in the Philippines, and later that it produced dysentery in the United States, a discovery making possible a firmer basis for its treatment. After his return, Dr. Flexner spent four years in Philadelphia as professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, serving also as pathologist for the University and Philadelphia hospitals in 1900 and director of the Ayer clinical laboratory in 1901. In 1903, he was appointed director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York city, where laboratories were first established in 1904. He has been the chief factor in promoting the various lines of research in this famous hive of scientific activity, which have given it preeminent standing; also in the hospital and research department for study of the diseases of animals, subsequently established near Princeton, N. J. Among subjects of special research investigated by Dr. Flexner have been the epidemic diseases, cerebrospinal meningitis and poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). The former, prevalent between 1905 and 1910, he studied in association with Dr. J. W. Jobling, producing a curative serum which has greatly reduced mortality in cases where it has been promptly administered. He identified, also, the infectious germ of poliomyelitis, a minute, so-called filterable virus, determined its mode of infection, and indicated the basis for preventive measures. In this connection, his services have proved of inestimable value in effectually checking a disease, justly dreaded, because of the high mortality resulting from its ravages among the young, and which has been recurrent as an epidemic from 1907 to the present. His monographs and papers on bacterial and pathological subjects include observations on toxalbumin intoxication; biochemical constitution of snake venoms; experimental pancreatitis and fat necrosis; epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis and its serum treatment; poliomyelitis, its cause, mode of transmission and serum treat-

ment; encephalitis, and experimental epidemiology. He edits jointly the Rockefeller Institute's "Journal of Experimental Medicine" and is a frequent contributor to the lay press on matters relating to public health, in which field he has laid down authentic principles pointing to the advantages and necessity of local specific treatment of infection, concerning which the medical profession had hitherto been uncertain. Dr. Flexner received the Cameron prize of the University of Edinburgh in 1911 and was Huxley lecturer at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School and Harben lecturer at the Royal Institute, both in London, and was Hamilton lecturer at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., in 1912. He delivered the Herter lectures at Bellevue Medical College, New York city, in 1927. During the World war period, Dr. Flexner was chairman of the medical advisory committee of the American Red Cross. He was commissioned major, later, also, lieutenant-colonel in the army, and served as instructor of army medical officers at the Rockefeller Institute. After his discharge, he was enrolled as colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps. In 1919, he was appointed assistant surgeon-general, U. S. public health service. In addition to directing the laboratories, he is one of the scientific directors and a trustee of the Rockefeller Institute; a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a member of its China Medical Board. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, 1919), of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the New York Academy of Medicine; one of the advisory committee of the American Red Cross, and a member of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, Association of American Physicians (president, 1914), Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons (president, 1919), American Philosophical Society, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Society of Bacteriologists, American Medical Association, Society of Biological Chemistry, Society of Experimental Biology (president, 1906), Society of Experimental Pathology, Harvey Society (president, 1910), New York State Medical Society and of the Public Health Council of New York (chairman). He is also corresponding member of the Royal Society of London and of leading European medical bodies. His honorary degrees include that of D.Sc. of Harvard (1906), Yale (1910), and Princeton (1913); the LL.D. of the universities of Maryland (1907), Brown (1915), Johns Hopkins (1915), Washington (1915), Cambridge, England (1920), and the degree of Doctor from the universities of Strassburg, in 1923, and of Louvain, Belgium, in 1927. France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1914, raised him to the rank of officer in 1919 for his war services, and to commander in 1923. He is also a member of the Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure (1915). Dr. Flexner was married, Sept 16, 1903, to Helen Whitall, daughter of Dr. James Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., and had two children: William Welch and James Carey Flexner.

METCALF, Maynard Mayo, zoologist, was born in Elyria, O., Mar. 12, 1868, son of Eliab Wight and Eliza Maria (Ely) Metcalf. His first American ancestor was Michael Metcalf, who came to America from Norwich, England, and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1637. From Michael and his wife Sarah Ellwyn the line descends through their son Michael and his wife Mary Fairbanks; their son Eleazar and his wife Melitia Fisher; their son Michael and his wife Abiel Colburn; their son Pelitiah and his wife Hepzibah Mann; their son Pelitiah and his wife Lydia Easty; and their son Isaac and his wife Anna Mayo Stevens (Rich), who were the grandparents of the scientist. His father dealt in pine lands and other real estate, helped to found the Ohio Anti-Saloon League, writing the state local option law for which that body fought, and secured the distribution of the residue ($9,000,000) of the Geneva award on the "Alabama" claims. The son was educated at Central College Academy and at Oberlin College (O.), receiving his graduating degree of

A. B. from the latter in 1889. He completed his graduate studies at Johns Hopkins University with the Ph. D. degree in 1893. He began teaching the same year as associate professor of biology at the Women's College, Baltimore, becoming professor, and held the chair thirteen years. In 1906 he returned to Oberlin College as professor in the same subject. He went abroad the same year and in 1907–8 on leaves of absence for zoological studies in Germany (University of Wurzburg) and in Italy. After 1914 private research work occupied him, notably at the Woods Hole (Mass.) marine biological laboratory, of which he is a trustee. Since 1925 Prof. Metcalf has been research associate in zoology at Johns Hopkins University. He is a student chiefly of protozoology. He has published memoirs upon the embryology of mollusca, morphology of Tunicata, morphology and life history of the Opalinid Ciliates, paleogeography (especially of the southern hemisphere) and organic evolution. General economics and sociology have also attracted him in other fields of study. He is the author of "An Outline of

the Theory of Organic Evolution'' (1904) and of numerous zoological articles in American and German journals, as well as of various papers on economic theory. In 1924–25 he was chairman of the division of biology and agriculture of the National Research Council. Prof. Metcalf is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, zoological section, 1923); and of the Royal Economic Society of London (life), and a member of the American Society of Zoologists (ex-president), American Society of Naturalists, American Genetic Association, Society of American Parasitologists, American Society of Tropical Medicine, Ohio Academy of Science (ex-president), Biological Society of Washington, Washington Academy of Sciences, Helminthological Society of Washington, Eugenics Committee of U. S. A. (advisory council), Ecological Society of America, American Geographical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Child Hygiene Association, American Economic Association, Western Economic Association and National Economic League. His recreations are mainly outdoor and include golf, fishing and photography. He is a Congregationalist in creed, in which denomination he has served as a church trustee, deacon and leader of Bible classes in Baltimore. Oberlin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc. D. in 1914. He was married, Sept. 10, 1890, to Ella M., daughter of J. C. Wilder, manufacturer of woolens of Elgin, Ill., and has had two children, Fern Wilder, and Mildred Ella, wife of Dr. William P. Beetham of Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, David Eugene, mathematician, was born at Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1860, son of Abram P. and Mary Elizabeth (Bronson) Smith, grandson of Nathan and Lucy (Mallory) Smith; great-grandson of Abraham and Nancy (Hunt) Smith, and great-great-grandson of Henri Schmidt, probably a native of Alsace, who came to America about 1770, settled first at Wallkill and later in Cortland, N. Y., and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Dr. Smith's father was county judge of Cortland county. David Eugene Smith was educated at the state normal school at Cortland, and at Syracuse University where he received the degrees Ph.B. in 1881; Ph.M. in 1883, and Ph.D. in 1887. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1883 and began to practice in his father's office. In 1884, however, he left the legal profession for that of teaching, taking the chair of mathematics in the normal school at Cortland and remaining there for seven years. From 1891 to 1898 he was professor of mathematics in Michigan State Normal College and at the end of that period became principal of the New York State Normal School at Brockport. As a trainer of teachers, Dr. Smith felt the need of knowing the school systems of other countries and for this purpose visited Europe, the West Indies, Central and South America. He accepted the post of professor of mathematics at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1901 and remained there until his retirement with the title of professor emeritus, in 1926. Dr. Smith has made numerous and valuable contributions to mathematical literature, being the author, in whole or in large part, of more textbooks on mathematics than any other writer of his time. Among his published works are 130 books, 100 reviews, 155 essays and monographs, several teachers' manuals and hundreds of encyclopedia articles appearing in three standard publications. He is a recognized authority on the history of mathematics and is the author of numerous works on that subject, among them being ''History of Modern Mathematics'' (1896); ''Rara Arithmetica'' (1908); ''The Hindu-Arabic Numerals'' (1911); ''History of Japanese Mathematics'' (1914); ''Sumario Compendioso of Brother Juan Diez'' (1921); ''Computing Jetons'' (1921); ''Progress of Arithmetic in the Last 25 Years'' (1923); ''Historical Mathematical Paris'' (1924); ''History of Mathematics'' (vol. 1, 1923; vol. 2, 1925), and ''Progress of Algebra in the Last 25 Years'' (1925). He has collected a large library of manuscripts and old works on mathematical history from all parts of the world, the collection also containing 3,000 portraits, 10,000 autograph letters of famous mathematicians, and 150 medals awarded to various men in the profession. He was instrumental in calling scientific attention to the work of Mahāvīrāchārya, a hitherto unknown Hindu mathematician, and has shown that China and other Oriental countries deserve a position in the development of mathematics not before accorded them. While at the Michigan State Normal College Dr. Smith established the first professional course given in America for training teachers of secondary school mathematics. He was the founder (1923), secretary (1923–24) and president (1927) of the History of Science Society, an international organization with nearly 1,000 members, including many of the world's leading scientists, and which is constantly growing. He was also the originator and one of the vice-presidents of the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics, formed in 1908, which made and published several hundred surveys of the work in different branches of mathematics in the various countries of the world. He is a member of the Mathematical Association of America (president 1922–23), the American Mathematical Society (vice-president, 1923, librarian and assistant editor of its ''Bulletin,'' 1902–22). the Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung, the Circolo Matematico de Palermo and other learned societies and is on the editorial staffs of the ''American Mathematical Monthly'' and ''L'Enseignement Mathematique.'' Syracuse University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D in 1905. Dr. Smith was married, Jan. 19, 1887, to Fanny, daughter of Charles C. Taylor, of Cortland, N. Y.

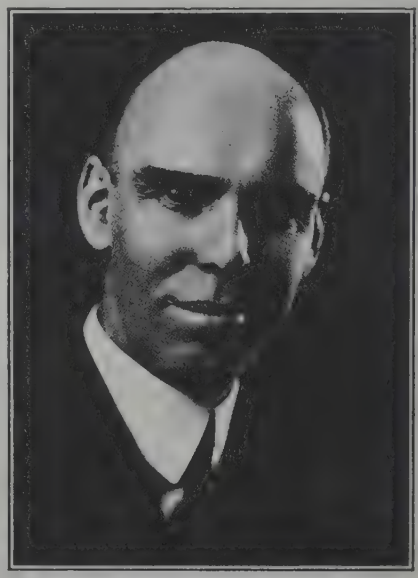
ROCKEFELLER, John Davison, Jr., financier and philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., Jan. 29, 1874, son of John Davison and Laura Celestia (Spelman) Rockefeller. He is a descendant of Johann Peter Rockenfeller, who emigrated from Germany to Amwell, N. J., in 1724–25. From Johann and his wife Anna Maria Remagen the line descends through their son Peter and his wife Mary Bellis; their son William and his wife Christina Rockefeller, who was of the same family; their son Godfrey and his wife Lucy Miles Avery, and their son William Avery and Eliza Davison, who were the grandparents of John Davison Rockefeller, Jr. His father (q.v.) founded the Standard Oil Co. He was educated in private schools and at Brown University. After his graduation as A.B. in 1897, followed by a few years of business experience in his father's office, he became his

father's assistant in the management of the industrial, financial and philanthropic enterprises the latter had developed and ultimately his plenary representative in the administration of virtually all the Rockefeller interests. He succeeded his father on many directorates, but is now on the boards only of the Manhattan Railway Co., the Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., having relinquished official relationships with most of the corporations in which he and his father have large investments. The Colorado company, in which he holds the largest individual financial interest, owns numerous coal and iron mines and great steel mills in that state. He initiated what became known as the Rockefeller or Colorado plan for cooperation between employers and workers after personally investigating conditions at the mines with a view to removing the causes of labor dissatisfaction which had led to the serious strike of 1914. Under this plan the employees elect representatives who transmit grievances to the employer's officials for adjustment. If the decisions are unsatisfactory an appeal may be made to the Colorado State Industrial Commission, with whose findings both employer and employees agree to comply. There is no restriction against employees becoming members of unions. They have every opportunity to submit proposals for insuring them fair treatment, proper working conditions, and wages equal to the highest paid in similar work. The success of the plan commended it to other large employers, who adapted it to their own industrial conditions. His views on capital and labor are embodied in "The Personal Relation in Industry" (1924), which contains several public addresses and other papers, among them "Brotherhood of Men and Nations," "The Christian Church—What of Its Future?", "The Colorado Industrial Plan," and "Labor and Capital—Partners." Mr. Rockefeller is chiefly known to the world at large by the diversity of his benefactions and as the chief dispenser of those of his father, both of which have reached an unexampled range and amount in the record of philanthropy. Many of the outstanding gifts made by the elder Rockefeller have had their inception in his studies of human needs and his recommendations for relieving them through four great charity trusts established for the purpose. The first of these, the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, of which he is a trustee, was founded in 1901 for conducting and encouraging investigations in hygiene, medicine and surgery to ascertain the nature and cause of disease and methods of prevention and treatment (see Simon Flexner). The institution, which was generously endowed by a series of gifts from his father, including $10,000,000 in 1919, consists of extensive laboratories and a hospital on the East river in New York city, and a department of animal pathology whose plant and farm extend over some 525 acres near Princeton, N. J. He is also a member of the General Education Board (see Wallace Buttrick), founded in 1902 to promote education in the United States by benefactions without distinction of race, sex or creed, for which a trust fund exceeding $30,000,000 was provided by his father. Another philanthropic post he holds is that of chairman of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation (see George E. Vincent), founded in 1913 to promote the well-being of mankind with trust funds approximating $100,000,000 set apart by Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., amplified by another gift of $50,000,000 in 1919. Under the son's presidency (1913–16) the foundation undertook its first great humanitarian work with the outbreak of the World war in 1914, when it sent a war relief commission to Europe to study conditions requiring relief, especially the plight of non-combatants. It rendered aid to Belgium on an extensive scale, furnishing the greater part of five full cargoes of supplies, costing more than $980,000, besides conferring other benefactions, and organized with the American Red Cross an American sanitary commission which successfully overcame an epidemic of typhus in Serbia, where it also relieved much distress, as well as in Turkey, Poland, Montenegro and Albania. Among its original purposes the foundation set out to study and harmonize industrial relations, but this field was abandoned as tending to a misconception of its motives by labor. Since 1918 it has restricted its program to the promotion and encouragement of medical education, public health demonstrations and the combating of disease everywhere. The foundation in its remarkable world-wide operations functions through four departmental channels, its international health board, China medical board, division of medical education, and its division of studies. The fourth benevolent agency, of which Mr. Rockefeller is president, is the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, founded by the elder Rockefeller in memory of his wife for philanthropic aid to women and children with funds that amounted to $72,000,000 in 1925. Its aid has been directed largely to research institutions relating to social science, child study and parental education. In 1927 it supplied funds for establishing a chair of political science at Cambridge (England) University. Mr. Rockefeller is also chairman of the board of directors of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, which he founded and endowed in 1911 under a New York charter to study and prevent "those social conditions, crimes and diseases which adversely affect the well-being of society with special reference to prostitution and the evils associated therewith" (see Katharine Bement Davis). The wide scope of his social welfare interests extends to better housing, especially the provision of model tenements for negroes in New York city. His own benefactions to public institutions have included $1,000,000 to the American Museum of Natural History in 1922; $3,000,000 to the New York public library and $1,000,000 to the N. Y. Zoological Society in 1923; $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of New York and $1,083,334 to the Union Theological Seminary in 1924; $600,000 in 1925 to the same museum to purchase "The Cloisters," containing the finest collection of French Gothic art outside Europe, from the sculptor, George Grey Barnard, also $1,600,000 to the library of the Imperial University of Tokio; $625,000 to the fund for the Near East colleges; $2,000,000 to International House, a centre for foreign students in New York city; $850,000 to the Northern Baptist Convention; $1,000,000 to the Hampton and Tuskegee institutes' endowment funds for negro education; $10,000,000 to the University of Chicago divinity school, and $215,000 to aid the university's archaeological expedition in the excavation of Armageddon in Palestine. He financed the aerial expedition of Commander

Richard E. Byrd to the North Pole in 1926. The same year he offered $10,000,000 to the Egyptian government to establish an archaeological museum in Cairo. The restoration of Rheims cathedral after the destructive shelling it sustained in the World war was largely accomplished through his financial aid, and he also contributed funds that enabled the palaces at Versailles and Fontainebleau to be renovated. In 1927 he gave $2,000,000 for a library building for the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, in Geneva. Thus the crying need for appropriate housing for the working library on international law and relations that had been accumulating since the League began functioning was met. On accepting this gift M. Alberto Guani, president of the League, paid an eloquent tribute to the humanitarian work of the Rockefeller Foundation and of Mr. Rockfeller himself, throughout the world. The city of Versailles made him a citizen and named a street Rue Rockefeller in recognition of his help, and the Societé des Architectes Diplomes of Paris awarded him its medal for his assistance to Rheims. He also received in 1926 the Plus Ultra gold medal of Spain as an award for humanitarian services to the world. Reared in an environment whose subtle atmosphere of ease and leisure tends to vitiate the inherited ideals of the aristocracy of wealth and success, he has challenged an undercurrent of disbelief in his conception of social duty and demonstrated a personal faith in his fellow men by accepting his wealth as a means of service to them. In creed he is a Baptist, with modern views of revealed religion, has conducted Bible classes at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and has been a leading promoter and financial supporter of the project for building a great undenominational church in New York under the pastorate of Harry Emerson Fosdick (q.v.). He was married at Providence, R. I., Oct. 9, 1901, to Abby Greene, daughter of U. S. Sen. Nelson W. Aldrich, and has had six children: Abby, wife of David M. Milton; John D., Nelson Aldrich, Laurance, Winthrop and David Rockefeller.

EDWARDS, Edward Irving, banker, governor of New Jersey and U. S. senator (1923——), was born in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 1, 1863, son of William W. and Emma J. (Nation) Edwards. He entered New York University with the class of 1884 but left at the end of his junior year to take up the study of law in the office of his brother, William D. Edwards. This, too, was soon given up for a position as messenger boy with the First National Bank of Jersey City in 1882 and while there studied finance and taxation. He left the bank to engage in a contracting and construction business with his brother and they obtained some important contracts from the city government. He returned to the First National Bank as assistant to the president in 1903, was advanced to cashier in 1911, president in 1916 and chairman of the board in 1925. He was also vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, and a director of the National Paper & Type Co., the Raritan River Railroad Co., and the Standard Motor Construction Co. Becoming active in politics, he was chosen a member of the Hudson county Democratic committee and in 1911 was elected comptroller of New Jersey. In that position he showed unusual vigor, inaugurating a "pay-as-you-go" policy and compelling strict compliance with the requisition act which called for a rigid accounting for every state expenditure. He was re-elected in 1914 and in 1918–19 he was a member of the state senate. In the latter year he was elected governor of New Jersey by a plurality of 14,510 votes, taking office in January, 1920. In his inaugural address he spoke out with a boldness that attracted national attention. He denounced the eighteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution as an invasion of the liberties of the people, and asked the attorney general of the state to institute proceedings to have the constitutionality of the law tested. He called for a decrease of the personnel of the public utilities board from five to three members with a salary increase, so that they might be elected by the people direct, and condemned the board for allowing increased traffic tariffs which he denounced as an invasion of the law authorizing a physical valuation of the transportation systems. He declared for a good roads policy, and for an issue of short term bonds for the construction of the Hudson vehicle tunnel, and the Philadelphia-Camden-Interstate bridge, and urged tax reform on the legislature. His victory at the polls had been large enough to carry the legislature with him and he was successful in having his recommendations enacted into laws. He is one of only five or six U. S. senators who are anti-prohibitionists. He received the support of the New Jersey delegation to the Democratic national convention in San Francisco for the nomination for the presidency in 1920. Two years later he was nominated by his party for the U. S. senate, and in the contest of 1922 defeated Sen. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Republican, by the unprecedented plurality of 89,133 votes. In the senate he denounced the Volstead act and other prohibition measures and asked for their repeal; favored the world court, the McFadden bank bill, the World war loans and the reduction of the income tax. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity, the Masonic Order, the B.P.O.E., the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Bankers' Club of America, the National Democratic Club of New York, the Carteret Club, Jersey City, and the Church Club of Newark, N. J. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married at Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 14, 1888, to Jule Blanche, daughter of William A. Smith, and has two children: Capt. Edward Irving Edwards, Jr., and Elizabeth Jule Edwards.

BREWSTER, Ralph Owen, forty-eighth governor of Maine (1925–..), was born in Dexter, Me., Feb. 22, 1888, son of William E. and Carrie S. (Bridges) Brewster. He is in direct descent from William Brewster (q.v.), the "Mayflower" pilgrim, the line being through William's son Love and the latter's wife Sarah Collier; their son William and his wife Lydia Partridge; their son William and his wife Hopestill Wadsworth; their son Ichabod and his wife Lydia Barstow; their son William and his wife Olive Morgan; their son Morgan and his wife Martha Stetson; their son William and his wife Christina Briggs; and their son Abiatha Brewster and his wife Clarissa Warren, who were the grandparents of Gov. Brewster. He was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1909 and during the ensuing year was principal of Castine (Me.) high school. He then worked his way through the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1913 with the degree LL.B. At that institution he was a member of the editorial board of the "Harvard Law Review." He was admitted also to the Maine bar in 1913 and began the practice of law at Portland. He early became prominent in Republican politics, and in 1912, as president of the Haines (for governor) Club at Dexter, was a factor in the return of Penobscot county to the Republican ranks. In 1916 he was elected to the Maine house of representatives from the Portland district, and reelected in 1918 and 1920, and in 1922 he was elected to the state senate from Cumberland county. As a member of the legislature he introduced and succeeded in putting through two amendments to the state constitution which have been adopted by the people. These were the amendment which permits absentee voting in the state and that which changes the provisions limiting the total representation which any municipality may have in the house of representatives to seven, so that in the event that two cities or towns join, they may retain the total representation which they enjoyed as two. He was also the author and chief advocate of a new city charter for Portland, adopted in 1923. During 1915–23 he was a member of the Portland school board, and during 1919–22 was secretary of the Maine board of accountancy. He was elected governor of Maine by a large majority in September, 1924, for the two-year term beginning Jan. 7, 1925. The first year of Gov. Brewster's administration was eventful. He went into office on a clear-cut issue of conserving the public school funds for public school purposes only and advocating the public schools as the basis of American equality and democracy. The legislature passed a resolve submitting a constitutional amendment to the people, thus taking the issue out of politics and placing it in the hands of all the people. Gov. Brewster had no sooner taken office than he proposed a development of Maine program and organized the various forces of the state into an active cooperative promotion body. The agitation over the Passamaquoddy Bay hydro-electric project was settled by referendum at his suggestion. As a check to the tendencies of extravagance which followed the World war, he inaugurated a program of economy in state's expenditure based upon the principle that economy is wise expenditure and also in legislation by reducing the number of laws passed almost one-half. Tireless in his effort, consistent in his program, he has visited all parts of the state counselling with the people and encouraging them to a greater spirit of thrift and to a greater state pride and in the development of her resources. The state conducted an intensive development campaign along agricultural, industrial and recreational lines which attracted widespread attention and, spreading to the other New England states, inspired the formation of the New England Council. Before taking office, Gov. Brewster invited the National Council of Governors to meet in Maine. An elaborate program not only for discussion but of entertainment, including a tour of the state attracted many chief executives. This definite, well-planned program of state building is a new element in politics but these tangible points of attack have not hidden the deeper motives of the administration in the ideals of good government and the development of a higher civic moral consciousness. Gov. Brewster was reelected in 1926 for another term of two years (1927–29). In October, 1918, before the close of the



World war he waived exemptions and volunteered for service and entered the 30th training battery, field artillery, central officers' training school. Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and was in attendance there, preparatory to active military service, when the armistice was signed. In his religious affiliation he is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Maine State Bar Association, Cumberland County Bar Association, and the American Legion. He was married, Apr. 20, 1915, to Dorothy, daughter of Charles S. Foss, a manufacturing chemist, of Portland, Me., and has two children: Charles Foss and Owen Brewster.

ROSENTHAL, Albert, artist was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30, 1863, son of Max and Caroline (Rosenthal) Rosenthal. Following a public and high school education, he attended the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and the Art Students League of Philadelphia. His progress in art falls into three periods. The first (1880–84) comprises lithographic work with his father (q.v.). The second period (1884-90) pertains to his work in etching, and mainly comprises portraits of prominent characters in early American history, largely the result of his connection with a coterie of autograph collectors including Justice James T. Mitchell, E. Coppee Mitchell, Simon Gratz, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Charles R. Hildeburn, Charles Roberts and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

It was due to the assistance and direction given by these enthusiastic collectors, that for several years Mr. Rosenthal's father was employed to make lithographs from many original paintings and the son devoted himself almost exclusively to the production of etched portraits. His etched portraits were used to illustrate the History of the Federal Convention of 1787, edited by Hampton L. Carson; the History of the Supreme Court of the United States, issued by the Supreme Court Centennial Commission, with text by Mr. Carson, and in the publication on the Attorneys General of the United States, by C. R. Hildeburn.

This portrait work led the artist to begin the development in oil, of portraits of the early historical characters, not only of Philadelphia, but of the State of Pennsylvania and the nation. He was splendidly equipped for such an undertaking, as all the valuable material, information and discoveries made by these collectors, covering a period of forty years, had been placed in his hands. To further prepare himself for this task, and the beginning of what may be termed the third period in his career as an artist, he went abroad in 1890 to study painting under Anton Ashbé of Munich, and Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris. On returning in 1903 he was commissioned by the Independence Hall Commission to develop the historical collection in Independence Hall. This led to his painting portraits of the framers of the constitution of the United States; Aides de Camp of Washington; Pennsylvania line of revolutionary war; justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania who sat in the State House; the Doctors and Surgeons of the Revolutionary war, and the artists of that period. He went abroad in 1906, and secured portraits of the officers of the French Army in America in the war of independence. To him was delegated the selection and painting of the portraits of eminent Pennsylvanians which were placed in the Pennsylvania building at the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904, and which are now in the State Capitol at Harrisburg.

In the City Hall of Philadelphia, Mr. Rosenthal is represented by a series of portraits of the mayors of Philadelphia, and in the consultation and court rooms of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; in the same building are portraits by him of a number of the chief and associate justices of Pennsylvania. Another series consisting of the group of the chief justices of the same court, done by him, adorn the State Capitol at Harrisburg. In addition to men prominent in social, political and business life, he has painted portraits of many chief and associate justices of the U. S. Supreme Court. He is represented by examples of his work in oil at the Capitol at Washington; Brooklyn Museum, N. Y.; Youngstown Museum, Ohio; Detroit Museum, Mich.; St. Louis Museum, Mo.; Dayton Museum, Ohio; Elgin Museum, Ill.; Dallas Museum, Texas; Los Angeles Museum, Cal.; Providence School of Design, R. I.; Salmagundi Club, New York; Cleveland

Museum of the Fine Arts, Ohio; New York Historical Society; Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Chicago Art Institute.

Medals have been bestowed upon him, by the World's Fair, Chicago, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Louis Exposition, Mo., and the San Francisco Exposition, Cal. He is a Director of the Rodin Museum of Philadelphia, now in course of realization under the Jules E. Mastbaum foundation. In the interest of this enterprise Mr. Rosenthal spent several months abroad, and succeeded in securing valuable material associated with the career of the famous sculptor this museum seeks to honor.

He was married Sept. 10, 1901, in Bradford Hills, Pa., to Henrietta Douglass Nuneville.

WISE, Stephen Samuel, rabbi, was born in Budapest, Hungary, Mar. 17, 1874, son of Aaron and Sabine de Fischer (Farkashasy) Wise. His father and grandfather, Joseph H. Wise, both of Hungarian birth, were rabbis of note. He came to the United States in 1875 with his parents, who settled in New York city, where his father was minister of Temple Rodeph Sholem till his death in 1896. After a public school education, he studied at the College of the City of New York in 1887–91, specializing in the classics, languages, then took courses in Semitics and philosophy at Columbia University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1892. His studies for the Hebrew minis-

try were pursued under his father, Prof. Max L. Margolis, Dr. Alexander Kohut (q.v.), and Dr. Henry Gersoni. In 1893 he was appointed assistant to Henry S. Jacobs, rabbi of the B'nai Jeshurun synagogue, in New York. He succeeded Dr. Jacobs the same year, and laid the foundation for his subsequent distinction in the religious and social progress of American Jewry as a reform rabbi. In this period he became identified with the Zionist movement as the founder and first secretary (now chairman) of the Federation of American Zionists, spoke frequently on behalf of Zionism throughout the country, edited the Zionist department of the "American Hebrew" for a year, served as American correspondent of "Die Welt" of Vienna, the official Zionist organ, and in 1898 reported the proceedings of the second Zionist congress at Basle, at which he was an American delegate, for the New York "Journal" and "Harper's Weekly." In 1900 he resigned his New York pastorate to become rabbi of Beth Israel Synagogue in Portland, Ore., the leading Jewish congregation in the northwest. Meantime he continued his studies in divinity for the degree of Ph.D., which he received from Columbia in 1901. Rabbi Wise made his Portland pastorate the focus for extending Judaism among new communities in Oregon, organizing Sabbath schools and congregations where none existed before and bringing them in contact with national Jewish organizations. He also rendered a useful public service for the state at large in furthering social and political reforms. The Oregon law against child labor was drafted by him and he served on the state commission appointed by the legislature to secure its enforcement. He was also a founder and first vice-president of the state board of charities, founder of the Oregon Prisoners' Aid Association and the Peoples' Forum, both of which he headed, and was invited by the mayor of Portland to join his executive board. In 1906 the congregation of Temple Emanu-El, New York, sought him as their rabbi, but he refused the call when the board of trustees would not agree explicitly to his stipulation that its pulpit should be wholly free. Rabbi Wise founded the Free Synagogue in New York in 1907 and as its pastor has labored to achieve his object in organizing the congregation, which was to renovate, reconstruct and reassert the democratic ideals of Israel, broaden the spirit and form of the synagogue, expound Judaism in the light of the present, uphold liberty of thought and speech, and promote social service. The synagogue under his leadership became a large and influential central point of liberal Judaism numbering among its active members many of the leading men in the Jewish community of New York. He is chiefly noted as a foremost figure among the reform rabbis of American Jewry who do not conform to the rigidities of the oral and written law of orthodoxy and hold that Jewish tenets and Jewish practice are supple enough to be adaptable to changes in environment and to all phases of human thought as influenced by the conditions of modern life. Reform Judaism as represented by him and other liberal rabbis has been defined as a sort of Unitarianism modified by Jewish observances. It modernized public worship in the synagogue, introduced the vernacular in place of Hebrew, worships on Sunday as well as on the Jewish Sabbath, discards the separation of the sexes, covering of the head and observance of the second-day festivals, and takes also a critical attitude towards the inspiration of the Bible. His outspoken liberal views have periodically thrust him in conflict with orthodox Judaism, notably in 1925, when he reiterated a familiar view expressed in reform synagogues in counselling Jews to accept the historicity of Jesus Christ and regard him as a moral teacher of whom they could well be proud, not as a myth or God, but as man and Jew. The orthodox, resented the statement and a controversy ensued that for awhile caused internal discussions in the conduct of the United Palestine Funds Appeal. In 1917 the congregation established and presented him with a scholastic foundation, known as the Stephen S. Wise fellowship fund, to provide rabbinical training for Jewish theological students. After the World war he figured conspicuously in the great resurgence of the Zionist movement that followed the wresting of the Holy Land from the Turks by Great Britain. He has been chairman of the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs in America since 1916, is vice-chairman of the World Zionist Organization's Executive committee, and in 1925–26 headed the United Palestine Funds Appeal. During the World war period he served on the labor committee of the Council of National Defense and engaged in numerous activities to advance the Allies' cause. He was chairman of a delegation of the American Jewish Congress at the Paris peace conference of 1919, where he also represented the American League to Enforce Peace and headed a commission of the Zionist Organization of America. He also participated in war-relief work as a member of the American Jewish Relief and Joint Distribution committees, founder and trustee of the Near East Relief fund, and vice-chairman of the Jewish Emergency Refugee Relief Committee. France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his war services. Rabbi Wise championed Pres. Wilson's efforts to effect American adhesion to the League of Nations, has urged the cancellation of war debts, and takes the widest interest in public affairs, especially labor. He founded the Eastern Council of Liberal Rabbis, is vice-president of the Free Religious Association of America, and president of the Jewish Institute of Religion for training men for the Jewish ministry, which he founded. In 1926 the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity awarded him the Gottheil medal for distinguished service to the cause of Judaism. His other affiliations include that of trustee of the National Child Labor Committee, vice-president of the Open Forum National Council and American Association of Labor Legislation, and director of the New York Peace Society. He is the author of "How to Face Life" (1917); "Child versus Parent: Some Chapters on the Irrepressible Conflict in the Home" (1922); and many sermons and addresses published in the volumes of the "Beth Israel Pulpit" and the "Free Synagogue Pulpit," both monthly sermon publications. He also translated from the Arabic Solomon ibn Gabirol's "Improvement of the Moral Qualities," an ethical treatise of the 11th century, published in the Columbia University series of Oriental studies (1901). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Temple University in 1915. He was married, Nov. 14, 1900, to Louise, daughter of Julius Waterman, of New York city, and has two children, James Waterman and Justine Waterman Wise.

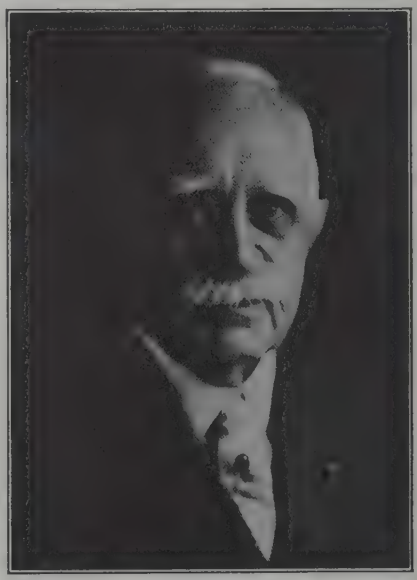
LOASBY, Arthur William, banker and financier, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1876, son of Samuel, Jr., and Emma (Rehberger) Loasby, and grandson of Samuel Loasby, who came from England in 1860 with his wife, Ann Hedley, and family, and settled at Rochester, N. Y. The son was educated in the public schools of New York including the College of the City of New York. After leaving the latter he worked for a time as a telephone clerk on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Loasby's family moved to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1893. He was employed for two years by the New York Central Railroad and then began his banking career with the First National Bank of Syracuse where he served successively as loan teller, bond department manager, and assistant cashier. In 1910 he was elected a vice-president of the First National Bank of Syracuse. Three years later he was called to the presidency of the Trust & Deposit Company of Syracuse and remained as head of this institution until 1919, when he negotiated a consolidation between the First National and the Trust and Deposit Company, becoming president of the consolidated organization known as the First Trust and Deposit Company. In 1920 he resigned to become vice-president of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and three years later he was made president, a position he still holds. In September, 1926, The Equitable Trust Company of New York had total deposits of $407,124,815 with resources aggregating $510,302,844. Mr. Loasby is also vice-president of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, and a director of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad Company, the First Trust and Deposit Company, Syracuse, the National Surety Company, New York, and the Rochester & Syracuse Railroad Company. He is a member of the Bankers', the City Midday, the Union League, India House and the Metropolitan clubs of New York; the Montclair (N. J.) Golf Club, Fishers Island Club and the Century Club of Syracuse. Politically he is a Republican; he is a communicant of the Episcopal church and his chief recreation is golf. He was married Oct. 5, 1898 to Adena, daughter of Richard Phillips, of Syracuse, N. Y., and they have three children: Richard Phillips, Marjorie, and Janet Loasby.

BUTTERFIELD, Kenyon Leech, agricultural college president, was born at Lapeer, Mich., June 11, 1868, the son of Ira Howard and Olive F. (Davison) Butterfield and a descendant of Benjamin Butterfield who came to America from England in 1636. The descent is traced through Joseph, Joseph, Ephraim, Stephen, Benjamin and Ira Butterfield. He was educated at the Michigan Agricultural College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1891, and pursued advanced courses in the University of Michigan during 1900–03, leading to the degree of A.M. in 1902. He entered his professional career as assistant secretary of the Michigan Agriculture College in 1891. He then edited two farm papers, the "Michigan Grange Visitor" (1892–96) and the "Michigan Farmer" (1896–1903). He was superintendent of the Michigan farmers' institutes from 1895 to 1899, during part of that time being field agent for the Michigan Agricultural College, and in 1902 he was appointed instructor of rural sociology at the University of Michigan. A year later he was called to the Rhode Island State College as president and professor of political economy and rural sociology. In 1906 he was appointed president and head of the division of rural social science of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Pres. Butterfield's varied experience, executive ability, high ideals, and abounding energy were freely used in bringing about a marked expansion in the work of the college. Students came in constantly increasing numbers, larger appropriations were given by the legislature, the teaching staff was augmented from time to time, and the land devoted to college purposes was increased from 400 acres in 1905 to 700 in 1924. In addition to his heavy administrative work, Pres. Butterfield has been asked to serve on many important public commissions. In 1908 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt as a member of the Country Life Commission, and what he learned of rural conditions in traveling about the country as a member of this commission, together with his own personal experience, inspired him to organize the first National Country Life Conference, which was held at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6 and 7, 1919. The success of this conference led to the forming of the American Country Life Association, the purpose of which is stated in its constitution as being: "To facilitate discussion of the problems and objectives in country life and the means of their solution and attainment; to further the efforts and increase the efficiency of persons, agencies, and institutions engaged in this field; to disseminate information calculated to promote a better understanding of country life, and to aid in rural improvement." Each year since the first the association has held a conference, and it has published nine volumes, each one on a particular problem of rural life. In 1913 Pres. Wilson appointed Mr. Butterfield as a member of the American Commission on Rural Credits. He was chairman of the Massachusetts Food Supply Committee in 1917, and in 1918 he was selected by the International Y.M.C.A. to go to France and take charge of its program of education among the soldiers. After the armistice the work was taken over by the war department. In 1919 Mr. Butterfield was decorated by the French government for the service he rendered as officer of public instruction and as officer of agricultural excellence. In 1921 he was asked to serve on the China Educational Commission which had been organized by the Foreign Mission Boards of America. The commission visited China and studied her educational needs, and afterwards reported on a long term missionary program for that country, Mr. Butterfield also making a special report on agricultural education for China. He held offices in many educational, religious and social organizations, but his primary interest was in efforts for the advancement of rural life. While in France in 1919 he was instrumental in forming the World Agriculture Society, of which he is president. The society has members in more than fifty countries, and publishes an illustrated quarterly magazine called "World Agriculture" which presents information from reliable sources on all phases of rural affairs. In 1924 he became president of Michigan Agricultural College (now Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences.) He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, the American Sociological

Society, the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Religious Education Association, National Education Association and the American Geographical Society. He also belongs to several clubs, among them being the Appalachian Mountain Club, the University clubs, Boston and Washington, D. C.; City clubs of New York and Boston, and the Lansing Country Club. He has written several books on his favorite subject: "Chapters in Rural Progress" (1908); "The Country Church and the Rural Problem" (1910); "The Farmer and the New Day" (1919), and "A Christian Program for the Rural Community" (1923). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Amherst College in 1910, and Rhode Island State College in 1921. He was married at Lapeer, Mich., Nov. 28, 1895, to Harriet E. Millard, and has two children: Howard Millard and Victor Lloyd Butterfield.

WAID, Dan Everett, architect, was born at Gouverneur, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1864, son of Andrew Jackson and Jane Josephine (Keyes) Waid. He was graduated B.S. at Monmouth (Ill.) College in 1887; was a pupil at the Art Institute of Chicago, and later studied in the architectural department of Columbia University. For six years (1888–94) he was head draftsman with Jenney & Mundie, architects, Chicago, and has since practiced independently, in Chicago, for four years, and, since 1898, in New York city. His work includes the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn; the annex to the head office building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York city; the printing building of that company, in Long Island city, the Mount McGregor Sanatorium, near Saratoga, N. Y. and the Metropolitan building in Ottawa, Canada; the Presbyterian Hospital, San Juan, P. R.; schools at Guines and Sancti Spiritus, Cuba; the gymnasium, auditorium, etc., of Monmouth College; also other hospitals and numerous apartment houses and private residences in New York and other cities. During the World war, he was deputy director of production of housing for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. For three years he was a member of the New York city board of examiners, dealing with appeals from the decisions of the bureau of buildings; was also a member of the board of survey of unsafe buildings, and for eight years was president of the New York State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, was its treasurer for nine years, its president in 1924–26, and president of its New York chapter during 1923–24. He is a member in perpetuity of the Archaeological Institute of America (N. Y. chap.), and a member also of the Architectural League of New York, New York Zoological Society (life), American Society for Testing Materials, the National Fire Protection Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art (life), American Museum of Natural History, Shakespearean Association of America, and the Players', Century, Engineers', National Arts (life), City, and Salmagundi clubs, New York; the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club; the Queens Valley Golf Club, Long Island, and the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. As a contributor to architectural literature he is well known, and his professional standing was recognized by the award of the honorary degree of LL.D. by Monmouth College in 1923. Mr. Waid is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, New York City. He was married, Dec. 31, 1891, to Eva, daughter of William H. Clark, a lawyer, of Ottawa, Kans.

POWERS, William Penn, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Whitewater, Wis., Nov. 8, 1842, son of David Johnson and Eliza Ann (Harris) Powers. His father was an inventor and the founder of the Union Wire Mattress Company, of Chicago, postmaster of Whitewater under Presidents Van Buren, Harrison, and Tyler, and founder of the village of Palmyra, Wis. His family descends from Walter Power (1639–1718) who emigrated before 1660 and resided first at Nashua, N. H., later near Concord, Mass. From Walter Power and his wife, Trial Shepard, the line runs through their son Walter and his wife, Rebecca Barret; their son Capt. Josiah and his wife, Martha; their son Josiah, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and his wife, Mary Robbins, and their son Nathaniel and his wife, Esther Johnson, who were the grandparents of William P. Powers. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the degree of A.B. in 1860. During the civil war he served for sixteen months in the 1st Wis.



heavy artillery, in the defences of Washington, after which he was commissioned as senior first lieutenant in the 4th Wis. light battery, serving in the campaign of 1864 against Richmond and Petersburg. With the return of peace he began his active career as a builder of model machinery for the use of traveling salesmen and in 1867 engaged in the manufacture of wooden pumps and heating and plumbing apparatus, at La Crosse, Wis. He patented his first temperature regulator in 1889. In 1891 he organized the Powers Regulator Company in Chicago, to manufacture his thermostats and kindred appliances now in successful operation in this

country and Canada. This company, of which he is the president, is capitalized at $500,000, and produces an annual output in excess of $1,000,000. In 1896 he patented the Powers system of temperature control in which the hot and cold air dampers of heating and ventilating systems are operated by a thermostat in a graduated manner and held in mixing positions, now the universal practice, so that he may be called the father of the present method of thermostatic control of mixing dampers in hot air heating and ventilating systems. Since 1911 he has resided in Los Angeles, Calif., where he has managed the Southern California branch of his company. In 1924 he published "Some Annals of the Powers Family." He is a member of Stanton Post, G. A. R.; California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was twice married, first Nov. 28, 1865, to Margaret F., daughter of Benjamin W. Knight, of Waterville, Wis. She died in 1890, leaving four children: Mary Loraine, wife of Edward N. Marshall; Fred. W., Donald J., and Robert Allen Powers. His second marriage was on Sept. 11, 1893, to Mrs. Louise M. Selleck, a native of France.

THOMPSON, William Boyce, manufacturer and financier, was born at Virginia City, Mont., May 13, 1869, son of William and Anna (Boyce) Thompson, and grandson of William Thompson, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who settled at Coburg, Canada, prior to 1831. His father was a pioneer settler in Montana, who became interested in mining, banking and lumbering, and who located, during the gold excitement of 1863, the famous Adler-Gulch mine, from which $70,000,000 in gold was taken in four years; he was mayor of Butte, Mont., and served for several sessions in the territorial and state legislature. The son was educated in the public schools of Butte, Phillips-Exeter Academy and Columbia University School of Mines. He returned to Butte before graduation and became interested in mining, banking and manufacturing. Removing to New York in 1899, he engaged in financial activities, and excepting two years in Boston, Mass. (1902–04), has resided in New York ever since, attaining distinction as a leader in business and public affairs. He was one of the original directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and is a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Chase Securities Co., and president of the Magma Arizona Railroad Co. For about ten years he was connected with the New York Stock Exchange as a member of various firms, but in 1915 severed these relations in order to devote his entire time to his private interests. Mr. Thompson's western experience has been of incalculable value to him in forming an accurate estimate of mining securities, and he was among the first to recognize the enormous possibilities of the so-called low-grade porphyry copper properties and took an active interest in their financial development. He was a director of the Utah Copper Co. and president of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co. Being deeply interested in industrial research as affecting the production of the necessaries of life, he has aided in establishing industrial fellowships through which these problems are systematically investigated. He was a Republican elector for the state of New York in 1912 and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1912, 1916 and 1920. On the outbreak of the World war his sympathies were enlisted by the plight of Belgium and in cooperation with Theodore Roosevelt and the members of the Rocky Mountain Club, he raised a large sum for Belgian relief. In 1917, as a lieutenant colonel in the American Red Cross, he went to Russia at the head of the Red Cross mission to that country. On his return to the United States he served as chairman of the corporation division of the Liberty Loan committee for the New York district, and organized and conducted a nation-wide "Home paper service," which supplied home newspapers to the American soldiers overseas. By appointment of Pres. Harding he served as U. S. envoy extraordinary at the centenary celebration of Peru's independence in 1921, and he was a member of the advisory committee to the American delegation at the Conference on Limitation of Armament in Washington, D. C. Shortly after the death of Theodore Roosevelt in 1919 he founded the Roosevelt Memorial Association to raise funds for a permanent memorial and was its president for five years. In 1920 he founded the William Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research which has a permanent endowment of $8,000,000 for studying and developing scientific methods for improving food production. The institute owns a tract of 322 acres in Yonkers, N. Y., where elaborate greenhouses and laboratories have been erected, test gardens constructed and the planting of a large arboretum begun under the directorship of William Crocker, who was associate professor of plant physiology at the University of Chicago. The institute maintains a staff of thirty trained scientists and some forty workers who are conducting researches and experiments in plant life. He is a member of the National Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and is a trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy. He is vice-president of the Rocky Mountain Club, and a member of the Union League, Metropolitan, Columbia University, Sleepy Hollow Country, Recess, Hudson River Country, New York Yacht, Bankers', and Republican clubs. His favorite diversions are collecting minerals and objects of art, and horticulture. His dominant characteristics in business are determination, tenacity, ascertainment of exact facts and conditions; in private life, love of home and personal friends; in politics, belief in the people and the coalition of labor and capital. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pittsburgh in 1921 and the University of Kentucky in 1923.

PRICE, William Jennings, lawyer and diplomat, was born at Lancaster, Ky., Dec. 15, 1873, son of William Cicero and Martha Elizabeth (Graham) Price; grandson of Jennings and Susan Ann (Woodruff) Price; great-grandson of William and Sarah (Jennings) Price, and great-great-grandson of William Price, who came from Wales about 1750 and settled in Virginia. He was graduated A.B. at Centre College, Danville, Ky., in 1892, and A.M. and LL.B in 1895, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Danville. He was made a member of the faculty of the law department of Centre College of Central University and he lectured there in connection with his professional prac-

tice for seven years. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1900; commissioner in chancery and prosecuting attorney for Boyle county, Ky., during 1901–09 and alternate delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Denver in 1908. In 1913 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Panama, where he served until 1921. In this position he negotiated and executed the treaty delimiting the Panama canal zone and exchanging important lands and waters between the United States and Panama and the formal vesting in the United States of complete and permanent control of all radio communication in Panama. Since 1922 he has been a member of the faculty of the law department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. The honorary degree of LL.D was conferred upon him by Centre College in 1917 and that of Doctor of Laws and Political Sciences by the National Institute of Panama in 1919. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Kentucky State Bar Association, the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Union, Century and University clubs of Panama. Politically he is a Democrat and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He is unmarried.

FULLER, Alvan Tufts, forty-ninth governor of Massachusetts (1925–..), was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 27, 1878, son of Alvan Bond and Flora Arabella (Tufts) Fuller, and a descendant of John Fuller who came over from England in the ship "Abigail" in 1635, settling at Ipswich, Mass. From this colonist and his wife Elizabeth Emerson, the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Mary Wood; their son Jacob and his wife Ann Harris; their son Ebenezer and his wife Juan Fernandez Elderkin; their son Luther Elderkin and his wife Polly Witter; and their son Ebenezer and his wife Harriet Louisa Bolles, who were the grandparents of Gov. Fuller. He was educated in the public schools of Malden, Mass., and at Burdett's Business College, Boston. In 1894 he began his business career in the plant of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., at Malden, devoting his evenings to selling bicycles, in which he was so successful that in 1896 he abandoned his position in the shoe factory to deal wholly in those vehicles. He built a small shop with his own hands, enlarged it, and in 1898 opened a bicycle store in Boston. In 1899 he introduced the automobile to that city by bringing from abroad two de Dion Voiturettes, the first motor vehicles to enter the port. His business expanded with the gradual development of automobiles and in 1903 he became the authorized dealer for Packard cars and trucks. Seven years later he built the largest automobile service building in Massachusetts, which in 1916 was enlarged to three times its original size. He is the owner of the Packard Motor Car Co., of Boston, and is reputed to be the largest individual motor-car dealer in the world. Mr. Fuller's political activity began in 1912 when he became a Progressive and an ardent supporter of Theodore Roosevelt in his campaign for the presidency. He declined the Progressive nomination for governor of Massachusetts in 1912, but three years later was elected on the Progressive ticket to the Massachusetts house of representatives, being the only member of his party in that body. In 1916 he was elected to congress from the ninth district as a Republican and won re-election in 1918. He supported all measures for the public defense caused by the World war, his legislative war record being recognized by the National Security League, which placed him on its roll of honor, containing only forty-seven names out of 435 members of the house of representatives. While serving in congress he exposed the abuses of the franking privilege by congressmen, as well as other abuses, holding that these privileges were an unjustifiable burden on the taxpayers. He also strove for reform in committee organization in declining to serve on the committee on expenditures in the interior department, which he designated as useless and dead, and told Speaker Clark that congress was over-organized

with standing committees that did no work. Before the expiration of his term in 1920 he became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts and served a second term in that office. He was elected governor in 1924 and again in 1926, his signal victory the latter year by 188,000 votes being achieved in face of his party's loss of the U. S. senatorship. He assumed his executive functions as a business man who viewed the problems of government from a business standpoint and applied business principles to their solution. At the outset of his first term he encountered the problem of effecting economies to pay liabilities and to overcome a treasury condition showing fewer available assets and $2,000,000 more liabilities than in the previous year, and succeeded in paying off $1,200,000 of the latter and having a balance in the treasury. With his second inaugural in 1927 he assumed leadership of the state government and of the legislature with a definite program of action, offering his recommendations with a moral authority derived from the increased confidence reposed in him by the voters. He sought for continued administrative economy, state regula-

tion of the control of gas and electric corporations by their holding companies, better pay for state employes in order to dispense with pensions, departmental reorganization, more drastic corrupt practices and "blue sky" laws, biennial sessions of the legislature, and safeguards for the retention of industries by imposing no further tax burdens upon them. The governor also urged upon the legislature reforms in judicial procedure, including permission for public prosecutors to argue unfavorably on the failure of defendants to take the witness stand; permitting juries in criminal cases, except murders, to arrive at a verdict if eleven of their number were agreed, and empowering the courts instead of the governor to defer execution of sentences in capital cases pending the determination of appeals, pointing out that but for the governor's intervention an accused could be executed before the courts had finally passed upon a case. In his second term public attention was drawn to the state's judiciary system by renewed attempts to obtain a new trial of a celebrated murder case, the final determination of which came before him under his pardoning and commutation power as governor. The accused were two Italians, Sacco and Vanzetti, who were convicted on circumstantial evidence in 1921 and because the prisoners were radical communists, the verdict of guilty produced protests from communist bodies all over the world. An appeal to the state supreme court which could only pass upon the law of the case was lost and the trial judge (Webster Thayer) re-sentenced the prisoners to death in 1927. A flood of appeals for the men's release from persons of all classes led Gov. Fuller to appoint a board of inquiry composed of himself, his lieutenant-governor and his own counsel and also an advisory committee comprising Judge Robert Grant, Pres. Lowell of Harvard and Pres. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to investigate the facts. The findings of both bodies were that the men were guilty and had had a fair trial. Appeals for intervention to the federal courts were futile, the governor refused to permit any further respite, and on Aug. 23, 1927 Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted in Charlestown prison. In 1925 Gov. Fuller granted only one pardon and one commutation of sentence. He stands almost alone among the country's public officials in returning uncashed, all checks received as salary as a state legislator, member of congress, lieutenant-governor and governor. He is a trustee of the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution, Boston University, Boston Conservatory of Music and the First Baptist Church of Malden, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, First Corps Cadets, American Forestry Association, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Bostonian Society, Boston Athletic Association, Sons of Veterans and the Massachusetts Grange. His clubs are the Boston Art, Algonquin, Engineers, Boston Press, Commonwealth Country, Brookline Country, Brae Burn Country, and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C. He is also a 33d degree Mason, a Shriner, an Elk, an Odd Fellow, and a Knight of Pythias. Gov. Fuller is interested in various outdoor sports, including golf, tennis, baseball and football. He was married in Paris, France, July 12, 1910, to Viola, daughter of G. Frank Davenport, of Boston, Mass., and has four children, Lydia, Mary, Peter and Alvan Tufts Fuller, Jr.

CRANE, Frank, journalist and author, was born at Urbana, Ill., May 12, 1861, son of James Lyons and Elizabeth (Mayo) Crane. His father, a Methodist clergyman, served during the civil war as chaplain in the Illinois regiment Grant had commanded and afterward was postmaster at Springfield, Ill. The son received a public schooling, then engaged in postal work for a year under his father, taught in country schools, read law, and prepared for the Methodist Episcopal ministry, to which he was ordained in 1882. He filled charges at Chapin, Roodhouse and Bloomington, all in Illinois, and continued his education at Illinois Wesleyan University, at which he received the degree of hon. Ph.B. in 1892. His subsequent pastorates were at Omaha, Neb., Trinity and Hyde Park churches in Chicago, in which city he remained seven years, and the Union Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass. (1903–09), with which denomination he has since been affiliated. While in Chicago he was a member of the board of parole for three years.

He retired from the ministry upon relinquishing his Worcester charge, lectured for a period, and in 1914 entered journalism, in which field, as a regular contributor of short, crisp daily comments to the George Matthew Adams press syndicate service, he became known to the public at large. Since then his editorials have been published through the Associated Newspapers and McClure Newspaper syndicates, and appear in fifty daily papers in leading cities, where he reaches each day an audience of 15,000,000 readers. He is also a frequent contributor of articles and verse to popular periodicals of large circulation, such as the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "American Magazine." His writings in volume form include "The Religion of Tomorrow" (1899); "Vision" (1907); "The

Song of the Infinite'' (1909); ''Human Confessions'' (1911); ''God and Democracy'' (1911); ''Lame and Lovely'' (1912); ''Footnotes to Life'' (1913); ''War and World Government'' (1915); ''Just Human'' (1915); ''Adventures in Common Sense'' (1916); ''The Looking Glass'' (1917); ''Christmas and the Year Round'' (1917); ''Lighted Windows'' (1918); ''400 Four-Minute Essays,'' 10 vols. (1919); ''The Crane Classics,'' 10 vols. (1920); and ''Why I Am a Christian'' (1924). Most of these volumes are repositories of his multitude of journalistic essays molded in tabloid form, all written in a spirited and readable style. They express in terse phrase the alert and sanguine American temperament, and are packed with shrewd observations on every-day life and optimistic humanism and wisdom. Their general content is conveyed by his preface to ''Footnotes of Life'': ''This book is desultory; because it is about life, and life is desultory. Here life is not interpreted by a system. Events are rather given their marginal significance.'' The following excerpt from one of his essays,—''Study Biography,'' indicates their brisk and direct tone: ''The important part of history is biography. Men epitomize periods. If you fully comprehend a man's life you will understand the forces that shaped his character and the influence of his personality upon the time. In these you have the key to the deepest comprehension of the important elements of his period. . . . Not only is biography an aid to a correct understanding of an age, but it is the most fascinating avenue of approach. First and foremost we were interested in men. Personalities rather than ideas hold our attention. Biography is history in its most assimilable form. Following the path of personalities we arrive most easily at the correct sensing of the moving forces of a time.'' Robust and bracing, never flagging in tempo and vim, his compact pensées are throughout animated by an ideal of life democratic, independent, contented and sturdy, to which he calls his readers.

WHARTON, Edith (Newbold Jones), author, was born in New York city, Jan. 24, 1862, daughter of George Frederic and Lucretia Stevens (Rhinelander) Jones. Her ancestry includes maternal affiliations with the New York families of Schermerhorn, Rhinelander, Gallatin and Stevens, notably the revolutionary general, Ebenezer Stevens (q.v.), her great-grandfather, who was on Washington's staff, and who participated in the Boston tea-party and in the Quebec expedition. She was educated privately, and spent much of her early life in Europe, where she became versed in French, German and Italian. Her first essays in authorship were short stories of a refined, intellectual quality, beginning with ''Mrs. Manstey's View'' in ''Scribner's Magazine'' (1891). A practical work, prepared jointly with Ogden Cadman, ''The Decoration of Houses'' (1897), disclosed her bent towards the study of aesthetic culture. ''The Greater Inclination'' (1899) contained a group of her early stories, followed by ''The Touchstone'' (1900), a novelette, and ''Crucial Instances'' (1901), another volume of short fiction. These volumes revealed a wide range of content, tragic, humorous and ironical, a finished technique and a lucid style illumined with epigram or touched with poetic suggestion. The material and manner of her early work was viewed by critics as reflecting the influence of Henry James, an impression traceable perhaps to their common fields of observation, the cosmopolitan and sophisticated world of leisure, and also to their common attributes, an instinct for logic and psychology and a preoccupation with motive and analysis of character. Her repute as a novelist of rank began with her first long novel, ''The Valley of Decision'' (1902), a story of eighteenth century Italy with a sumptuous historical background, comparable in its design and broad canvas to George Eliot's ''Romola.'' The same year appeared ''The Joy of Living,'' a translation of Sudermann's play ''Es lebe das Leben'' for Mrs. Patrick Campbell. After publishing ''Sanctuary'' (1903) and ''The Descent of Man and Other Stories'' (1904), she returned for a period to the aesthetics of domestic art in ''Italian Villas and their Gardens'' (1904) and ''Italian Backgrounds'' (1905), therein pointing to an attractive outlet for the expression of American wealth with a social authority and technical knowledge. Her noted ''House of Mirth'' (1905), a social satire ironically named, and the leading fictional success of that year, reached the stage in 1907 in a dramatization by Clyde Fitch, and was also translated into French with an introduction by Paul Bourget. Its powerful theme turned on the conflict between a New York woman's heredity, education and environment and her intermittent and belated gropings for the right and fine, amid the glittering heartlessness of a fashionable world, which the author exposes with pitiless severity, while also conveying its aesthetic charm. Her subsequent works are ''Madame de Treymes'' (1907), with French life and character for its theme; ''The Fruit of the Tree'' (1907), a story of marital problems with a peculiarly distressing background of crime discovered; ''Les Metteurs en Scene'' (The Scene Setters) (1908), of which the title tale was written in French; ''A Motor Flight through France'' (1908), descriptive of famous cathedrals, wayside inns, fortified churches and remote villages; ''The Hermit and the Wild Woman'' (1908); ''Artemis to Actæon'' (1909), a volume of verse; ''Tales of Men and Ghosts'' (1910); ''Ethan Frome'' (1911), a moving tragedy of a New England farm amid wintry isolation; ''The Reef'' (1912), another study of French life; ''The Custom of the Country'' (1913), set in older New York and dealing with divorce and a parasitic marriage; ''Fighting France'' (1915), recording a visit to the French fronts early in the World war; ''Xinqu and Other Stories'' (1916), in which she maintained her vein of social satire; ''Summer'' (1917), based upon the social decay of a New England hill town; ''The Marne'' (1918), a story of an American soldier in the World war; ''In Morocco'' (1918), describing a visit to that country with Gen. Lyautey by invitation of the French government; ''French Ways and their Meaning'' (1919); ''The Age of Innocence'' (1920), a satirical presentation of New York society of the later 1870's; ''Glimpses of the Moon'' (1922); ''A Son at the Front'' (1923), which pictured wartime Paris and portrayed the relations between a father and son as affected by the war; ''Old New York,'' containing a group of four novelettes, ''False Dawn,'' ''New Year's Day,'' ''The Old Maid,'' and ''The Spark'' (1924); ''The Mother's Recompense'' (1925); ''The Writing of Fiction'' (1925); ''Here and Beyond'' (1925), short sto-

ries; and "Twilight Sleep" (1927), in which a wealthy woman masks herself behind a complacently busy life of social interests in order to evade close contacts with the world. While American social life with both foreign and home backgrounds has been the theme of her best known work, a larger field cultivated by her is the mental and moral life of men and women in times of crises and prolonged strain, as depicted in "Crucial Instances," "The Fruit of the Tree," "Summer" and "Ethan Frome," which last, in its relentless vigor of tragic concentration, challenged comparison, in the view of Prof. W. C. Bronson, with a play of Sophocles. In his "Short History of American Literature," he describes her sense of tragedy creeping upon a human being as Greek in its terrible intensity. "Greek, too," he writes, "is her power of construction by which she strips away everything superfluous and focuses every detail upon the central effect." Helen Thomas and Wilson Follett, in their work, "Some Modern Novelists," comment on Mrs. Wharton's work with these characterizations: "She is the critic of American materialism because she is bred by a standard which subsists on ideas, using things sparingly and subordinately. She is the critic of that subtler American materialism which consists in having ideas only to let them tyrannize over one and drive one to preposterous lengths. Mrs. Wharton is the satirist both of our materialism and of our freakish and faddish emancipations from materialism. For both are products of excess; and the asceticism of fine breeding is the enemy of all excess." Katherine Fullerton Gerould, in "Edith Wharton, A Critical Study" (1922), has also examined her qualities as reflected through her studies of sophisticated people. Mrs. Wharton shortly after the publication of "The House of Mirth," settled in France where she has since resided, with a winter home in Provence and a summer home near Paris. At the beginning of the World war, in 1914, she established workrooms in Paris to employ many skilled women deprived of their regular occupations, also restaurants, lodgings, dispensaries and other helpful agencies for French and Belgian refugees, and cared for more than 5,000 refugees driven by the German advance from Belgium and the North, and housed their children in different colonies under the care of nuns. She also planned and edited "The Book of the Homeless," compiled to aid the refugees. For her services the French government in 1915 made her a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and officer in 1924 and the French Academy gave her the gold medal of the Prix Montyon. In 1923 she received the honorary degree of Litt.D from Yale University and in 1925 the National Institute of Arts and Letters awarded her its gold medal in recognition of her literary work. She was married, Apr. 29, 1885, to Edward Wharton of Boston.

POLING, Daniel Alfred, clergyman and president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor (1925–..), was born in Portland, Ore., Nov. 30, 1884, son of Charles C. and Savilla (Kring) Poling, the former a minister of the Evangelical church. He was educated at LaFayette Seminary and at Dallas College, Dallas, Ore., being graduated at the latter in 1904 with the degree of A.B. and receiving the degree of A.M. two years later. He pursued postgraduate courses at Ohio State University, 1907–08. His early career was devoted to temperance and Christian Endeavor work. He was a delegate from Ohio to the prohibition national conventions in 1904, 1908 and 1912; was the Prohibition candidate for governor of Ohio in 1912; temporary chairman of the Prohibition National Conference in 1916; secretary of the Flying Squadron of America and leader in the prohibition campaign covering 250 cities in every state in the Union, 1914–15; president of the National Temperance Council of America; vice-president of the National Anti-Saloon League of America; national president of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; trustee of the American Scientific Temperance Federation, and member of the temperance commission of the Federal Council of Churches in America. From 1915 to 1925 he was associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and at the thirtieth international convention at Portland, Ore., in July, 1925, when Dr. Clark resigned Dr. Poling was elected as his successor. He is also vice-president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union and the editor-in-chief of the "Christian Herald" and "Christian Endeavor World." During the World war, and immediately afterwards, he was engaged in special temperance work in the British Isles, France and Germany; made many addresses in England, Scotland and Wales under the auspices of the Prohibition Educational Commission; was chairman of the United commission on war temperance activities in the army and navy and a member of the general war time commission of the churches. He holds the rank of major in the chaplains' officers' reserve corps. He is the author of "Mothers of Men" (1914); "Huts in Hell" (1918); "Learn to Live" (1923); "What Men Need Most" (1923); "Adventures in Evangelism" (1925); and "The Furnace," fiction (1925); "John of Oregon," fiction (1926), and "Talks to Young People" (1926). Since January, 1926, he has also been director of the J. C. Penney Foundation, with headquarters in New York city, devoted to vocational guidance and training of youth and the administration of the following philanthropic enterprises for which it has assumed complete responsibility: Memorial Home Community for aged religious workers and their wives, near Green Cove Springs, Fla.; a Foundation in Christian Vocations, associated with the United Society of Christian Endeavor; and a Foundation for the Study and Cure of Malnutrition and Incipient Rickets, associated with the Judson Health Center in New York. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Albright College, Pennsylvania, in 1916, that of Litt.D. by Defiance College, Ohio, in 1921, and D.D. by Hope College, Michigan, in 1925. He was married (1), Sept. 25, 1906, to Susan J. Vandersall, of Akron, O., who died July 25, 1918, and (2), Aug. 11, 1919, to Lillian Diebold Heingartner, of Canton, O., and is the father of seven children: Rachel, Daniel, Clark, Mary, Anne Louise, Jane and Mabel Treva Poling.

HORTON, George Terry, manufacturer, civil engineer, marine architect, was born at Waupun, Wis., Aug. 25, 1873, son of Horace Ebenezer and Emma (Babcock) Horton. The family in America descends from Barnabas Horton of Mousely, Lancashire, England, who came to Hampton, Mass., in 1635. From this colonist and his wife, Mary, the line runs through Caleb

and Abigail (Hallock) Horton; David and Mary (Horton) Horton; David and Eliza (Sweazy) Horton; David and Mehitabel (Terry) Horton; Luther and Clarissa (Forsyth) Horton; and Hiram Terry and Mary (Hurd) Horton, the grandparents of George Terry Horton. He was graduated C.E., at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in 1893, and entered the employ of the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, a concern founded by his father in 1889, with which he has since continued. He became chief engineer in 1907 and succeeded to the presidency after his father's death in 1912. Under the direction of the Hortons this corporation built the first high bridges across the Mississippi, and contributed extensively to the development of plate-metal structural work throughout the United States and in several foreign countries. It is probably the foremost concern of its kind engaged in designing and erecting steel storage tanks for all purposes. It introduced the elevated steel tank on a steel tower, the hemispherical and ellipsoidal bottom elevated tank; the spherical pressure tank known as "Hortonsphere" for the better storage of gases, and the floating roof for oil storage tanks, a valuable preventive against losses by fire and evaporation. It has constructed some of the largest tanks in the world, including the elevated 2,000,000-gallon water tank in Charleston, S. C., and others of 1,000,000-gallon capacity at Louisville, Portland, Buffalo, Miami and Dallas, Tex., which represent the capacity limit to date for steel tanks for any purpose, although the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works has built many for municipal water system and other uses, having capacities ranging between 100,000 and 500,000 gallons capacity. During the World war, Mr. Horton rendered a valuable service to the U. S. government by assisting in constructing the fabricated cargo ships demanded by the U. S. shipping board. He was appointed, in December, 1925, lieutenant-commander, in the U. S. naval reserve. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and the Western Society of Engineers. For one year (1925–26), he served as alumni trustee of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. His clubs are the Engineers' of New York and the Engineers' of Chicago. Mr. Horton was married, Nov. 27, 1907, to Hazel Hamilton, daughter of Ernest Warren Heath, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Florence Hamilton Horton.

LINDBERGH, Charles Augustus, aviator, was born in Detroit, Mich., Feb. 4, 1902, son of Charles August and Evangeline Lodge (Land) Lindbergh. His father, son of a former member of the Swedish parliament and sometime secretary to the king of Sweden, was brought to America in infancy. He was a lawyer and farmer at Little Falls, Minn., and representative in congress from the 6th district (1907–17). As a leader of the house "insurgents" in 1909, he won national reputation, and later was Farmer-Labor candidate for governor of Minnesota. He was the author of two books, "Banking and Currency" (1913) and "Why is Your Country at War" (1917). Through his mother, a graduate of Michigan University and a teacher, Col. Lindbergh claims descent from English and Irish stocks. He was educated in the public schools, took an engineering course at the University of Wisconsin, but left before graduation to join a commercial flying school at Lincoln, Neb., where he quickly developed his aptitude as an airman. Later he acquired a plane of his own and established an aerial taxi service in Lincoln and performed feats in flying at county fairs. As a cadet of the U. S. army air service school at Brooks Field, Tex., and at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., he made such rapid strides in aviation that in 1925 he received the rating of pilot with the rank of second lieutenant in the air force reserve corps. The same year he became an air mail pilot for the Robertson Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., which conducted the air mails on the St. Louis-Chicago route for the U. S. post office. He carried the first air mails between these cities, making regular night flights for twenty months without serious mishap, though he was forced to resort to parachute jumping several times, each time landing safely. Confident of his skill to make long flights, he determined to compete for the prize of $25,000 offered by Raymond Ortig of New York since 1919 to the first aviator who made a non-stop flight between New York and Paris. For this bold venture he obtained financial help from interested capitalists, and a Ryan monoplane, named "Spirit of St. Louis," was built for the purpose. In May, 1927, he left San Diego for St. Louis in the machine, covering the distance of 1,600 miles in fourteen hours, five minutes, a new record for a non-stop flight by one flyer, and later flew from St. Louis to New York (950 miles) in seven hours, fifteen minutes. His great ocean flight was begun from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, May 20, 1927, at 6:52 A. M. He laid his course along the curve of the great circle, passing over parts of New England, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, crossed the long stretch of the North Atlantic, the south end of Ireland and England, then the English channel to Cherbourg and Paris, landing at Le Bourget Field, near that city, at 10:21 P. M. the following evening (Paris time). He accomplished a flight of more than 3,610 miles over land and sea in thirty-three hours, twenty-nine minutes, 1,000 miles of which were through rain, sleet and fog, and averaged about 108 miles an hour. He received a welcome befitting his unexampled feat and many honors were showered upon him, including the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, medals respectively of the Societe des Femmes de Paris, the city of Paris, and the French Geographic Society, and the gold plaque of honor of the Lafayette Escadrille. A gift of 150,000 francs made to him by a Frenchwoman was presented to the Aero Club of France for the benefit of the families of French aviators who laid down their lives for the progress of aviation. While in France he flew to Brussels and the next day to London, in both cities receiving a welcome equalling in heartiness that tendered to him in France. He returned to the United States on the U. S. cruiser "Memphis," which Pres. Coolidge placed at his disposal, and which also carried the "Spirit of St. Louis." Arriving in Washington he was greeted by the president, decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross, the first issued, and received his commission as colonel in the officers' reserve corps. In New York city, he was accorded a welcome almost unprecedented for its grandeur and enthusiasm, including decorations from the mayor and the governor of the state and conspicuous attentions from people prominent in social and

official circles, acclaiming him a world hero. His next conspicuous flight was from New York to Ottawa, Canada, where he was welcomed by the governor-general. Thereafter, under the auspices of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aviation, and the U. S. department of commerce, he devoted his energies to the advancement of aeronautics and to stimulating public interest in commercial aviation. Col. Lindbergh has resisted tempting offers of great sums to capitalize his fame in other fields, and his poise and unspoiled bearing in face of a succession of public manifestations of admiration and the world's acclaim won for him universal respect. The honors bestowed upon him, in addition to those already named, include the Cross of the Order of Leopold, and the gold medal of the Royal Aero Club, of Belgium; the Smithsonian Institution's Langley medal; Hubbard medal; Cross of Honor of the U. S. Flag Association; New York State medal for valor; medal of the City of New York; "Plus Ultra" medal of Spain, and the medal of the German

Automobile Club. The U. S. post office department issued a new air-mail stamp to commemorate his achievement. He was also made a colonel of the Missouri national guard, in which he had been a captain of the 110th Mo. aviation squadron since 1925. He is the author of "We" (1927), the title referring to his plane and himself, in which he recounted his life as an airman, his transatlantic flight and his subsequent experiences.

LOWDEN, Frank Orren, twenty-fifth governor of Illinois (1917–21), was born at Sunrise City, Minn., Jan. 26, 1861, son of Lorenzo Orren and Nancy Elizabeth (Breg) Lowden. His father, a farmer and blacksmith, moved to Minnesota in the early 1850's and thence to Iowa, where the son worked on the farm and attended the public school at Point Pleasant, Ia., until he was fifteen when he began to teach school and prepare himself for college. He was graduated at Iowa State University with the degree of A.B. in 1885 as class valedictorian. After teaching for two years, he entered the law office of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, in Chicago, Ill., and at the same time attended the Union College of Law, where he was graduated in 1887, again as valedictorian, receiving first prizes for scholarship and the commencement oration. He remained with his preceptors' firm until 1890 when he formed a law partnership with Emery S. Walker. Possessing a strong personality, a thorough knowledge of the law, eloquence of language, and an earnest, dignified manner, Mr. Lowden gradually built up an extensive practice. The partnership of Walker & Lowden was dissolved in 1892 and that of its successor, Keep & Lowden in 1893, after which he practiced alone until 1898 when he became senior member of the firm of Lowden, Estabrook & Davis. With his law practice successfully established he began to take an active interest in politics. He made numerous speeches during the McKinley campaign of 1896 and was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1900. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Illinois in 1904 but was defeated by Charles S. Deneen (q.v.) in one of the historic political battles of the state. Two years later he was elected to congress, retiring voluntarily at the end of a second term to regain his health and devote his attention to his 5,000-acre farm in Ogle county, Ill. In congress he was an advocate of labor protective legislation, supported the constitutional amendment providing for an income tax and delivered a notable speech in favor of publicity in connection with the large industries of the country. In 1916 he was elected governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket. During his term of office he effected noteworthy economies in the administration of the state's affairs and introduced various measures in the direction of increasing its efficiency. He reorganized the state government by combining 128 overlapping boards and commissions into nine business-like departments, introduced the budget system, reduced taxes to the extent of $7,000,000 a year, and accomplished much for the agricultural development of the state. He was one of the outstanding candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1920 and at the Republican national convention of 1924 was nominated for vice-president but declined to accept the honor and ordered his name withdrawn. Mr. Lowden has had a life-long interest in agriculture and his large farm in Ogle county is devoted to the breeding of cattle, dairying and poultry raising. He has planted 500,000 pine trees on the estate and has made it a legally protected bird sanctuary which is annually visited by many ornithologists. Besides his Rock River farm, he owns and operates extensive cotton plantations in Arkansas and Texas. His activities as a practical farmer and his prominence as a political leader have combined to make him one of the foremost champions of agriculture and in anticipation of the presidential campaign of 1928 "Lowden-for-president" clubs and associations have been organized in various states in the middle West in which the farmers have been appealing to the national government for relief from condi-

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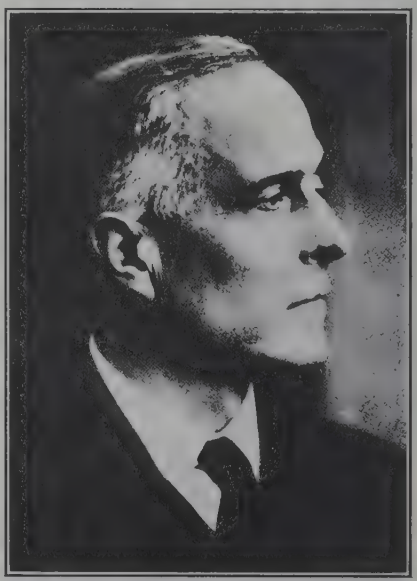
tions which hamper their welfare. Mr. Lowden is president of the Pullman (Ill.) National Bank, director of the National Bank of the Republic, of Chicago, member of the executive committee of the National Biscuit Co., which he was largely instrumental in organizing, and a dominant factor in the American Radiator Co., which he incorporated and financed. For several years he was professor of Federal jurisprudence at the Northwestern University law school, donating his salary as professor to the school as the nucleus of a law library. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Iowa and Knox College in 1918, Northwestern University in 1919, the University of Chicago in 1922, and Lafayette and William and Mary colleges in 1923. He is a trustee of the Thomas Orchestra Association, St. Luke's Hospital and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. He was married, Apr. 29, 1896, to Florence, daughter of George M. Pullman (q.v.), and has one son and three daughters.

COFFIN, Henry Sloane, ninth president of Union Theological Seminary, was born in New York city, Jan. 5, 1877, son of Edmund and Euphemia (Sloane) Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin (q.v.), founder of the Nantucket colony. His father was a lawyer and his mother a daughter of William Sloane, a merchant of New York city. After his graduation at Yale University with the A.B. degree in 1897 he took post-graduate courses at New College, a seminary of the United Free Church, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the University of Marburg, Germany, returning in 1899 to continue his theological studies at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, at which he received the B.D. degree in 1900. The same year he was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry and became pastor of the Bedford Park Church of that denomination in New York city, where he ministered five years. Meantime (1904) he resumed his association with Union Seminary as associate professor of practical theology. In 1905 he accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, the pulpit of which he occupied nearly twenty-one years. In that period, jointly with his pastoral and professorial work, he served as annual preacher at Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia universities and at Williams, Amherst, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and other colleges, besides delivering many commencement sermons at academic and theological institutions. In 1926 he revisited Scotland as Warrack lecturer at the New College in Edinburgh and at the United Free Church Colleges in Glasgow and Aberdeen. The same year he advanced from the professorship he held at Union Theological Seminary to the presidency of that institution, election to which caused his retirement from his New York pulpit. Dr. Coffin assumed the post with a national reputation as preacher, scholar and author, also as a leader in the post-war movement to restate essential theological doctrines with a liberal interpretation while conserving the simple and vital teachings of sincere Christian living against the inroads of influences in modern thought that tended to disturb religious convictions. He stressed the need of such religious experience—and its expression in daily life—rather than adherence to mere verbal conformity to traditional standards of belief and preached and wrote repeatedly on the application of Gospel principles to the solution of vexatious social and industrial problems, holding that the difficulties they presented sprang primarily from neglect of the true spirit of Christianity in human relations. As a teacher of homiletics and practical theology at the Union Seminary almost from the outset of his ministerial career, his views harmonized with the broad policy of the institution, whose students may belong to all creeds and are not even pledged to enter the pulpit but may decide upon their religious future as they study. The seminary stands aloof from extremes of doctrinal speculation, practical radicalism and ecclesiastical domination. It insists on the freedom of the intellect and the right to investigate all truth in its training of students for the ministries of many denominations, all organically distinct, and thus seeks, in pursuit of its aim to give a liberal education in Christian theology, to present objectively the fundamentals, historicity and the dogmatic and spiritual force of all religions, including Roman Catholicism and Judaism. Dr. Coffin's published writings, chiefly discourses delivered before scholastic audiences, include: "The Creed of Jesus" (1907); "Social Aspects of the Cross" (1911); "The Christian and the Church" (1912); "University Sermons" (1914); "The Ten Commandments" (1915); "Some Christian Convictions" (1915); "In a Day of Social Rebuilding," Lyman Beecher lectures at Yale (1918); "A More Christian Industrial Order" (1920); "What is there in Religion?" (1922); "Portraits of Christ in the New Testament" (1926); and "What to Preach" (1926). Dr. Coffin was married, Sept. 6, 1906, to Dorothy Prentice, daughter of Charles P. Eells, an attorney, of San Francisco, Calif., and has two children, Ruth Prentice and David Douglas Coffin.



ADAMS, Wayman, artist, was born in Muncie, Ind., Sept. 23, 1883, son of Nelson Perry and Mary Elizabeth (Justice) Adams. While very young he developed decided talent as an artist. His formal training was received at the John Herron Institute, Indianapolis (1905–09), and in Italy and Spain. Although a capable painter of general subjects, he developed particular aptitude in portrait work, which he has since followed as his specialty. Among notable portrait subjects may be mentioned: Joseph Pennell, Booth Tarkington, Col. Edward M. House, Prince Antoine Bibescu, Irvin S. Cobb, Newton D. Baker, Prof. Leopold Auer, Charles W. Fairbanks, Warren G. Harding, James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas R. Marshall, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Agnes Repplier, John McLure Hamilton, Peyton C. March, A. Mitchell Palmer, Grace Elizabeth King, and Morris Jastrow. In 1914 he was awarded the Thomas R. Proctor prize for portraiture by the National Academy of Design; in 1915 the Mary T. R. Foulke prize by the Art Association of Richmond, Ind.; in 1916 the J. I. Holcomb prize at the Indiana Artists' Exhibition; in 1918 the Frank G. Logan medal, with $1,500, by the Art Institute of Chicago and the first prize of the Newport (R. I.) Art

Association; in 1925 the Indianapolis "Star" portrait prize at the Hoosier Salon, Chicago, and the Richard S. Greenough memorial prize, Newport, R. I., and in 1926 the second prize silver medal, Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the John C. Shafer prize, Chicago, and the First Altman prize of the National Academy of Design, New York city. A leading quality in Mr. Adams' portrait work is his ability to "put himself in tune with the personality of his sitter," ably portraying the leading characteristics of the most diverse types of face and character, young and old alike. Mr. Adams is a member of the National Academy of Design, National Association of Portrait Painters, American Water-Color Society, Allied Artists, Indiana Artists' Club, the Century Association and National Arts and Salmagundi clubs of New York city, and the Art and Sketch clubs of Philadelphia. He was married, Oct. 1, 1918, to Margaret Graham, daughter of James Merrill Boroughs, of Austin, Tex., and they have one son, Wayman Adams, Jr.

LUDLUM, Albert Claude, engineer and inventor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, 1867, son of William Henry and Mary Anne (Kellam) Ludlum and a descendant of William Ludlum and his wife, Clemence Fordham, who came from Matlock, Devonshire, England, in 1638, and two years later settled at Southhampton, Long Island. Following a public school education Mr. Ludlum was employed as a clerk in the Shoe & Leather Bank, New York city, for six years, during which time he designed a practical adding machine for which a patent was issued June 12, 1888. In 1889 he entered the employ of the Kennedy & Pierce Mfg. Co., manufacturers of mining machinery, in Denver, Colo., where he gained the experience which determined his future career. Returning to New York city in 1895 he was sales engineer and manager of the machinery house of James Beggs & Co. until 1906 when he organized the New York Engineering Co., established manufacturing works in Yonkers, N. Y., and engaged in the production of gold dredging equipment. As president of this company from the beginning and sole owner since 1908, Mr. Ludlum has developed it into one of the foremost enterprises of its kind in the world. Dredges which it has built are in successful operation in all the gold mining regions of the United States, in Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Siberia, Korea, New Zealand, and various countries of South America. These machines, each of which is constructed to suit the locality in which it is to operate, are marvellous pieces of mechanism, handling over 15,000 cubic yards of material a day, washing, sizing and concentrating it, recovering the gold which it contains, and disposing of the waste or barren gravel, and all accomplished with the labor of three or four men. If performed by hand, the same work would require the labor of 15,000 to 20,000 men. The New York Engineering Co. designed and built the first all-steel dredge and the first steam-electric dredge constructed in America and it has introduced numerous other improvements in gold dredging equipment, many of which are the product of the inventive genius of Mr. Ludlum himself. Among these are the "Empire" prospecting drill (patented 1911), which is in use in most parts of the world for testing gold deposits in stream beds; a special machine for dredging auriferous ground containing clay (patented 1919); the Ludlum marine boiler (first patent 1919); and a resoiling dredge (patented 1922) which, after dredging, restores the ground to its former condition, so that it can be used for agricultural purposes. In addition to gold dredging equipment the company produces diamond mining machinery, heavy steel plate, structural steel, portable power plants and other special machines. Mr. Ludlum is also president of two successful gold dredging companies, the Derry Ranch Gold Dredging Co., of Leadville, Colo., of which he is the founder and principal owner, and the Guatemala Gold Dredging Co.

He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (London), the American Society of Naval Architects, the Society of Naval Architects & Marine Engineers, the Academy of Political Science, American Mining Congress, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the New York Merchants' Association, and the National Association of Manufacturers. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club, the West Side Tennis Club, and the Metropolitan Opera Club. His favorite recreations are winter sports, tennis, and horseback riding. He was married in New York city, Sept. 30, 1915, to Frances N., daughter of Frank A. Nestle.

ELLSWORTH, Lincoln, civil engineer and explorer, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1880, son of James William and Eva (Butler) Ellsworth. His father (q.v.), a capitalist of Chicago and New York, was a descendant of Josias Ellsworth, who settled at Windsor, Conn., in 1645. Representatives of the line were among early settlers in the Western Reserve. Mr. Ellsworth was educated in the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., where he was a member of the track team, and at the school of mines and engineering of Columbia University, where he rowed with the freshman crew and excelled in wrestling. In 1902 he joined a Canadian survey party of the Grand Trunk Railway and for three years travelled through unexplored country under rough and hazardous conditions. After pursuing courses in railroad engineering and astronomy at McGill University, he panned for gold on the headwaters of the Peace river and later became resident engineer for the Grand Trunk Pacific's terminal at Prince Rupert. He took part in the Canadian government's round-up in 1910, of surviving buffalo in the Bitter Root mountains, to preserve the breed, recording his experiences in "The Last Wild Buffalo Hunt" (1916) and was in Nome, Alaska, as assistant engineer for the Kongarock Mining Company in 1912. The World war drew him to France where he was in the American ambulance service and qualified as an airman at the French military aviation school at Tours. The war over, he returned to his explorations and surveys. Under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University, he headed with Joseph T. Singewald, Jr., the Ellsworth expedition, making the first geological survey across the Andes through central Peru from the Pacific side to the Amazon headwaters (1924). His examination of the three high ranges in Peru extending from Chimbote to the Huallager river at Uchiza, added greatly to the knowledge of the geological constitution of the Negra and the Blanca cordilleras. In the following year he and Roald Amundsen, the explorer, made the first successful penetration of the Arctic regions by air. The Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition, sponsored by the Aero club of Norway, was made in two duraluminum airplanes of the Dornier-Wal type, each equipped with two Rolls-Royce engines (Eagle IX), in tandem, of 320 h.p. They weighed about 7,260 pounds each and carried a load of 6,820 pounds. Ellsworth navigated the "N24" and Amundsen the "N25," and each was accompanied by a pilot and mechanic. The object of the expedition, which left Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, May 21, 1925, was the exploration of the unknown polar basin. They flew at an average height of 1,600 feet for eight hours at average speed of 75 miles an hour. They should have reached the North Pole but for a strong northeast wind which drifted them heavily to the west. Their gasoline being half consumed and their position uncertain, a forced landing was made by both planes on May 22 in latitude 87°, 44′ North and longitude 10°, 20′ West, or 136 miles from the pole. The "N25's" rear-motor back-fired and stopped in the descent, while the forward motor of the "N24" stopped on landing and could not be restarted. They landed three miles apart, and it was six hours before the two planes located each other among the rough ice and five days elapsed before they could join forces. In the interim Ellsworth saved the expedition by rescuing his two comrades from drowning. His plane leaked so badly that it was finally abandoned, and all efforts concentrated on rescuing the "N25" from its icy grip. A successful take-off was achieved after twenty-five days of incessant labor and repeated failures to rise, during which some 300 tons of ice were removed with wooden shovels, sheath-knives, an ice anchor and a pocket safety-axe. On the return flight the "N25" after passing safely over the ice pack was forced down in the open sea by a failing ailiron a mile off North Cape, Spitzbergen, with only ninety litres, or one half hour's fuel supply, remaining in the tanks. A sealing vessel conveyed men and planes to King's Bay, 100 miles distant, and on July 5, the flight was resumed from the naval base at Horten to the harbor at Oslo. The expedition surveyed from the air some 120,000 miles of unknown regions, took two soundings of the polar sea showing a depth of 12,375 feet and proved the non-existence of land on the European side of the Pole. Mr. Ellsworth and Amundsen resumed their polar explorations in 1926 in a semi-rigid airship, built in Italy and renamed the "Norge" and its designer and builder, Col. Umberto Nobile, accompanied them as pilot. The "Norge" which was 447 feet long, equipped with three 250 h.p. Maybach dirigible engines and had a gas capacity of 640,000 cubic feet, flew from Rome to King's Bay, Spitzbergen, a distance of 5,000 miles, whence, at 8.55 A. M. on May 11, 1926, the expedition set out across the polar sea. It reached the North Pole at 1.30 A. M. the following day. The airship was lowered and the Norwegian, American and Italian flags dropped, and at 6.30 passed the "Ice Pole," or "Pole of inaccessibility," which centres the great polar pack. Fog, snow and ice hindered navigation and prevented wireless communication, until the pole was passed. Flying ice, also, driven by a seventy-five mile gale, impeded the propellers and cut the outer bag, necessitating stoppage of the motors to remove accumulations. These conditions continued until the end of the voyage, and when, on May 13, after seventy-one hours and a journey of 3,393 miles safe landing was made at Teller, Alaska, twenty-one miles east of Point Barrow, the "Norge" carried a coating of one ton of ice. In addition to valuable atmospheric and electrical observations, this expedition established the fact that there is no land between Point Barrow and the pole. In recognition of his Polar achievements the King of Norway conferred upon Ellsworth the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Olaf. He also holds the King Humbert gold medal of the Royal

Geographical Society of Italy, and a gold medal from the Norwegian government for saving the lives of his men in the 1925 expedition. A Norwegian ocean-going steamship was named in his honor, and, more enduring still, a mountain in Spitzbergen is now known as Mount Ellsworth, in commemoration of his services. Mr. Ellsworth is an honorary fellow and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, trustee of the Western Reserve Academy, Hudson, O., and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Explorers' and New York Athletic clubs (honorary), the Metropolitan, Century, Boone and Crockett clubs, Delta Psi fraternity, Boy Scouts of America, (honorary) and of the "Polar Legion," organized by Amundsen, Byrd and himself, and composed of leaders of expeditions reaching the north or south geographic poles. With Capt. Amundsen, he is co-author of "Our Polar Flight" (1925) and "The First Crossing of the Polar Sea" (1926). Personally, Mr. Ellsworth is a man of broad culture and artistic taste, but although inheriting from his father a valuable collection of paintings, including one of the very few original Rembrandts in America, also a beautiful residence, Schloss Lenzburg (the cradle of the Hapsburgs) in Switzerland, his prevailing enthusiasm is for geographical exploration.

INSULL, Samuel, industrialist, was born in London, England, Nov. 11, 1859, son of Samuel and Emma (Short) Insull. He was educated in private schools in England, and began his business career in 1874 as office boy for a firm of London auctioneers. Later he was employed by the London representative of Thomas A. Edison, a connection which resulted in his coming to America in 1881 to be private secretary to Mr. Edison. He had charge of Edison's business affairs for many years, representing him in the organization and management of the Electric Tube Co., the Edison Machine Works, the Edison Lamp Co., and other organizations. He built and was general manager of the Edison Machine Works of Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1889, when the various Edison manufacturing concerns and the Edison Electric Light Co. were united to form the Edison General Electric Co., he became its vice-president. When this Edison company was combined in 1892 with the Thomson-Houston Co., as the General Electric Co., he was elected second vice-president of the latter in charge of manufacturing and selling departments, but resigned in the same year to become president of the Chicago Edison Co. He organized the Commonwealth Electric Co., of Chicago, in 1898, and was president of both companies until 1907, when they were consolidated as the Commonwealth Edison Co. This company, of which he has since been president, produces practically all the electric light and power consumed in the city of Chicago, including current for operating the street and elevated railway lines. It is the largest single producer of electrical energy in the world, unexcelled in respect to efficiency and economy of operation, and developed to its present dimensions almost wholly as a result of Mr. Insull's foresight and constructive genius. Through his many connections he has control and executive direction of public utilities valued at more than $1,000,000,000 and serving a population of more than 9,000,000. Mr. Insull is considered one of the ablest managers of public utility properties in the country and he has made contributions of the greatest importance to the commercial development of electricity and its adaptations to the practical service of mankind. He was a pioneer in two outstanding and distinct branches of the electrical industry: First, the mass production of electrical energy by means of large generating units in central stations of great capacity, the high tension inter-connection of such stations, and the merchandising of the product to the best advantage to all concerned; and, second, the adaptation of mass production to the service of small centers of population and industry by means of strategically located central stations and inter-connected high tension transmission lines which distribute the product of the central stations over extensive areas. He was also the first to use steam turbine generators in large units, installing in 1903 a 5,000 kilowatt turbo-generator which was then the largest ever built. Others soon followed his example and the use of generators of this type in large units has since become universal, making possible recent "super-power" developments, effecting large economies in cost of production and vastly extending the use of electrical energy. He is also president and chairman of The Peoples' Gas Light & Coke Co., of Chicago; chairman of the Public Service Co., of Northern Illinois, supplying electricity, gas, heat and water to the suburbs of Chicago and 200 other communities in fifteen counties of Northern Illinois; chairman of the Middle West Utilities Co., controlling public utilities in nineteen states and Mexico; chairman of the Midland Utilities Co., supplying electric light, power and gas to ninety communities in Indiana; and chairman of the Chicago Rapid Transit Co., the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee railroad, the Chicago, South Shore & South Bend railroad and the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin railroad; also chairman or president of many companies related to one or another of the foregoing. In the World war he was chairman of the Illinois state council of defense which was financed largely through his sole efforts, and under his direction became one of the most effective in the country. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the British Institution of Electrical Engineers. He is president of the Chicago Civic Opera Co. He received the Sc.D. degree from Union College in 1917, and the LL.D. degree from Northwestern University in 1925 and from Notre Dame University in 1926. He was married in New York city, May 23, 1899, to Margaret A., daughter of Douglas Bird. He has one son, Samuel Insull, Jr.

CROCKER, William, scientist, was born in Medina, O., Jan. 27, 1876, son of Charles David and Catherine (House) Crocker, and a descendant of Deacon Job Crocker (probably) who came from England to Barnstable, Mass., in 1639. He attended the preparatory school of Baldwin University, Berea, O., and was graduated at the Illinois Normal University in 1898 and at the University of Illinois in 1902, receiving the degree of A.M. from the latter in 1903. He took special courses in botany and

chemistry at the University of Chicago which gave him the Ph.D. degree in 1906. He was fellow in botany at the University of Chicago during 1904–06; assistant in plant physiology, 1906–07; associate, 1907–08; instructor, 1909–11; assistant professor, 1911–15; and associate professor, 1915–21. Also, during 1913–18, he was plant physiologist and collaborator, U. S. department of agriculture. He was exchange professor at the University of Wisconsin in 1921. He is widely known as teacher, investigator, writer and lecturer in the fields of botany and plant agriculture, and as a director of research in all lines of plant physiology. His individual researches have been mainly on seed germination and the effect of ethylene and other gases upon plants in which he has done much to establish scientific principles and shape practice. In 1921 he was made director of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, founded by William Boyce Thompson (q.v.) in 1920 with an endowment of nearly $7,000,000. The institution occupies nine acres in Yonkers, N. Y., and has available about twenty acres more for plots and gardens. Its greenhouses, buildings, plant physiology and pathology, biochemistry, micro-chemistry and biophysical laboratories are equipped with the most modern devices for scientific experimentation and research. Dr. Crocker is a member of the Botanical Society of America (president, 1924), American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Chemical Society, American Society of Agronomy, National Research Council, Gamma Alpha, Sigma Xi, and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He was married, Sept. 3, 1910, to Persis D., daughter of John B. Smallwood, of Warsaw, N. Y., and has two children: John S. and David R. Crocker.

HILLES, Charles Dewey, insurance, was born in Belmont county, O., June 23, 1867, son of Samuel and Elisabeth (Lee) Hilles, grandson of Nathan, great-grandson of David and great-great-grandson of Hugh Hilles who emigrated from Plumstead, Kent, England, to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1743, and married Ann Evans. His education was completed at Oxford (Md.) Academy. Beginning in 1887, when he became secretary of the Boys' Industrial School, at Lancaster, O., more than twenty years of his life were devoted to welfare work for boys. In 1890 he was made financial officer of the Boys' Industrial School and was its president from 1900 to 1902 when he went to Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., as superintendent of the New York Juvenile Asylum there. He was associated with the latter institution seven years and then entered the public service. He became a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1899. He was chairman of the children's section of the conference at its meeting in 1905 and president of the national conference on backward, truant and delinquent children in 1907. In the meantime he became active in political life. As assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury for two years (1909–11) he displayed marked ability and won the high esteem of everyone in official life, particularly members of congress, by his tact, sound judgment and genial manner. In 1911 he was appointed secretary to Pres. Taft, serving as such until the end of the administration. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1912 and directed Mr. Taft's campaign for re-election. He retired as chairman in 1916 but since 1924 has been vice-chairman. In 1926 he also assumed the chairmanship of the executive committee of the New York state Republican committee. In 1913 Mr. Hilles entered business life as a partner in the firm of Dwight and Hilles, resident managers of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, of London. He is a director of the Fidelity Trust Co., Missouri-Kansas-Texas railway, Otis Elevator Co., Ohio-Fensom Elevator Co.. Library Square Realty Co., Central Mercantile Bank, Hotel McAlpin Co., Anglo Chilean Nitrate Co., New York Life Insurance Co., and the American Smelting & Refining Co. He is a trustee of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, treasurer of the New York Child Labor Committee and a director of the New York Juvenile Asylum, the National Civic Federation and Playground Association of America. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York (presi-

dent, 1925–26) and the Loyal Legion, and the Union League, Lawyers', Century, National Republican, Pilgrims, Metropolitan, National Golf, and Downtown clubs, New York. He is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. Mr. Hilles was married, Sept. 30, 1896, to Dollie Bell, daughter of Frederick C. Whiley, of Lancaster, O., and they have three children: Elisabeth Lee, Frederick Whiley and Charles D. Hilles, Jr.

WRIGHT, Warren, manufacturer, was born in Springfield, O., Sept. 25, 1875, son of William Monroe and Clara Lee (Morrison) Wright. His grandfather, also Warren Wright, was notable as inventor of the first hominy mill. After completing his education in the grammar and high schools of Chicago, Warren Wright, 2d, pursued a general commercial course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and at the age of sixteen years began his business career as office

boy and collector for the Calumet Baking Powder Co., then recently founded by his father. With this concern he has continued to the present time (1927), and, having worked his way upward from the humblest position, became secretary and treasurer in 1899, and president, Nov. 1, 1922. With a capitalization of $8,500,000, its main manufacturing plant in Chicago, another in East St. Louis, Ill., and a large chemical works at Joliet, Ill., the Calumet Baking Powder Co. employs over 2,000 hands in its various departments, and totals sales nearly three times greater than any other baking powder company in the world. Of this vast enterprise, founded and promoted by his father, Mr. Wright is now the executive head. He is president, also, of the Calumet Chemical Co., and of the Calumet Can Co., subsidiaries of the baking powder company. His residence is in Chicago, where he is a member of several prominent associations, including the Chicago Athletic, Chicago Yacht, Forty, Glenview, Exmoor Country, South Shore Country, Midlothian Country and Bobolink golf clubs. He is enrolled, also, with the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club. Mr. Wright was married, in March, 1918, to Lucille, daughter of John Winslow Parker, of Chicago. They have one son, Warren Wright, Jr.

KAHN, Otto Hermann, banker, was born in Mannheim, Germany, Feb. 21, 1867, son of Bernhard and Emma (Eberstadt) Kahn. His father, a banker, participated in the German revolution of 1848 and was condemned to death, but escaped to the United States where he lived for ten years and became naturalized. After a general amnesty had been declared for the revolutionary refugees, he returned to Germany and became engaged to be married, and as his future wife's parents refused their consent to his taking their daughter to America, he remained in Germany. The son inherited from his father his bent for finance and a deep rooted attachment to democratic ideals. He was educated at the Classical High School at Mannheim and began his financial career in a banking house at Karlsruhe as office boy. In his leisure time he studied music and attended lectures at the local university. He served a year in a hussar regiment in Mayence and after a brief period in a Berlin banking house, removed to England to join the London branch of the Deutsche Bank, with which he remained for five years, advancing to vice-manager. In 1893 he accepted an offer from the banking house of Speyer & Co., of New York, and came to America to enlarge his banking experience, anticipating only a limited stay. After an association of two years with Speyer & Co., and travelling in Europe during 1895–6, American finance claimed him permanently and he has since been identified with some of its most outstanding developments, as a partner of the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which he entered in 1897. He became a naturalized American citizen in 1917. He was a close associate of Edward H. Harriman (q.v.) who found Mr. Kahn's constructive mind and financial genius of unmeasured value in furthering the vast enterprises undertaken by the Harriman and Kuhn-Loeb interests. He won a high repute among bankers and industrialists for his skilful handling of railroad properties needing rehabilitation, especially the Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, Texas Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande systems, in the reorganization of all of which he took a leading part. In the field of social progress Mr. Kahn has manifested a strong practical sympathy for the democratizing and advancement of art and culture. He long has occupied a memorable place in the musical world, especially as the directing force in the affairs of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York city and he has taken the lead in promoting the erection of a new opera house on a plan that will provide more and better, low-priced seats for the people at large. He was one of the initiators of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. In many other avenues of art he has been constant and preeminent as a helpful factor, and generous and enlightened in his encouragement of young American talent. He has given both liberal financial support and valuable personal cooperation to the principal independent theatres of New York and was one of the leading elements in the founding of the New Theatre. It is mainly — if not entirely — due to him that such important artistic events as the visit to America of Copeau's "Vieux-Colombier," Reinhardt's "Miracle," Stanislawsky's Russian Art Theatre, etc., were possible. As an art connoisseur he has gathered at his New York home a collection which includes many old masters, rare tapestries, bronzes and old Italian enamels. His philanthropic benefactions in the cause of human uplift embrace aid to many worthy institutions. Higher education has a place among his many interests and he is a trustee of Rutgers University and of the Massachusetts and Carnegie institutes of technology. He is an authority on practical economics, taxation and international affairs, has a wide acquaintance among the world's leaders of thought and action, and is an effective speaker and writer on a wide range of subjects, as banker, art patron, philanthropist and publicist of national note. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of the University of Michigan, George Washington University and Lincoln Memorial University and is a commander of the French Legion of Honor, Knight of the Order of Charles II of Spain, Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Officer of SS. Mauritius and Lazarus and Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium. He is an honorary director of the Royal Covent Garden opera in London; trustee of the Museum of French Art; Italy-America Society (chairman of the committee on arts and letters) and a member of the American Federation of Arts (director), the Drama League of America (vice-president) and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra Society (vice-president). As a sportsman he has been a successful breeder of horses, exhibiting at various shows, and likes outdoor pastimes, including riding, driving, motoring, yachting and golfing. He was married, Jan. 8, 1896, to Addie, daughter of Abraham Wolff, of New York city, and has four children: Maud Emily, wife of Major J. C. Oakes Mariott of the Scots Guard, Margaret Dorothy, Gilbert Wolff and Roger Wolff Kahn, the last a promising musician who is conducting his own orchestra in New York.

SPENCER, Anna Carpenter (Garlin), philanthropist and preacher, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Apr. 17, 1851, daughter of Francis Warren and Nancy Mason (Carpenter) Garlin, and

a descendant of Peter Garland, admitted a resident of Charlestown, Mass., in 1637. The Garlin ancestry is traced from Peter and his wife Elizabeth through their son Peter and his wife Joan; their son Peter and his wife Elizabeth; their son Jabez or Jacob and his wife Doreas Heard; their son John and his wife Elizabeth

Downs; their son Ebenezer and his wife Sarah Seavey; their son Ebenezer and his wife Sarah Perkins, and their son William and his wife Eliza Harriman, who were Mrs. Spencer's grandparents. She taught in the public schools of Providence, R. I., during 1869–71 and had private instruction in collegiate work. She began newspaper work and magazine writing in 1869 and for nine years was connected with the Providence "Journal." She has lectured on various topics for many years and having abandoned the orthodox faith in which she was reared, she occasionally preached in liberal and Unitarian pulpits. In 1891 she was ordained minister of the Bell Street Chapel (independent), Providence, R. I., and served there fourteen years. She was a speaker at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, in 1893, and at Unitarian and free religious conventions held at the same time, and was one of the founders of the resulting Liberal Congress of Religion. Early in life she enlisted in the moral educational movement and was an officer in the American Purity Alliance, which was a federation of the moral education societies, and which was merged in the American Social Hygienic Association, serving with Grace Dodge in that consolidation and a member of its executive board. She lectured at the Plymouth School of Ethics and was associate leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture during 1903–09; she was associate director and staff lecturer in the New York School of Philanthropy, 1903–13; special lecturer on social service and social aspects of education, University of Wisconsin, 1908–11; director of the summer school of ethics for the American Ethical Union, 1908–11; director of the Institute of Municipal and Social Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1910–11; Hackley professor of Sociology and Ethics, Theological School, Meadville, Pa., 1913–18; lecturer at University of Chicago, summer quarter of 1918 and later at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York city. She is the author of: "Biography of James Eddy, with Memorial Address" (1891); "The Care of Dependent, Neglected and Wayward Children" (1884); "Order of Service for Public Worship" (1896); "Bell St. Chapel Discourses—History of Bell St. Chapel Movement" (1889–1902); "Woman's Share in Social Culture" (1912); "The Scarlet Woman or Social Nemesis and Social Salvation" (1913); "Social Ideals of a Free Church" and "The Family and its Members" (1922). She was a member of the board of control of the Rhode Island State Home and School for Dependent Children for six years; secretary and later vice-president of the Rhode Island Woman's Suffrage Association; an officer of the New England Suffrage Association and a speaker at national conventions; a member of the Rhode Island W.C.T.U., and one of its first board of directors; the executive committee of the Rhode Island Temperance Society; the Local Council of Women of Rhode Island (president), and aided in securing the law by which the legal age of the child-worker was raised from ten to twelve years, and other reforms in the interest of factory workers; was an officer of the Providence Society for Organizing Charity, and the National Council of Women, whose "Bulletin" she edited and whose departments of study and work she planned; was associate editor of the "Rhode Island Schoolmaster;" one of the founders of the Providence Public Education Association; chairman of the section on child-saving and care of the International congress of charities and correction, held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition, aided in preparing the program of its meetings, presided at all its sessions and edited its proceedings. She was married Aug. 15, 1878, to Rev. William H. Spencer, a Unitarian minister, and was associated with him at Haverhill and Florence, Mass., and at Troy, N. Y.

CLAY, George Strong, lawyer, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1860, son of Caleb Strong and Jane Vallett Clay, grandson of Daniel and Lucinda Smead Clay, great-grandson of Stephen and Patience Bolles Clay, g. g. grandson of Stephen and Mary Allen Clay, and g. g. g. grandson of Capt. Jonas and Mary Allen Clay. His father was a druggist and insurance broker, postmaster at Kingston under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and internal revenue collector under Pres. Grant. George S. Clay attended the public schools and Kingston Academy and before attaining his majority became a clerk in his father's insurance office. He served as messenger to Gen. George H. Sharpe when he was speaker of the New York assembly in 1881 and afterwards engaged in the insurance business in Albany and later in New York city. Ambitious to enter the legal profession, he obtained a position in a law office supplementing his studies there with terms at the Columbia Law School and the New York Law School. In 1889 he became private secretary to John F.

Dillon (q.v.), one of the foremost lawyers of his day, with whom he was associated for twenty-seven years, being his law partner at the time of Mr. Dillon's death and his executor and trustee of his estate under his will. In 1898, following the sinking of the French liner "Bourgogne" off Sable Island, when 550 persons, including the wife and daughter of Judge Dillon, lost their lives, Mr. Clay, on a chartered ship, made a ten day cruise in search of missing bodies, recovered thirty-one, but failed to find those of Mrs. Dillon and daughter. His law practice has been confined largely to municipal affairs, specializing principally in the approval of municipal bonds. Following the death of Judge Dillon he practiced alone until 1921 when he formed a partnership with Milton S. Dillon, grandson of his former partner, under the firm name of Clay & Dillon. This was changed to Clay, Dillon & Vandewater in 1927, with the entrance of Edwin Vandewater into the firm. Mr. Clay was a member of the common council of Plainfield, N. J., where he resides, during 1909–15 and was president of the council in 1912–15. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York Law Institute, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the New England Society in New York City (honorary president, two years), the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as of the Bankers' Club of America and the Plainfield Country Club. He was a member of the New York national guard for seven years, serving with Co. B, of the 20th battalion and the 14th separate company at Kingston. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 11, 1893, to Annie, daughter of Charles S. Guion, of Plainfield, N. J., who died in 1909; (2) Apr. 19, 1911, to Mary Welby, daughter of John H. Washington, of The Plains, Va. He has a son and daughter, Frederick Guion Clay and Mary Washington Clay.

ARMSTEAD, Henry Howell, mining engineer and explorer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1872, son of Henry Howell and Alice Mary (McPherson) Armstead. After preparing for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Berkeley School, New York city, and taking a course of study at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, New York city, he was a student at the School of Mines of Columbia University during 1895–97. Since 1895 he has been active as a consulting mining engineer and a manager of mines. Early in his professional career he was in demand as consulting engineer by leading mining companies of the United States and other countries. He has operated extensively in the United States, Mexico, and British Columbia, and has built many camps, mills and railroads, including the traction roads in Beaverhead county, Mont. In recognition of this and of other work in the West, the town of Armstead, Mont., was named for him. Mr. Armstead has retained interests of his own in many of the mining properties, in the development of which he has acted as consulting engineer, and he now has valuable interests in many mining and related enterprises in the United States and Mexico, employing a large staff of assistants in development work upon them. He is president of the Armstead Mines, Inc., Blacktail, Ida.; and the Armstead Soda Products, Laramie, Wyo.; a director in the Utica Mines, Ltd., Kaslo, British Columbia, Canada, and an officer in various other mining companies in the United States, British Columbia and Mexico. Mr. Armstead has also gained distinction as an explorer, and has received flattering commendation from geographers and discoverers in all parts of the world. As an authority on the geography of Mexico, he has been accorded international recognition, having headed exploring expeditions into unknown regions of the country. During the World war he served as major of engineers in the U. S. army. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and the Canadian Mining Institute, also of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Alpha Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities and the Pan-American Society of the United States. His clubs include the Engineers, the University, the Columbia University, the Lawyers, the Bankers, the New York Yacht, the Racquet and Tennis and others of New York city; the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C.; the University Club, Chicago; the Denver Riding and Country clubs, Denver, Colo.; the El Paso and Cheyenne Mountain Country clubs, Colorado Springs, Col.; the Country Club, Spokane, Wash., and the Jockey, University, American and Country clubs, Mexico. In politics he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

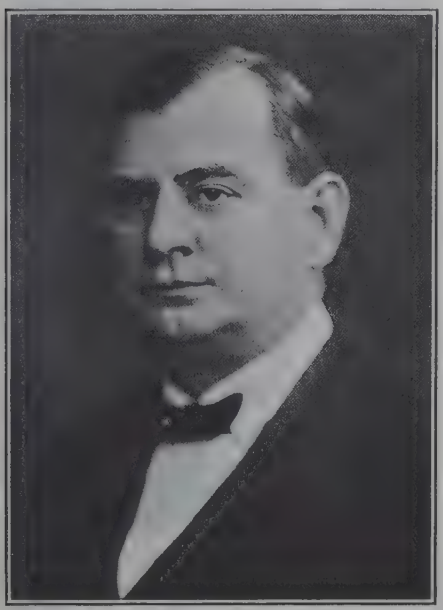
DAVIS, Jonathan McMillan, twenty-first governor of Kansas, was born near Bronson, Bourbon co., Kans., Apr. 26, 1871, son of Jonathan McMillan and Eve (Holeman) Davis, and of Scotch, Irish and Welsh extraction. His father removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in his boyhood and finally located in Bourbon county, Kans. The son attended the Bronson schools and the universities of Kansas and Nebraska. As a cadet at the latter he received drilling instructions under Lieut. John J. Pershing. Returning to the family farm he assumed the management and developed it until today it comprises 1,700 acres and is known as the "Little Osage Stock Farm," breeding Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle, and Poland China hogs. Early in his career he became interested in politics. He served as member of the Kansas house of representatives in the legislatures of 1901, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1911, and of the state senate of 1913 and 1915. He is the author of the law, passed in 1913, under which Kansas publishes school text books at a saving to the purchasers of more than $200,000 a year. In 1920 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Kansas, but was defeated by Henry J. Allen. Two years later he was elected by about 22,000 majority, being the second native Kansan, the third farmer and the third Democrat to hold the office of governor [Glick and Hodges being the other two] since the admission of the state to the union. In his message to the legislature he stressed the need of economy; advocated an income tax, changes in the laws regarding state roads, the primary, public utilities commission; repeal of the industrial court law; the enactment of a law regulating stock dividends of corporations; amendments to the banking law; a new workmen's compensation law; an act requiring one-fourth of the money deposited by state banks of Kansas as reserve funds, be deposited in the state treasury or some other central agency under control of the state and loaned to Kansas farmers under safe and proper restriction, at low interest notes on either grain certificates or cattle loans and a budget system. Being

opposed by a legislature strongly Republican, much of the proposed legislation failed of enactment. The liberal use of his veto power, in more than fifty instances, brought about a condition whereby the more important acts vetoed were passed over his head. At the general election of 1922 Kansas voted to pay each resident of the state in the army, navy or marine service at the time of entering the World war one dollar a day and $25,000,000 of state bonds were voted for that purpose. This sum proving insufficient to meet the requirements in full, Gov. Davis called a special session of the legislature which provided the necessary funds. He appointed a tax commissioner who increased assessments of railroad and public utility properties by $153,000,000 which transferred taxes amounting to $3,000,000 annually from the people of the state to these corporations. During his term the governor issued thirteen pardons, 55 commutations, 621 paroles and 199 conditional discharges from prison. At the close of his term he and his son were accused of accepting a bribe for a pardon but they were cleared of all charges in the courts. He was a candidate for re-election in 1924 and 1926. He was baptized a Campbellite, but in early life joined the Methodist church. He is a great reader, particularly enjoying history and biography, and having a retentive memory. He has a well developed sense of humor, tells a story well and enjoys hearing one. His favorite recreation is fishing. On Sept. 26, 1894, he was married to Mollie Purdom, daughter of Lafayette Purdom, of western Allen county and they had three children, Russell Gordon, Mary Frances (Mrs. Dewey McCormick) and Lola Nelle (Mrs. Ross Bicker).

VAN LOON, Hendrik Willem, journalist and author, was born at Rotterdam, Holland, Jan. 14, 1882, son of Hendrik Willem and Elizabeth Johanna (Hanken) Van Loon. He was educated in Europe, at Cornell and Harvard universities, being graduated at the former in 1905 with the degree of A.B. He continued his studies at the University of Munich, Germany, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1911. He commenced his journalistic career in 1906 as the correspondent of the Associated Press, first at Washington and later at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Warsaw, during the Russian revolution of that year. He lectured on history and the history of art at various universities in the United States, until the outbreak of the World war. In 1914 he became Associated Press correspondent in Belgium and during 1915–17 served in the same capacity in England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He lectured on modern European history at Cornell University during 1915–16; was professor of history at Antioch College, O., in 1921–22, and associate editor of the Baltimore "Sun," in 1922–24. Mr. Van Loon is a man of unusual versatility. He is a cartoonist of considerable ability, much of his work in this field having appeared in the "Survey" the "Nation" and other magazines. He has also made a number of posters and drew the illustrations in most of his books. He is, however, best known as an author. Some of his books, which have been translated into German, Swedish, Dutch, Finnish, Italian, Japanese, Hungarian, Russian, Chinese, Bohemian and Servian, have enjoyed very large sales. His published books are "The Fall of the Dutch Republic" (1913); "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom" (1915); "The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators" (1916); "A Short History of Discovery" (1918); "Ancient Man" (1920); "The Story of Mankind" (1921); "The Story of the Bible" (1923); "The Story of Wilbur the Hat" (written and drawn for the fun of it) (1925); "Tolerance" (1925) and "America" (1927). Of these "The Story of Mankind" and "The Story of the Bible" are the best known and achieved a tremendous success. Though having chosen for his subject in each of these books, as well as in the later "Tolerance," topics of almost overpowering significance and size, Mr. Van Loon did not permit himself to be overwhelmed by the tremendous task which he had set for himself. As one critic, Henry Hazlitt, says in reviewing "Tolerance" in the New York "Sun": "Mr. Van Loon is a literary artist of the impressionistic school, some would even say a post-impressionistic. Examine his picture closely, and one detects palpable flaws. Here are smudges and smears; there are figures out of proportion; here again are parts of the canvas on which the artist has failed to put any paint at all. But stand back a bit, view this vast panorama as a whole, and it becomes astonishingly impressive,

so brilliant in coloring is it, so vivid in portraiture, so fine in spirit." In 1921 he was awarded the first Newberry medal, an award made for the best book written for children in 1921, his "Story of Mankind" gaining him this distinction. He is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C., and of the Harvard, Coffee House and Players clubs, New York city. He was twice married (1) in June, 1906, to Elizabeth Bowditch of Boston, Mass.; and (2), in August, 1920, to Helen Criswell, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, class of 1904. Mr. Van Loon has two children, Hendrik Van Loon, Jr., and Gerard Willem Van Loon.

GORE, Howard Mason, secretary of agriculture, and seventeenth governor of West Virginia (1925–..), was born in Harrison county, W. Va., Oct. 12, 1877, son of Solomon D. and Marietta P. (Rogers) Gore. He worked on his father's farm while attending the public schools, and was graduated at the University of West Virginia in 1900, then resuming farming and mercantile operations and live stock breeding with his brothers. They organized and became proprietors and operators of Portner, Highland Brothers and Gore, Gore Brothers, W. F. Gore and Brothers and H. M. Gore and Brothers. Gov. Gore had been interested in all educational movements and enterprises of his community since his graduation and in 1920 he was chosen a member of the state board of education, a position he held until he became governor. He also aided movements to advance the interest in agriculture and was one of the founders of the Girls' and Boys' agricultural clubs throughout the country. He believed in organization of the farmers and in cooperative marketing and was secretary of the National Farm organizations of the country. When the United States entered the World war he was appointed assistant food administrator for West Virginia and



assigned especially to the task of allaying the difficulties arising over the enforcement of the food and grain war regulation laws. After the war he was urged by the National Farm organizations to go to Washington to take charge of its special work in the department of agriculture. This he did with such efficiency that when it was completed he was urged by the secretary of agriculture to remain with the department as chief of trade practices in the division of the packers and the stock-yards administration. The government was conducting at that time, civil suits in the courts against the packers over the stock-yard marketing operations and Mr. Gore looked after the problems arising with the department of agriculture while this legal operation was being pursued. Secretary Wallace died in 1924 and Pres. Coolidge appointed Mr. Gore in his place. He rendered great aid and encouragement to the live stock industry while secretary of agriculture and soon made himself felt as "a dirt farmer." The Republicans of West Virginia proposed his name for governor in 1924 and in the November election he received a majority of more than 40,000. He resigned the portfolio of agriculture at the end of the first Coolidge administration and was inaugurated governor of West Virginia. He called the legislature in extra session, Apr. 27, 1925, to deal with the problems confronting the state in the completion of the new capitol building; for a revision of the gasoline tax and the automobile license tax to meet the needs for the state's road development along with the United States governmental aid to states' roads; urged improvement in the care of the state institutions for disease and education and the reduction of the direct land tax and for legislation on the Virginia–West Virginia debt settlement, and for some solution of the confusion arising over the enforcement of the prohibition and other laws. He asked that the governor be given authority to suspend officers derelict in their duty, subject to review of the courts. Gov. Gore is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity; of the Cosmopolitan Club of Washington; he is a Baptist; Mason; Odd Fellow; Elk. He was married, Sept. 30, 1906, to Roxalene Corder Bailey, of Flemington, W. Va.

GREEN, William, president of the American Federation of Labor, was born at Coshocton, O., Mar. 3, 1870, son of Hugh and Jane (Oren) Green. His parents were married in England and came to the United States in 1868, settling at Coshocton, where his father was employed in the coal mines. At the age of fourteen the son left school to accompany his father to the mines. He was of a studious nature and early acquired a taste for reading. Early in his career he became interested in the labor movement and the various plans for improving conditions of the working man. A recognized leader among his fellow miners he became subdistrict president of the United Mine Workers of America in 1900, and president of the Ohio District Mine Workers Union six years later. He served in the Ohio state senate for two terms, 1910–13, as a Democrat, being speaker pro tem of both. In 1911 he introduced the workmen's compensation bill, authorizing the appointment by the governor of the state board of awards, which was promptly passed. Following the adoption of the workmen's compensation laws in 1912, he introduced a bill to make the act compulsory, which became a law. While a member of the Ohio senate, he was appointed secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers of America (1913), a position he held for ten years. In 1914 he became fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and in 1924, following the death of Samuel Gompers, was chosen president of that organization. By appointment of Pres. Wilson, Mr. Green was a member of the labor commission of 1919 which acted in an advisory capacity in formulating certain sections of the peace treaty at the close of the World war. In his loyalty to American institutions and American labor, Mr. Green has

been in full accord with his predecessor, Samuel Gompers. Believing that under our system of government a just and salutary solution of all problems affecting capital and labor, may be successfully accomplished, he has steadfastly opposed all forms of radicalism and communism. He believes in collective bargaining in the establishment of wage scales and collective action in the settlement of all disputes arising between employes and employers. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religion he is a Baptist. He was married in April, 1892, to Jennie Mobley, of Coshocton, and they have six children: Flora E., wife of Roger W. McGiffin; Esther, wife of William J. McManus; Nellie, wife of Joseph N. Shefler; Clara May, Ruth, and Harry Green.

STINE, Charles Milton Altland, chemist, was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 18, 1882, son of Milton Henry and Mary Jane (Altland) Stine. His father, a clergyman, teacher and author, was a son of Adam F. Stine and a grandson of Charles Frederick Stine (or Stein), of Wittenberg, Germany, both musicians. He was graduated A.B. at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., with first honors, in 1901, receiving his B.S. in 1903, A.M. in 1904, and M.S. in 1906. He pursued advanced courses in chemistry and practical science in the University of Chicago and Johns Hopkins University, receiving from the latter a fellowship in 1906, and the degree of Ph.D., in 1907. His professional career began with his employment by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with whom he has been continuously associated to the present time (1927). For seven years (1909–16) he was in charge of organic chemical work in the company's eastern laboratory at Repauno, N. J.; was transferred to the Wilmington office in 1917; became assistant director of the chemical department in 1919, and has been chemical director of the company since May 1, 1924. During his connection with the du Pont activities, Dr. Stine has conducted researches in the composition and manufacture of dye stuffs, explosives, propellant powders, paints, varnishes, stains and various organic chemicals. His contributions to the science include the development of new processes for the manufacture of aniline, di-nitro-toluene, tri-nitro-toluene, mono-nitro-benzene, mono-chlor-benzene, di-nitro-chlor-benzene, di-nitro-phenol, tri-nitro-phenol, di-nitro-xylene and tri-nitro-phenyl-methyl-nitramine; also processes for the manufacture of nitric acid from ammonia and for the manufacture of a new type of nitrated hemi-cellulose, and several new formulae for fast-drying enamels. He is the author of technical and economic articles in several periodicals, and has delivered professional addresses before learned bodies, Rotary clubs, etc. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Gettysburg College in 1926. At various times he has been chairman of the Delaware section of the American Chemical Society, councilor of the American Chemical Society, and a member of the division of chemistry and chemical technology of the National Research Council. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Chemical Society, the Princeton Engineering Association (honorary member), the Phi Beta Kappa and Gamma Alpha fraternities, the Directors of Industrial Research, the Army Ordnance Association and the Delaware Society of Fine Arts. Dr. Stine was married, Feb. 3, 1912, to Martha E., daughter of Edwin H. Molly of Lewistown, Pa., and they have two daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Barbara Ann Stine.

EARLY, Marion Columbus, lawyer, was born in Polk county, Mo., the son of George Gordon and Mary Ann (Brittain) Early, and a descendant of Isaac Early, born near Norfolk, Va., of Irish parents, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812 in Col. James Iredell's company and took part in the battle of New Orleans. Marion C. Early was educated in the public schools of his native county and at Drury College, Springfield, Mo., which he attended for three years. He studied law at the Washington University Law School, St. Louis, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1894 and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in association with

the law firm of Kehr & Tittmann, consisting of Edward C. Kehr and Eugene C. Tittmann in St. Louis, Mo. Among his more notable cases was that of Barrie vs. United Railways Co., 138 Mo. App. 338, in which he represented the plaintiff and which involved the interesting legal point of the right of a creditor to pursue the assets of an operating company to the owner company on the theory of resulting trust. After the World war he was special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, representing the government in cases involving prosecution of parties charged with obtaining unfair contracts for the disposition of government property. He is a writer and commentator on legal subjects and the editor of the second edition of "Bishop on Contracts," the third edition of "Bishop on Statutory Crimes," the second edition of "Thompson on Trials," and the author of "Assignments for

Benefit of Creditors,'' volume 4, ''Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure.'' During the World war he served on the St. Louis draft board and since then he has been a member of the officers' reserve corps with the rank of major, A.G.O.R.C. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association and the St. Louis Bar Association, of which he was president in 1919–20, also of the University Club of St. Louis, the University Club of Washington, D. C., and the Metropolitan Club of New York city, as well as of several bodies of the Masonic order, including the K.T., 32d degree and A.A.O.N.M.S. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist church.

SIBERT, William Luther, soldier, was born in Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 12, 1860, son of William J. and Marietta (Ward) Sibert. He attended Alabama State University in 1878–80 and was graduated with honors at the U. S. military academy in 1884 and at the U. S. engineers' school of application, Willett's Point, N. Y., 1887, after which he entered upon a distinguished career in the corps of engineers, U. S. army. As 1st lieutenant of engineers he was engaged in river and harbor work in Kentucky in 1887–92, in the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1892–94, and in river and harbor work in Arkansas in 1894–98, being promoted to captain in 1896. He was instructor in civil engineering at the U. S. engineers' school of application, Willett's Point in 1898–99 and then spent a year in the Philippine Islands as chief engineer of the department of the Pacific and of the 8th army corps, also serving as chief engineer and general manager of the Manila & Dagupan railroad. His work in all departments received the highest commendation from his superior officers. On his return to the United States in 1900 he took charge of improvements in the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers including the construction of fifteen locks and dams, and the maintenance and operation of fourteen locks already completed. During 1907–14 he was a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, division engineer of the Atlantic division of the Panama canal, in which capacity he had charge of the construction of the Gatun locks and dam, the seven miles of canal from Gatun to the sea and the Colon breakwater and harbor excavations at Colon. The building of the Gatun locks and dam was one of the principal engineering feats accomplished in the construction of the canal, and the selection of Maj. Sibert to direct the work was a tribute to his professional skill. The dam, composed largely of earth, was built on a soft, yielding foundation, across the lower end of the Chagres valley, impounding the waters of the Chagres river and its tributaries and forming a lake, 164 square miles in extent, which constitutes a 22-mile section of the canal. To reach the level of the lake thus formed a flight of three locks, each 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide, with a combined lift of 85 feet, was constructed. The canal is sea level from Colon to the locks. In recognition of these services, he was thanked by congress and commissioned as brigadier general. When the United States entered the World war in 1917 he was commander of the Pacific coast artillery district. He was promoted to major general in May, and appointed commander of the 1st division, the first unit of the A.E.F., which he took to France. He remained overseas until January, 1918, when he became commander of the Southeastern department at Charleston, S. C. In the following May he was appointed director of the chemical warfare service of the U. S. army which he organized. Prior to the formation of this service chemical warfare work had been carried on by various branches of the war department, and by the bureau of mines. Weapons for offensive chemical warfare were being made by the ordnance department, the manufacture of gas masks and other protective devices was in the hands of the medical department. The bureau of mines was in charge of all research work carried on at various universities, and the A.E.F. had a separate gas service. All of these were placed under the chemical warfare service. As originally organized it consisted of seven divisions, administration, overseas, research, development, gas offense, gas defense, and proving. The administrative division had its headquarters in Washington, D. C., and exercised control over all others, with a subdivision known as the relations service which was charged with the duty of preventing depletion of the chemical personnel of war plants and educational and research institutions. The overseas division had charge of all chemical warfare activities at the front. The research division took over the bureau of mines experiment station at the American University, Washington, and prepared and tested compounds for offensive use in chemical warfare, developed defensive materials and devices and evolved methods for the manufacture of both. The development division, in the laboratories of the National Carbon Co., and the National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O., performed experimental work required to put laboratory products into large scale manufacture. The defensive division operated a plant in Long Island City, N. Y., where 3,600,000 gas masks were made, and one in Astoria, N. Y., for the manufacture of chemicals used in masks. The function of the proving division was to experiment with chemical projectiles before large scale production was begun and it also carried out extensive experiments with gas clouds and other chemicals. The national defense act of June 4, 1920, made the chemical service a permanent branch of the regular army. Gen. Sibert was awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal and was made a commander of the French Legion of Honor. He retired from the army in 1920 and three years later became chief engineer of the Alabama state docks commission. He received the degrees of Doc. of Eng. from the University of Nebraska in 1919 and LL.D. from the University of Alabama the same year. He is a Mason and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has been thrice married: (1) in September, 1887, to Mary Margaret, daughter of Franklin Cummings, of Portland, Me., and they had six children, William Olin, Franklin Cummings, Harold Ward, Edwin Luther, and Martin David, four of whom were officers in the World war, and Mary Elizabeth Sibert; (2) in June, 1917, to Juliette Roberts, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and (3) June 8, 1922, to Evelyn Clyne Bairnsfather, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

HORNIBROOK, William Harrison, diplomat and publisher, was born at Cherokee, Ia., July 6, 1884, son of Edward and Rosina H. (Stephens) Hornibrook. His father, a physician, removed from Ontario, Canada, to Iowa in 1880, and be-

came president of the Iowa State Medical Association. The son was preparing to enter Drake University, Ia., when he decided to follow the legal profession. He was a student at the college of law, University of Michigan, in 1903–04, and was graduated at the National University Law School, Washington, D. C., in 1905. But he never practiced. Within a year the opportunity was offered to purchase the Condon (Ore.) "Globe" and he embarked on a long career as a newspaper publisher. In 1908 he removed to Twin Falls, Ida., and in the same year established the Twin Falls "Chronicle," of which he was editor and publisher for four years. During 1910–12 he was a member of the Idaho state senate, and was secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Oregon, 1913–15. In the latter year he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Siam, serving two years. During his administration he obtained a long lease term on the present legation property for the U. S. government, negotiated a parcel post agreement with Siam, conducted preliminary negotiations for the new commercial treaty which has since been signed in Washington and Bangkok, obtained the informal approval of the Bryan peace treaty, established the first commercial reading room for the benefit of Siamese importers interested in American trade, and conducted a series of negotiations with the British legation in regard to interfering with American trade under provisions of the "trading with the enemy" rule of the British foreign office, all of which released hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of American goods designed for German firms in Siam but which had been tied up on the docks at Singapore. On his return to Oregon he was a member of the Democratic national committee for a two-year period. In 1919 he purchased the Vancouver (Wash.) "Evening Columbian." This he published. He then acquired the "Evening Recorder" of Porterville (Calif.). While residing in Boise, Ida., he was president of the Security Abstract & Title Co. He then resumed his journalistic career, becoming the proprietor of the Provo (Utah) "Evening Herald." He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Hornibrook was married, Nov. 23, 1906, to Yolande O., daughter of J. C. Wilson, a merchant, of Cherokee, Ia., and they have two children: John and Virginia Hornibrook.

BENSON, William Shepherd, naval officer, was born in Bibb county, Ga., Sept. 25, 1855, son of Richard and Catherine Elizabeth (Brewer) Benson. His father was a cotton planter, and his mother was the first graduate (1840) at the Georgia Female College and received the first degree ever conferred on a woman in the world. William S. Benson was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1877. His first duty afloat was as a junior officer of the "Hartford," then the flagship of the South Atlantic fleet. For two years he remained on the "Hartford," was then transferred to the "Essex" of the same fleet, and when detached from that ship was assigned to the old "Constitution," on which he participated in the last voyage ever made by that historic vessel. During 1882–84 he served on the "Yantic" and took part in the historic Greely expedition to the Arctic in the summer of 1883. During the next thirty years he served alternate periods of sea and shore duty, making a cruise around the world in the U. S. S. "Dolphin" in 1888–89, and around the coast of Africa on the U. S. S. "Chicago" in 1898–99. He was an instructor at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1890–93 and again in 1896–98, senior assistant to the commandant in 1901–03, and commandant in 1907–08. He was chief of staff of the Pacific fleet in 1909–10, and in 1911 he put into commission the dreadnaught "Utah," then the largest naval vessel in the world, and was its commander for two years. He was serving as commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard in 1915 when he was called to Washington to be the first chief of naval operations, an office which had just been created by congress, with the temporary grade of admiral. Ranking in authority next to the secretary of the navy, he had jurisdiction over the naval war college, the office of naval intelligence, target practice, all matters of strategy and tactics, and administrative regulations. Under the broad powers conferred upon him Rear Adm. Benson organized the navy for the first time in its history into a well-balanced and mobile force, capable of easy concentration

and quick response to sudden need. He effected many improvements in target practice and maneuvers and developed the aviation and submarine branches of the navy into strong weapons of defense. As a result of this preparation the U. S. navy was completely mobilized and ready for action within five hours after the declaration of war against Germany in 1917. During the war Adm. Benson was resourceful in conception and bold in execution and in his hands the American navy acquitted itself proudly in every task assigned to it. American warships were in every theatre of naval activity and at the peak of its strength the force under his command numbered 529,500 men and 2,202 vessels. He attended the inter-allied war conference at Paris in November, 1917, as a member

of the House mission (see House, E. M.) and persuaded the conference to adopt the American plan for building a mine barrier across the North sea. At this conference, also, Adm. Benson consented to send a squadron of American dreadnaughts to join the British grand fleet in the North sea. He went overseas again in October, 1918, and represented the United States in drawing up the naval terms of the Armistice. Later at the peace conference he acted as naval adviser to the American peace commission and was the American member of the committee which drew up the naval terms of the treaty. He retired from active service Sept. 25, 1919, and in February, 1920, was appointed a member of the U. S. shipping board, being elected chairman of the board and president of the emergency fleet corporation in March. In that position his genius for organization and administration was reflected in great economies in expenditures by the board and marked improvement in its functioning. Sweeping changes in government agencies following the advent of the Harding administration in 1921 resulted in a reorganization of the U. S. shipping board, Adm. Benson being one of its seven commissioners. In June, 1922, he was reappointed for a term of six years. Foreseeing the necessity of equipping some of the vessels of the merchant marine fleet with internal combustion engines to meet competition with foreign oil burning ships, he succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of $25,000,000 in 1924, for the transformation of some vessels into oil burners. On Nov. 22, 1926, the first vessel sailed from Savannah, Ga., to Bremen, Germany, and by Jan. 1, 1927, six oil burning vessels with Diesel engines were in successful operation. He is the author of "The Merchant Marine" (1922). As a result of his war services he received a medal and vote of thanks from the state of New Mexico in 1919, the American Distinguished Service Medal, the grand cross of the Legion of Honor from France, the grand cross of the order of St. Michael and St. George from England, the order of the Rising Sun from Japan, and the order of St. Gregory the Great from Pope Benedict XV. In 1917 he was awarded the Laetare medal by the University of Notre Dame, the highest religious honor that can be given a Catholic layman in the United States, being the first naval officer to receive it. He has also received the LL.D. degree from Villa Nova, Gonzaga and Loyola colleges. He was married at Pikesville, Md., Aug. 6, 1879, to Mary Augusta, daughter of Col. Francis O. Wyse, U.S.A., and they have three children: Mary Augusta Wyse, wife of Prof. Herman F. Krafft; Lieut. Comr. Howard Hartwell James Benson, U.S.N., and Lieut. Francis Wyse Benson, U.S.N.

MILLER, Alten Sidney, consulting engineer, was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 6, 1868, son of William G. and Emma H. (Wiglesworth) Miller. He was educated in private schools, at Richmond College and Stevens Institute of Technology, being graduated M.E. at the latter in 1888. He specialized in the manufacture of illuminating gas and gained his practical experience in the employ of the United Gas Improvement Co., of Philadelphia, the Omaha Gas Co., the National Gas Light & Fuel Co., of Chicago in 1892–94 and the East River Gas Co., of New York, being engineer of the last for eight years. He was engineer of construction for the Consolidated Gas Co., New York, in 1901–02, vice-president and manager of the Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore, 1902–09, and president of the Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis, Mo., in 1909–11. Since the latter year he has been vice-president of Humphreys & Miller, Inc., consulting engineers, New York city, and since 1915 he has also been vice-president of the Bartlett Hayward Co., engineers and contractors, of Baltimore. The Bartlett Hayward Co. was founded in 1832 when Jonas H. Hayward began to sell Latrobe stoves. In 1844 David L. Bartlett bought an interest in the business, and a foundry and shop were built to manufacture all types of cooking and heating stoves. The firm also did a large business in steam and hot water heating and erecting cast iron building fronts. When Jonas H. Hayward died in 1865 Horace W. Robbins bought an interest in the firm and the name was changed to Bartlett Robbins Co. In 1880 Thomas J. Hayward, son of the founder, bought the Robbins' interest and with David L. Bartlett and his son Edward L. Bartlett formed the partnership known as Bartlett, Hayward & Co. In 1876 the company began making gas holders and also apparatus for manufacturing gas which developed into the principal business of the company. Upon the death of Edward L. Bartlett in 1905 Thomas J. Hayward purchased the Bartlett interest and became the owner of the entire business. Howard Bruce, engineer of construction of the Consolidated Gas Company, became associated with Mr. Hayward in 1906 and was made manager. In 1909 the business was incorporated under the name of The Bartlett Hayward Co., Thomas J. Hayward having died and his son, E. Bartlett Hayward, and Howard Bruce purchased all the stock. During the World war the company manufactured about 7,000,000 rounds of shrapnel ammunition for the British and American governments. After the war the company, now capitalized at $3,000,000, was purchased by the McClintic Marshall Co., of Pittsburgh. Mr. Miller is still the vice-president. A leading authority in the gas industry, he has built and remodelled various gas and electric plants and designed special machinery and equipment for them; he appraised the gas properties in New York and other cities, and surveyed and reported on the available natural gas supply in Hungary in 1913 and outlined the method and cost of development and utilization. He is a member of the American Gas Association (president, 1903), the American Institute of Consulting Engineers and the Engineers' and Railroad clubs of New York. He was married, 1902, to Virginia, daughter of Edwin A. Bennett.

MONDELL, Frank Wheeler, congressman, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1860, son of Ephraim Wheeler and Nancy (Brown) Mondell. His father, a native of Brattleboro, Vt., after engaging in various occupations in New York, Wisconsin, and Colorado, entered the hotel and mercantile business in St. Louis, also serving as a captain in the 1st regiment of Missouri cavalry in the civil war. Left an orphan at five, young Mondell lived on a farm in Iowa until he was eighteen. He was educated in country schools and by a private instructor, later studying law and engineering. For several years he was engaged in mercantile business, also stock raising, mining and railroad construction work. In 1887 he went to Wyoming to search for coal deposits in the interest of

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad which wished to extend its lines across northeastern Wyoming if coal suitable for locomotive use could be found. He discovered what is now the Cambria Coal Mine in Weston county, became its general manager and had charge of the laying out and development of the new town near the mine named Newcastle after the English coal city. Because of the abundance of coal, and the topography of the country, the future of the new town was reasonably assured, and its first buildings were substantially built of brick and stone. Mr. Mondell was the first mayor during 1888–89 and constructed its water and sewerage systems. He was elected to the first state senate of Wyoming in 1890 and was president of the second senate in 1892. In 1894 he was elected to congress. Defeated in his contest for reelection two years later he was appointed assistant commissioner of the U. S. general land office in 1897 and served in that capacity two years. Through successive reelections he remained in congress until his voluntary retirement in 1923, representing throughout his congressional career the entire state of Wyoming and attaining a position of great prestige and influence in the house. He was elected Republican floor leader, Mar. 4, 1919, and served in that position until he left the house. His first important bill provided for the entry of land valuable for oil and gas under the Placer act. Subsequently he was the author or aided in the enactment of numerous measures relating to public lands, irrigation, mining, national defense; the woman suffrage and prohibition amendments to the Constitution; creating the national executive budget, the Federal Reserve and Farm Loan bank systems, and practically all other important legislation of the period. He was active in the drafting and passage of the national reclamation law, of 1902, and was the author of the act of 1905 which transferred the national forest reserves from the interior department to the department of agriculture and the resolution adopted in 1921 which provided for the Colorado river project. As Wyoming was the original woman suffrage state, he took an early interest in that subject and introduced the woman suffrage resolution in congress in 1905. As a member of the appropriations committee he was active in legislation and appropriations for the building of the Panama canal and during the progress of construction paid frequent visits to it. He was elected the first floor leader of the Republican majority in the 66th congress under the new system through which that office acquired a large part of the responsibility which had rested on the speaker of the house and the committee on rules. The office carried with it the chairmanship of the steering committee and the committee on committees and in this capacity he inaugurated the policy of giving notice in advance of the legislation which the house was to consider. As floor leader he was prominent in reconstruction legislation following the World war, the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, the revision of the revenue law reducing Federal taxes, the budget act, the Federal oil and gas land leasing law, the act for Federal aid in the rehabilitation of victims of industrial accidents and the maternity act; also in legislation for the extension and enlargement of the work of the veterans' bureau, and all other post-war legislation. Mr. Mondell was appointed director of the War Finance Corporation, Mar. 4, 1923, and resigned two years later to engage in the practice of law in Washington, D. C. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, and

1924, serving as permanent chairman of the last. He was president of the dry farming congress of 1910–15, and is a member of the American, Wyoming and District of Columbia bar associations, the Congressional Country Club (president) and National Press Club, Washington, and is a 32nd degree Mason. George Washington University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1921. He was married, May 13, 1899, to Ida, daughter of William Harris, of Laramie, Wyo.; they have five children: Dorothy, William, Marjorie, Frank Jr., and George Parker Mondell.

POUND, Louise, educator and author, was born in Lincoln, Neb., June 30, 1872, daughter of Stephen Bosworth and Laura (Biddlecombe) Pound and a sister of Roscoe Pound (q.v.), dean of the Harvard Law School. She was graduated at the University of Nebraska in 1892 with the degree A.B.; received a diploma in the music department (piano) of the university in the same year, and the degree A.M. in 1895. Special courses were taken at the University of Chicago summer school in 1897 and 1898, and at the University of Heidelberg in 1899 and 1900, and she received the degree of Ph.D. at the latter in 1900. She was teaching fellow in English literature at the University of Nebraska during 1894–97; instructor during 1897–99; adjunct professor, 1900–06; assistant professor, 1906–07; associate professor, 1908–12, and professor from 1912 to the present time. She was lecturer in English, summer session, University of California, 1923. Prof. Pound was president of the American Folk-Lore

Society during 1924–26 and is a member of the International Phonetic Association; Modern Language Association of America (vice-president, 1916); the American Dialect Society (vice-president, 1922–24); the National Council of English Teachers (treasurer, 1917); the Nebraska State Teachers' Association (chairman of the literature section, 1915); the Nebraska Academy of Sciences; the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; the Daughters of the American Revolution; Phi Beta Kappa Society; Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity; the Humanistic Research Association and American Association of University Professors. Since girlhood she has been interested in outdoor sports. She was an enthusiastic bicyclist and when the wheel was much in vogue in 1890–1900 she made many century runs; at one time she was women's tennis champion in Nebraska and was winner of the women's western tennis championship in 1897; she made an equally creditable record in golf and is also fond of ice-skating. Miss Pound has contributed many articles on literary, linguistic, educational and folk-lore subjects to the publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Dialect Notes, English Journal, Modern Philology, American Journal of Folk-Lore, Literary Review and American Mercury and the Cambridge History of American Literature. Her published books are: "The Comparison of Adjectives in English in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries" (1901); "Blends: Their Relation to English Word-Formation" (1914); Tennyson's "Lancelot and Elaine" (1905); "Periods of English Literature" (1909); Goldsmith's "The Traveller," "The Deserted Village," and Gray's "Elegy" (1907); "First Part of Henry the Sixth" (Tudor Shakespeare series, 1912); Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner and Other Poems" (1920); "University of Nebraska Semi-Centennial Anniversary Book" (1919); "Poetic Origins and the Ballad" (1921), and "American Ballads and Songs" (1922).

POUND, Roscoe, lawyer and educator, was born at Lincoln, Nebr., Oct. 27, 1870, son of Stephen Bosworth and Laura (Biddlecombe) Pound. He is descended from John Pound, a native of Yorkshire, England, who was settled near what is now New Brunswick, N. J., in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. From John the line descends through his son John, Jr., and his wife Esther; their son Elijah and his wife Elizabeth; their son Samuel and his wife Catherine Webster; their son Hugh and his wife Sarah King, and their son Nathan King and his wife Hannah Lane, parents of Stephen B. Pound, a pioneer of Nebraska and for many years judge of its second judicial district. Roscoe Pound was educated chiefly by his mother, and entered the University of Nebraska, where he was graduated A.B. in 1888, A.M. in 1889, and Ph.D. in 1897. The study of botany, begun while an undergraduate, he continued, specializing in the subjects of plant geography, ecology, and parasitic fungi. While a graduate student at Nebraska he was assistant in the botanical laboratory and in 1892 became one of the founders and the first director of the botanical survey of Nebraska. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and upon his admission to the bar in 1890 began practice in the office of Pound & Burr at Lincoln, Nebr., becoming a member of the firm in 1893. After 1895 he practiced alone. In 1899, at the instance of Dr. George E. MacLean, then chancellor of the University of Nebraska, he began to teach jurisprudence and Roman law in that institution. In 1901 he was appointed commissioner of appeals in the supreme court of Nebraska, resigning in 1903 to become dean of the college of law in the state university. While sitting in the supreme court he had continued to teach without compensation in the belief that he ought not to take two salaries from the state. In 1907 he became professor of law in Northwestern University, in 1909 professor of law at the University of Chicago, and in 1910 Story professor of law at Harvard. In 1913 he was transferred to the Carter professorship of jurisprudence, and in 1916 was made dean of the Harvard Law School. In 1918 he was special assistant to the attorney general of the United States and later special assistant in the

department of labor in connection with government labor litigation during the World war. Dean Pound has worked chiefly in jurisprudence and comparative law, although in his law-teaching experience he has been called upon to teach almost every subject in the undergraduate legal curriculum. In the latter field, equity has been his favorite subject. In jurisprudence, he has been active in urging the sociological approach, but has urged also the need of a revival of philosophical method. In the American Bar Association and before other bar associations throughout the country, he has urged improvement of judicial organization and administration and reform in procedure. In 1921 he was one of the directors of the survey of criminal justice in Cleveland and he has since pressed actively the importance of research in preparation for the improvement of American criminal justice, of American legislation on legal matters, and of American judicial organization and administration. Regarding law-teaching and the promotion of legal research for the improvement of American justice as his life work, he declined to give up this work for the presidency of an important state university. He is the author of "Phytogeography of Nebraska" (with Dr. F. E. Clements, 2nd edition, 1898); "Readings on the History and System of the Common Law" (1904, 3rd edition, 1927); "Readings in Roman Law" (1906, 2nd edition, 1915); "Outlines of Lectures on Jurisprudence" (1904, 4th edition, 1927); "Lectures on the Philosophy of Freemasonry" (1913); "Pound's Edition of Ames and Smith's Cases on Torts" (1917); "An Introduction to American Law" (1919, revision of "Introduction to the Study of Law," 1912); "Lectures on Masonic Jurisprudence" (1920); "The Spirit of the Common Law" (1921); "Criminal Justice in the American City" (in the Cleveland Foundation Survey of Criminal Justice in Cleveland, 1922); "Introduction to the Philosophy of Law" (1922); "Interpretations of Legal History" (1923), and "Law and Morals" (1924, 2nd edition, 1926). He was one of the editors of "Flora of Nebraska" and of many reports of the botanical survey of that state, and has published many articles and reviews in legal, philosophical, and botanical periodicals. He is a member of the advisory committee of the juristic section of the Institut international de cooperation intellectuelle of the League of Nations. In 1925–26 he was American arbitrator on the American British Claims Arbitration Tribunal. Among other lectureships, he has delivered the Vissher lecture at the University of Leyden (Holland), the Goldwin-Smith lectures at Cornell University, the Moore lectures at Dartmouth College, the Storrs lectures at Yale University, the Colver lectures at Brown University, and the White lectures at the University of Virginia. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; foreign fellow of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences of the Royal Society of Naples, and member of the Académie internationale de droit comparé, of the Botanical Society of America, the American Microscopical Society, and the Ecological Society of America. He is a director of the American Judicature Society, a life member of the American Law Institute, has been president of the Association of American Law Schools, and chairman of the section of legal education of the American Bar Association. He has been active in Freemasonry, is past deputy grand master of Masons in Massachusetts, and is a 33rd degree Mason. He holds the honorary degree of LL.M. from Northwestern University (1908) and of LL.D. from the University of Michigan (1913), Nebraska (1913), Missouri (1916), Chicago (1916), Brown (1919), Harvard (1920), Cambridge, England (1922), Union College (1923) and the University of Pittsburgh (1926). He was married, June 17, 1899, to Grace, daughter of Leander Gerrard, a banker of Columbus, Nebr.

MAGINNIS, Samuel Abbot, lawyer, diplomat, was born at Zanesville, O., Oct. 23, 1885, son of William Lyman and Letie (Abbot) Maginnis. His father was chief justice of the supreme court of Wyoming territory, and his grandfather, Thomas J. Maginnis, was attorney-general of Ohio. After completing his preparatory education in St. Mary's (Kan.) College, he began the study of law in Ogden. He was admitted to the bar in 1910, and began practicing in association with his father. He removed to

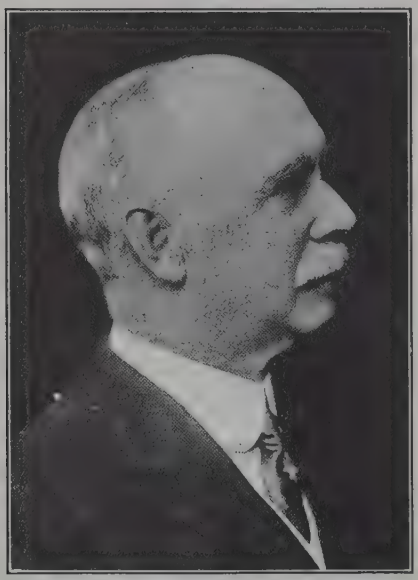
Salt Lake City, in 1912, and was associated successively with the firms of Warner & Maginnis (1913–16), Moore, Mitchell & Maginnis (1916–18), and Mitchell & Maginnis (1918–19). At the end of this period, he accepted appointment as U. S. minister to Bolivia, where he served through a succession of troublous episodes requiring the exercise of the utmost skill and caution by diplomatic representatives of foreign powers. The first of these was found in the anti-Peruvian riots in March, 1920, which threatened complications between Bolivia, Peru and Chile, and seriously embarrassed American interests in all of these countries. A further difficulty was precipitated by the Bolivian revolution of July, 1920, the first in twenty-two

years, which again threatened international complications, and led directly to mobilization of forces in both Peru and Chile. On both occasions, Mr. Maginnis handled American interests with consummate skill, winning not only the approval of the U. S. department of state, but also the confidence of his fellow-diplomats. Throughout the period of the revolution, and until the close of his service, in January, 1922, he acted as dean of the diplomatic corps, maintaining complete harmony and concerted action in meeting many delicate and aggravated situations. Shortly after his return to the United States, he removed to New York city, and since his admission to the bar, has continued the general practice of law. Apart from his professional work, Mr. Maginnis has served in several prominent and honorable offices. In 1916, he was managing director of the civilian committee in charge of the citizens' military training camp for the Intermountain country, Fort Douglas, Utah, and, in 1917–18, he was secretary, later chairman, of the public safety committee for Utah, particularly Salt Lake City. In the several Liberty Loan committees he was a prominent and active member; a "four-minute speaker" in these and other drives, and an earnest worker in behalf of the Red Cross. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of San Francisco, Sucre, Bolivia, in 1920. Mr. Maginnis is a member of the American, New York State and New York city bar associations; the Knights of Columbus (state deputy, Utah, 1911–12, 1917–18); the B. P. O. Elks (exalted ruler, 1913–14), and of the Ohio Society and the Bankers', Old Colony, Catholic and City clubs of New York. He was married, Apr. 29, 1914, to Margaret, daughter of James S. McKenna, a bank president of Fairfield, Ky. They have one daughter, Mary, and two sons, William Lyman and James S. Maginnis.

HUMPHREYS, Milton Wylie, philologist, was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va., Sept. 15, 1844, son of Andrew Cavet and Mary McQuain (Hefner) Humphreys, grandson of Robert and Jane (Wylie) Humphreys, and great-grandson of Samuel Humphreys, who came from the north of Ireland about 1775 and settled in West Virginia. His father, a physician, was lieutenant colonel of the Greenbrier militia regiment before the civil war. The son was a student at Washington College, having completed the college course in mathematics when the civil war began. The college was converted into a military school and after taking a course in military tactics he enlisted in the Confederate army. He was attached to the 13th battalion, Virginia light artillery, serving in West Virginia until 1864 when the battalion became a part of Early's army. Owing to his skill in gunnery he supervised the firing of all the guns in his battery during the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He made several practical gunnery devices and discovered and calculated the effect of the earth's rotation on a moving projectile. This "terrestrial shift" as he called it, was described in a paper written in 1893 for the artillery officers of Fortress Monroe. After the war he taught school for a year and then returned to Washington College. He became assistant professor of Greek while a student and was graduated M.A. in 1869 with first honors, and delivered the Cincinnati oration. After one year as adjunct professor of ancient languages, he went to Europe for further study at the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, receiving the Ph.D. degree at the latter in 1874. He returned to his chair at his alma mater, but in the following year went to the newly organized Vanderbilt University as professor of Greek. He was professor of ancient languages at the University of Texas in 1883–87 and professor of Greek at the University of Virginia from 1887 until his retirement in 1912. For many years he was editor for the United States and Canada of the "Revue des Revues" of Paris, France, and reviewer for the "Philologische Wochenschrift" of Berlin. He has published editions of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes (1885), the "Antigone" of Sophocles (1891) and Demosthenes' "On the Crown" (1913) and he is the author of "A History of the Lynchburg Campaign" (1924). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Vanderbilt University in 1883 and Washington and Lee University in 1914. He was one of the charter members of the American Philological Association and its president in 1882. Dr. Humphreys is a man of the highest intellectual attainments, noted throughout the South as a teacher and scholar, and for twenty-five years he held an important place in the group of distinguished teachers that gave the University of Virginia a position second to none among southern institutions of learning. He was married, May 3, 1877, to Louise F., daughter of Landon C. Garland (q.v.), and has four daughters: Louise Garland, Annie Fulton, wife of Rev. E. R. Dyer; Mary Meredith, wife of D. W. Hendrickson, and Jeanette Rose, wife of Dr. J. S. Derr.

BRUNTON, David William, mining engineer, was born at Ayr, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1849, son of James and Agnes (Dickie) Brunton of an old Scottish border family. He studied engineering in Toronto and took an advanced course in geology and chemistry at the University of Michigan. Removing to Denver, Colo., in 1875, he has ever since been identified with the mining and metallurgical interests of that state. He was in turn mining engineer for the Dakota and San Juan Mining Co., the pioneer enterprise in the San Juan region, superintendent of the Stewart Reduction Works, at Georgetown, Colo., metallurgist of the Clear Creek Co.'s works at Georgetown, Colo. (1887), and superintendent of the Silver Peak mines and mill, in Nevada. In 1880 he formed a partnership with F. M. Taylor and built a stamp mill at Leadville. He made a number of improvements and inventions in mining machinery such as a mechanical sampler (1884) which is now well known in the mining world, improvements in revolving ore-roasters and leaching ores, a mining pump, patented in 1882, a velocipede tunnel car, a car coupling, a pocket transit for mining engineers, a fire control, a pocket alidade and a system of round-timber framing for mines. After spending several years in examining mines in Mexico, South America, Arizona and Montana, Mr. Brunton became manager of Col. Seller's mine and mill at Leadville, Colo., in 1885, and three years later manager of the Della S. Mining Co., and the Free Silver Mining Co., at Aspen, Colo., remaining with these firms until 1897. His greatest achievement was in planning and building the famous Cowenhoven tunnel, two and a half miles long under Smuggler mountain for the

drainage, ventilation and transportation of the principal Aspen mines in that locality. Great difficulties were encountered in driving this level through water-saturated dolomite sand and his skill in overcoming these obstacles as well as the rapid progress of the construction of the tunnel won high praise throughout the engineering profession. His account of it read before the Institution of Civil Engineers earned him the Telford premium. He was consulting engineer to the Anaconda Mining Co., during 1887–1901 and to the Amalgamated Copper Co., 1902–05. In 1905 he opened an office in Denver as a consulting engineer. He was vice-president of the American Mining Congress in 1910 and 1911, and president of the congress in 1912. During the World war Mr. Brunton was active in the service of his country, serving as chair-



man of the War Committee of Technical Societies, member of the Advisory Board, Inventions Section of the U. S. A. General Staff, and a member, also, of the Naval Consulting Board, and the National Research Council. Four of his inventions were in use in the U. S. army during the World war, his pocket transit, pocket alidade, fire control instrument, and an instrument for locating snipers. He is the author of "Safety and Efficiency in Mine Tunneling" (1914), "Modern Tunneling" (1914), and numerous published papers on mining and ore sampling. He finds recreation in golf, automobiling, and amateur photography. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (president in 1909–10), the Institution of Civil Engineers (life), the Royal Geographical Society of London, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Colorado Scientific Society; the Engineers' Club, New York city, and the Denver Country and Denver clubs, Denver, Colo. He was married at Stone Ridge, Ulster co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1885, to Katherine, daughter of John G. Kemble, a merchant, of Stone Ridge, and has four children: Frederick E., John D., Harold J., and Marion, wife of George B. Shanklin.

WHITNEY, Gertrude Vanderbilt, sculptor, was born in New York city, daughter of Cornelius and Alice Claypoole (Gwynne) Vanderbilt and granddaughter of "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt (q.v.), founder of the Vanderbilt fortune, and member of a family that has been established in America for nearly three centuries. Mrs. Whitney was educated by private tutors and at the Brearley school in New York and received her early training in sculpture under Hendrik C. Anderson and James E. Fraser and at the Art Students' League in New York city. Later she was a pupil of Andrew O'Connor and Rodin, in Paris. For several years she devoted herself quietly, but intensively to her art without thought of exhibitions or possible commissions, during which she perfected her technique and developed a style peculiarly her own. When she first began to exhibit, public appreciation of her craftsmanship came slowly, her wealth and high social standing seeming to prevent serious and unbiased consideration of her work, but this condition gave way to a widespread admiration for her creative genius. She won her first recognition in 1908 in the competition known as the "project of the three arts," in which a prize, awarded by the Architectural League is given for the best design made in cooperation by an architect, a mural painter and a sculptor. In this instance the grouping was for an outdoor swimming pool, the general design being by Grosvenor Atterbury and the decorative panels by Hugo Ballin, while Mrs. Whitney's sculpture was the fountain, with a figure of "Pan." Since then she has executed numerous designs that represent a notable achievement in the field of American sculpture. When the World war broke out she established at Juilly, near Paris, a hospital for wounded soldiers known as "American Ambulance Hospital, B," with a staff of twenty-five and 225 beds, which she maintained throughout the war. This war experience furnished the inspiration for many of her most celebrated designs. Among these are two panels in the Victory Arch in New York city and the figure subjects, "The Spirit of the Red Cross" (in Washington, D. C.); "Red Cross," in the Musée des Invalides, Paris; "His Bunkie," "Blinded," "Chateau Thierry," "Gassed," "His Last Charge," "Home Again," "Orders," "Honorably Discharged," "The Aviator," "Private of the Fifteenth"; the Washington Heights and Inwood War Memorial at 168th St. and Broadway, New York city, which was awarded the New York Society of Architects medal for the most meritorious work of the year 1923; the harbor of St. Nazaire, France, memorial (1926), which was awarded the French Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise (1920). This memorial rising from a pillar seventy feet high depicts the symbolic crusader, an American soldier poised on an eagle, bearing in his right hand a sword with the hilt held aloft, as a cross, with the inscription: "Here landed June 26th, 1917, convoyed by the American Navy the first troops of the American Expeditionary Forces, Crusaders of right and freedom with the

soldiers of France and her Allies. Erected by popular contributions from every state of the American Union to commemorate a great cause and to honor the imperishable ideals of liberty that unite the two republics.'' Among her other designs are: Aztec fountain, in the Pan-American building, Washington, D. C.; marble fountain, awarded the bronze medal for sculpture at the San Francisco exposition in 1915 and later presented to the government of Peru by the American Society of Peru; the Titanic memorial to be erected in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., by the women of America as a tribute to the heroism of the men who went down on the ''Titanic'' in 1912; the equestrian statue of ''Buffalo Bill,'' at Cody, Wyo.; ''El Dorado Fountain,'' group, San Francisco, Calif.; ''Caryatid'' and ''Spanish Peasant,'' in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and ''Wherefore,'' in the Art Institute of Chicago; the Duse memorial to be erected at Aslo, Italy, by the American people in honor of Eleanore Duse, and the Columbus memorial to be erected at Port of Palos, Spain, as a gift of the people of the United States to Spain. Mrs. Whitney's compositions invariably bear the imprint of courage, dignity and intelligence. Her style is vivid, peculiarly individualistic, and thoroughly American. The two dominant characteristics of her art are virility of technique and a marked sense for the monumental. As one who has made a definite and worthy contribution to American art in the form of convincing and beautiful sculpture, Mrs. Whitney has gained the admiration and distinction which talent alone can command and holds a secure place among the foremost sculptors the country has produced. Aside from her own creations, she has taken a keen interest in all branches of American art and has done much to promote and encourage its progress. In 1920–21 she assembled the first collection of works of contemporary American artists and exhibited them in London, Paris, Glasgow and Venice, and later in her own studio in New York city, under the title Overseas Exhibit. She has contributed an occasional article to magazines and other periodicals. She is also a patron of the opera, and in this as in all other branches of art, has been responsible for the development of much talent that might have been lost but for her interest, encouragement and generosity. In recognition of her achievements as a sculptor she was awarded the honorary A.M. degree by New York University in 1922, and by Tufts College in 1924. She is a member of the American Federation of Arts, the Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the National Institute of Social Science, the International Historical Society, the National Arts Club and the Colony and Cosmopolitan clubs, New York city. She was married, at Newport, R. I., Aug. 25, 1896, to Harry Payne Whitney, and their three children are: Flora P., wife of Richard Tower; Cornelius V., and Barbara Whitney.

CORBY, William Stephen, industrialist, was born at Corning, N. Y., May 1, 1867, son of Israel Lockwood and Louisa A. (Meinberg) Corby, grandson of Stephen and Eliza (Meeker) Corby, great-grandson of John and Hannah (Rust) Corby and a descendant of Yahonicras Corby, who emigrated from Berlin, Germany, to New Jersey, early in the seventeenth century. His father, a baker, served in the Federal army during the civil war. The son completed his education at the State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., where his father was the proprietor of a bakery. Removing to Washington in 1890, he established a baking business of his own in which he was joined a year later by his brother, Charles I. Corby. The brothers were the originators of a number of new processes and mechanical devices for bread making which did away with the antiquated hand-making operations and revolutionized the industry. The first of these improvements was a dough moulding machine, patented Sept. 14, 1897, which was the first successful mechanical process to supersede the slow operation of hand labor. The moulding machine not only was a labor saver, but was so designed that the cells in the dough formed by the gluten and the action of the yeast, are not ruptured nor their uniformity disturbed. In 1898 the brothers introduced waxed wrapping paper to protect bread from contamination. They next designed a machine, patented July 18, 1899, for mixing and kneading the dough mechanically and so designed as to produce the maximum amount of gluten in the dough mass and thus improve the quality and food value of the baked bread. Another revolutionary step in the progress of scientific bread making was the employment of refrigeration in order to control the fermenting period and prevent overfermentation or souring. In 1901 they installed a scientific laboratory with Robert L. Corby in charge, to study various problems in connection with bread making. Among other achievements it developed a new process for making yeast for which the Corby Compressed Yeast Company was organized in 1905 with William S. Corby as its president, until it was sold in 1919. Another invention was a dividing and weighing machine patented July 11, 1905, consisting of a hopper with two corrugated rollers at the bottom, through which the dough passes to a traveling belt, a rotating knife and weighing scales, all of which operate mechanically to divide the mass of dough into uniform pieces of a predetermined weight. In 1914 a new baking oven was invented. These machines were first adopted by local bakeries in the city of Washington and their success was so remarkable that in 1900 the Ward-Corby Baking Company, the pioneer modern baking corporation, was organized to promote the business. Later, the Corby Baking Co., Inc., was organized and William S. Corby was president until it was sold to the Continental Baking Corp. in 1925. Since retiring from active business life Mr. Corby has devoted his attention to the affairs of the American University in Washington, of which he is a trustee, treasurer and chairman of the finance committee. He is a director of the American Security and Trust Co. and the Security Storage Co. of Washington, a trustee and vice-president of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, Washington Board of Trade and board of managers of the Washington Y.M.C.A. He also belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Masonic order and attends the Baptist church. He was married, June 2, 1906, to Muriel Hannah, daughter of Arthur Herbert Clark, of Shinnston, W. Va., and they have two daughters, Justine May and Muriel Eleanor Corby.

PHILLIPS, William, diplomat, was born at Beverly, Mass., May 30, 1878, son of John Charles and Anna (Tucker) Phillips. He received his early education in the Milton Academy and in the Noble and Greenough schools of Boston, and was graduated at Harvard University with the A.B. degree in 1900. He then entered the Harvard Law School but before graduating became so interested in the study of diplomacy that he abandoned the intention of following the law, and leaving Harvard accepted a position as private secretary to Joseph H. Choate, then American ambassador to Great Britain. For two years he remained in the American embassy at London learning all the details, intricacies and difficulties of diplomatic service, and he displayed such aptitude in the performance of his duties that he was recommended by Mr. Choate to the home office for promotion. In 1905 he was appointed second secretary of the American legation at Peking, China. In this post he made such a splendid record and so thoroughly familiarized himself with matters relating to the Far East, that in 1907 the state department transferred him to Washington and appointed him assistant on Far-Eastern affairs to the third assistant secretary of state. Subsequently, when the new division on Far-Eastern affairs was created, Mar. 20, 1908, Mr. Phillips was made its chief. In December, 1908, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him third assistant secretary of state, and he was the youngest man to hold such a responsible position in the state department. His next promotion was secretary of the embassy at London in 1909 where he served two years, resigning and retiring on leave of absence. After two years as secretary of the corporation of Harvard University, he was appointed to the position of third assistant secretary of state, by Pres. Wilson, in 1914. He became assistant secretary of state in 1917. Thereafter he was successively American Minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, 1920–22; under secretary of state, 1922–24; American Ambassador to Belgium, 1924–27, and U. S. minister to the Dominion of Canada, being the first diplomatic representative to that country. Mr. Phillips is one of the outstanding figures in the American diplomatic service, who, starting as a private secretary, has risen through his ability and fidelity to duty to ambassadorial rank. He was a delegate to the international congress of chamber of commerce and commercial and industrial associations in London, in 1910; chairman of the national exposition commission to represent the government of the United States at the Panama Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, in 1915; and chairman of the executive committee of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C., December, 1914–January, 1915. Mr. Phillips is fond of athletics, especially tennis, and is a firm believer in the virtues of outdoor life. While in college he was a member of the Porcellian Club, the Delta Phi fraternity, and the Hasty Pudding Club. He is now a member of the Somerset Club of Boston, the Myopia Hunt Club, the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Knickerbocker and Century clubs of New York. He was married in London, England, Feb. 2, 1910, to Caroline Astor, daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, of New York city, and they have five children: Beatrice S., William, Drayton, Christopher H., and Anne C. Phillips.

HERGESHEIMER, Joseph, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1880, the son of Joseph and Helen Janet (MacKellar) Hergesheimer. His father, whose family was originally German and settled in Germantown, Pa., early in the nineteenth century, directed important government surveys in Florida and on the Canadian border as an expert cartographer attached to the U. S. coast and geodetic survey. After a brief period of instruction at a Quaker school he was drawn to art and painting and for some years studied drawing at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. An inheritance later enabled him to spend some time in Italy, mainly Venice. Upon his return he entered upon authorship with an inadequate preparation, failed in his early efforts, and for fourteen years labored over the difficulties of creative writing before his work began to be accepted, notably by the "Saturday Evening Post." Thereafter his carefully wrought short fiction made his name widely known to the magazine public. His first published volumes were "The Lay Anthony" (1914) with its settings in small country towns and "Mountain Blood" (1915), environed in the Virginia hills. Both revealed his artist's susceptibility to the spirit of localities and scenes, which he individualized through his perception of their inanimate moods. His repute became established with

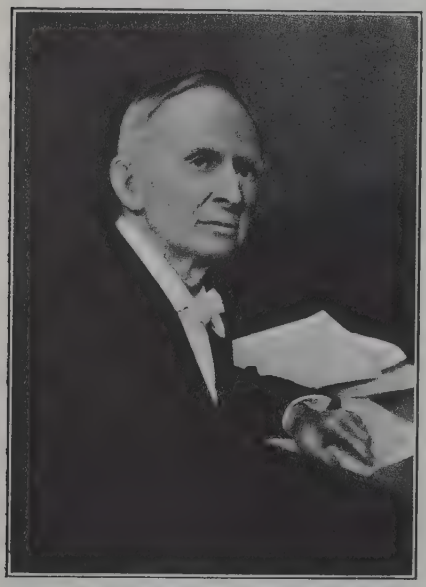
"The Three Black Pennys" (1917), a powerful delineation of hereditary flaws outcropping in three generations, its scenes spread over the evolving Pennsylvania iron district and its periods extending back to the colonial era. "Java Head" (1919), set in old Salem in the days of the first clipper ship, further emphasized his literary qualities and his method of reviving the past. In both these works he reanimated the past without resort to the orthodox rococo artifices pursued by most fictionists of costume periods, rather presenting it with

many picturesque images of actuality and the vivid multiplied detail of a contemporary record. "Linda Condon" (1919), with its fashionable hotels and houses, "Cytherea" (1922) and "The Bright Shawl" (1922) are largely studies in highly decorative surroundings of the modern woman, who mostly appeals to him in her aesthetic aspects. James Branch Cabell has described his women as "ornamental odalisques, costly toys, tricked out in curious tissues, utilized as avocational interests by his men, remotely prized as symbols or else grasped as trophies as the goal sought by the men nears." His declared preference for the extremes of luxury in his treatment of backgrounds and accessories has swayed his rich creative gifts in the picturing of landscapes, interiors and costumes with a profusion of exquisite details that give his descriptions a texture resembling brocade. In "Balisand" (1924) he returned to the historical past, his leading character a hero of the American revolution after his fighting days. His other works are two volumes of shorter fiction, "Gold and Iron" (1918) (containing "Wild Oranges", "Tubal Cain" and "The Dark Fleece"), and "The Happy End" (1919); "San Cristobal de La Habana" (1920), travel sketches in Cuba; "The Presbyterian Child" (1923), an autobiographical picture of his youth; "From an Old House" (1925); "Tampico" (1926), and "La Calentura" (1926). At times his method suggests Henry James in the aim ascribed to him of setting down "relative truth" and the "colors, scents and emotions" of existence, and in his oblique and subjective approach to his characters through their settings or in directing their pursuit of some desired object of attainment in which they are foiled. He has been ranked as standing midway between the "genteel moralism" of the old school of writers and the unrelieved realism of the new. Mr. Hergesheimer is a member of the American Academy of Political Science, American Institute of Arts and Letters and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. His pastimes are golf and fishing. He was married, Nov. 9, 1907, to Dorothy, daughter of William Hemphill, of West Chester, Pa.

FISKE, Bradley Allen, navy officer, was born at Lyons, N. Y., June 13, 1854, son of William Allen and Susan Matthews (Bradley) Fiske. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1874, standing second in his class. He was promoted ensign in 1875, master in 1881, lieutenant, junior grade, in 1882, lieutenant in 1887, lieutenant commander in 1899, commander in 1903, captain in 1907, and rear admiral in 1911. His active sea service extended to all parts of the world and was in every way worthy of the best traditions of the navy. He supervised the installation of ordnance on the "Atlanta," the first ship of the modern American navy in 1886; he was on the "Yorktown" when it was sent to Valparaiso, Chile, after the attack by a Chilian mob on sailors from the U.S.S. "Baltimore" in 1891 and he was on board Admiral Benham's flagship "San Francisco" when it cleared for action at Rio de Janeiro, in 1894. It was part of an American squadron which was sent to guard foreign interests after the revolt of the Brazilian navy. He was navigator of the U.S.S. "Petrel" at the battle of Manila and was reported by his captain for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and by Adm. Dewey for "heroic conduct." He was navigator of the monitor "Monadnock" during the first four months of the Filipino insurrection and took part in the bombardments of Paranaque and Malabon and in minor engagements. As executive officer of the U.S.S. "Yorktown" he also participated in the bombardment of San Fernando in 1899. He commanded successively the "Minneapolis," "Arkansas" and "Tennessee." He was appointed in February, 1913, aid for operations, the highest position a naval officer could attain, corresponding to the chief of staff of the army, and served in that capacity until May, 1915, when he resigned because of differences with Secretary of the Navy Daniels over the question of preparedness. Following the opening of the World war, he rendered services of inestimable importance in arousing the country and the navy itself to the need of preparing for war. As early as 1914 he suggested the creation of an advisory board such as was later created and it was due to his efforts, although opposed by Sec. Daniels, that congress adopted a provision in the naval act of 1915 creating the office of chief of naval operations. Valuable as were these services to navy development, they were possibly equalled in importance by Adm. Fiske's achievements in the field of invention. His creative genius began to assert itself soon after his graduation and throughout his career he received upwards of sixty patents for processes, instruments and devices, both electrical and mechanical. These include a gun director system and the naval telescope sight (patented 1890) which practically eliminated the personal error of sighting heavy guns at sea and revolutionized naval gunnery all over the world; an electrical range finder, a stadimeter (1889) by which the distance of any object can be quickly and accurately measured if its height be known; radio control of moving vehicles (1900); the torpedo plane and torpedo capable of being launched from an airplane (1912) and a reading machine (1921), a device for magnifying printed matter which had been reduced by photography to 1,000 words per square inch, thus economizing paper and bulk, and greatly reducing the cost of all printed matter. His other inventions are a typewriter (1877); an electric log (1880); mechanical lead pencils (1881); mechanism for turning gun turret by electricity (1884); system of electrical communication for the interior of warships (1890–96); electric ammunition hoist (1892); battle-order telegraph (1882); apparatus for quickly detaching and lowering a boat from a ship (1877), and two printing-telegraph methods (1887). A pioneer in wireless telegraph experiments, he devoted considerable time to "signalling by induction" as it was then known, on the "Atlanta" in 1887. In 1890, in connection with his range-finder on the U.S.S. "Baltimore," he installed and used the first telephone ever used on a ship. The Franklin Institute awarded him the Cresson medal for his electrical range finder in 1893. He also received in 1905 the gold medal of the U. S. Naval Institute for his prize essay, "American Naval Policy," and a gold medal from the Aero Club of America in 1919 for his torpedo plane. The University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1921. He was president of the U. S. Naval Institute from 1911 to 1923 and president of the New York Army and Navy Club, 1917 and permanent honorary president there-

after. He is the author of "Electricity in Theory and Practice" (1883); "War Time in Manila" (1911); "The Navy as a Fighting Machine" (1917); "From Midshipman to Rear Admiral" (1919); "The Art of Fighting" (1920) and "Invention, the Master Key to Progress" (1921). One of the ablest, most aggressive and mentally alert officers that the United States navy has produced, Rear Adm. Fiske has kept fully abreast of naval progress and continues to take an active interest in naval affairs. He was married, Feb. 15, 1882 to Josephine, daughter of Joseph Wesley Harper, of New York, and they had one daughter, Caroline Harper Fiske.

FILLMORE, Charles, founder of Unity, was born near St. Cloud, Minn., Aug. 22, 1854, son of Henry Gleason and Mary Georgeanna (Stone) Fillmore. His father was a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a descendant of John Fillmore, an Englishman, who, after seven years of captivity among pirates, escaped and located in Boston, Mass. His education for the most part, was



acquired by his personal aptitude for study and on reaching maturity he was unusually well informed. His business career began as a clerk in a bank. Afterward he worked as a miner in Colorado, and while in this employment, he was married. His wife developed marked symptoms of tuberculosis and a change of climate being imperative, the family removed to Texas, where Mr. Fillmore for several years was connected with the executive offices of a railroad company. Later he returned to the mines in Colorado, and finally he located in Kansas City, Mo., where he engaged in realty speculation and development with indifferent success. At this crucial point, the wife whose delicate health had been a matter of concern through several years demonstrated a power that has since been fruitful in the lives of multitudes. In her years of suffering, she had pondered on the secret of sorrow, and had reached the conviction that the Supreme Power above and behind all things by the operation of fixed laws, overcomes all human disability, physical, material and spiritual, for such as have faith. In consistent application of this truth, she discerned the answer to her questionings and the ready cure of all trouble. As has been well said, her conviction came as a veritable inspiration, bringing an access of strength which resulted in health, prosperity and happiness to herself, her husband and all with whom they dealt. Convinced of the efficiency and significance of their doctrine, Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore determined to devote their lives to its practice and promulgation (1889). The result was the inauguration of a movement, nearly, if not entirely, unique in modern religious history. Its activities include the publication of a monthly, first called "Modern Thought" and now "Unity," the circulation of large numbers of tracts and booklets expressing the same ideals, and the maintenance of a staff of "silent Unity workers," in behalf of all who may need assistance, and who will cooperate in efforts for themselves. For such spiritual help, as well as for advice and ready personal interest, whenever solicited, no charges have ever been made, nor any contributions accepted, except as freewill offerings to the cause. In his writings Mr. Fillmore has repeatedly asserted that the Unity movement is "a school, not a church." Its object is educational; its inspiration, the hope of building a new, perfected humanity, whose strength shall be knowledge of divine law, as expressed in right thinking and right living. With this purpose, the Unity School of Christianity was established in 1914 and incorporated in order to secure authorization for the publication of books and periodicals, with the definite provision that "no dividend shall ever be declared or paid," and that "all profits and property . . . shall be used to carry out the purposes of the organization." So great, however, has been the spread of Unity teachings that the annual net turnover, from gifts and its publications, exceed $1,500,000. Since 1918, a new and revolutionary activity has been maintained in the development of the Unity farm, now (1927) comprising 1,200 acres fifteen miles from Kansas City, which has been improved to form a settlement known as Unity City, for people in harmony with the ideals of the society. A large part of this tract is under cultivation, while its rich reservoirs of oil and natural gas suffice to supply the requirements of living for a goodly population. Homes are rented on the basis of a small percentage of the cost of erecting them, and every provision has been made to found a community that shall be self-supporting, harmonious and devoted to the common purpose of seeking perfection in the practice of so-called divine law. Among other activities maintained here are a radio broadcasting station (WOQ), reporting the meetings of the society and giving healthful instruction and entertainment, summer schools for students from all parts of the world, and congenial housing for all who may wish to cooperate. In carrying forward this great work, with the aid of his wife, Mr. Fillmore announces himself a "representative-at-large for Jesus Christ." He has preached consistently the gospel of human perfectibility on the pattern set by Christ, and the doctrine of earthly immortality for those

who obey the law of right thinking and right living. To enforce the ready availability of these ideals, he affirms the Omniscience, Omnipresence and Omnipotence of God, who is the Mind behind all minds, intimately at one with all. Thus, while in sympathy with every honest effort to achieve social betterment, or the neutralization of all that makes for sin, disease and suffering, he insists that the failure of attempts to realize the principles of "communism" derives from their neglect to recognize God. He is the author of over 100 books,

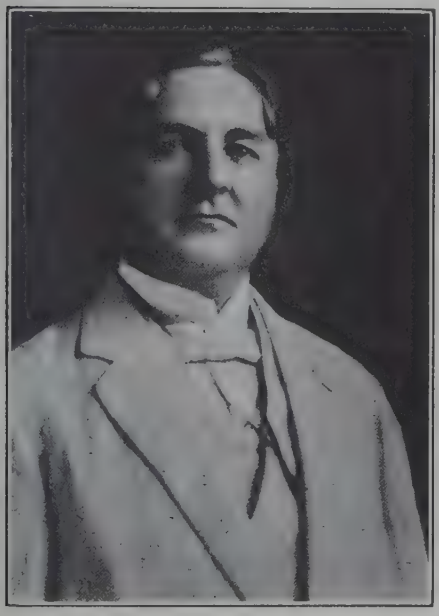
pamphlets and tracts on the subject of primitive Christianity, in addition to his voluminous writings as co-editor of "Unity." Among his better known works are: "Christian Healing," "Talks on Truth," "Finding God," "The Holy Spirit," "The Inner Vision," "The Philosophy of Denial" and "Pure Reason and Honest Logic." He was married, in March, 1881, to Myrtle, daughter of Mark Page, of Clinton, Mo., and is the father of three sons, Lowell and Waldo Rickert Fillmore, associated in the activities of the Unity School of Christianity, and Royal Fillmore, deceased.

ERSKINE, John, educator and author, was born in New York city, Oct. 5, 1879, son of James Morrison and Eliza Jane (Hollingsworth) Erskine. His father was a manufacturer of ribbons. He was educated at Columbia Grammar School and College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1900, received his master's degree in 1901, and the Ph.D. degree in 1903. In that year he began teaching, serving successively as instructor and associate professor in English at Amherst College, whence in 1909 he returned to Columbia as adjunct professor in that subject, and since 1916 has been full professor. He is a poet and essayist of note, has edited a series of compilations of literary classics, and as a fictionist explored a new field by modernizing old legends, making the characters speak and act like sophisticated people of the present, as in "The Private Life of Helen of Troy" (1925), and "Galahad, Enough of His Life to Explain His Reputation" (1926). His verse, which is thought provoking, scholarly and fashioned with technical skill, is contained in three volumes. "Actæon and Other Poems" (1906), "Collected Poems" (1922) and "Sonata and Other Poems" (1925). His other publications are "The Elizabethan Lyric" (1903); "Leading American Novelists" (1910); "Written English," with Helen Erskine (1910; revised, 1913); "Great American Writers," with William P. Trent (1912); "Hearts Enduring," one-act play (produced, 1914; published, 1920); "A Pageant of the Thirteenth Century, in Honor of Roger Bacon" (1914); "The Moral Obligation to be Intelligent and Other Essays" (1915; enlarged edition, 1921); "The Shadowed Hour" (1917); "Democracy and Ideals" (1920); "The Kinds of Poetry" (1920); "The Literary Discipline" (1923); "The Enchanted Garden" (1925), and "Prohibition and Christianity; and Other Paradoxes of the American Spirit" (1927). The last volume is a witty critique on American life and sentiments, including discussions of "pagan marriage," incompatibility, etc. Among books which he has edited are "Selections from the Faerie Queen" (1910); "Palgrave's Golden Treasury," with William P. Trent (1912); "Selections from the Idylls of the King" (1912); "Selections from Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats," with William P. Trent (1914); "Contemporary War Poems" (1914); "Lafcadio Hearn's "Interpretations of Literature," 2 vols. (1916); Hearn's "Appreciation of Poetry" (1916), "Life and Literature" (1917), "Talks to Writers" (1920) and "Books and Habits" (1921); "Pre-Raphaelite and Other Poets" (1922) and "Cambridge History of American Literature," 3 vols. (1917–19) with William P. Trent and others; and he also shared in editing Drinkwater's "Outline of Literature" (1923). After the World war armistice in 1918 Prof. Erskine became chairman of the U. S. army education commission created to offer educational opportunities to men of the American expeditionary forces in France waiting their return home, and in 1919 he also acted as educational director of the A. E. F. University, located at Beaune, southeast of Paris. For his services he was made an honorary citizen of that town and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and received the U. S. Distinguished Service medal. In New York city he has been identified for many years with the Protestant Episcopal Church as a vestryman of the Corporation of Trinity parish and as a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal schools. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Modern Language Association, American Council of Learned Societies (secretary, 1921–24), Poetry Society of America (president, 1922), Silvermine Guild of Artists, Authors' Club (president, 1920–23, 1927), the Columbia University Club and the Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is a trustee of the Juilliard School of Music, and chairman of the executive committee, in 1927. He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by Norwich University in 1919, Litt.D. by Amherst College in 1923, and L.H.D. by Hobart College in 1927. Prof. Erskine was married, June 9, 1910, to Pauline Ives, and has two children, Graham and Anna Erskine.

BUTLER, Howard Russell, artist, was born in New York city, Mar. 3, 1856, son of William Allen and Mary Russell (Marshall) Butler. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished lawyer of New York and his mother the daughter of Capt. Charles Henry Marshall, founder and proprietor of the Black-Ball Line of packets, and one of the founders and president of the New York Union League Club. He was graduated at the Princeton College school of science in 1876 with the degree of B.S. After a year at his alma mater in post-graduate work and as assistant professor of physics, he accompanied the Princeton geological expedition to the Rocky mountains as photographer. He was with the Western Union Telegraph Co. in 1878, secretary of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. in 1879 and of the American Speaking Telephone Co. in 1880. He studied law in a patent law office and at Columbia Law School, was graduated LL.B. at Columbia in 1881 and became a partner in the firm of Pope, Edgecomb & Butler, New York. He practiced electrical patent law until Jan. 1, 1884, counting among his clients Amos E. Dolbear, Elisha Gray, Stephen Field, the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the United States Illuminating Co. Meanwhile he had steadfastly adhered to his first and paramount interest, painting, devoting his spare time to studio and field and had already attained some notice as a water-colorist from work done in Cuba and Florida. He now determined to devote his entire time to art and studied oil painting under Frederick E. Church in Mexico and under J. Carroll Beckwith at the Art Students League. The years 1885–87 were spent mostly in Paris ateliers, studying under Dagnan-Bouveret, Roll and Gervex, in the winters, and painting marines and landscapes, summers. Returning to New York in 1888 he became actively identified with the art life of his native city. He was interested in founding in 1889 the American Fine Arts Society, of which he was the first president, and the erection of the Fine Arts building, practically the entire funds for which were raised by him. Since its completion in 1892 all exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, the National Sculpture Society and the New York Water Color Club have been held in its galleries. His successful management of the Fine Arts building resulted in his becoming president of the Carnegie Music Hall Co. in 1896 and he acted as Mr. Carnegie's representative in the construction of the famous Carnegie residence and garden in New York, and of the artificial lake at Princeton University which bears the steel magnate's name. In the latter undertaking he served both as landscape architect and supervisor over all contracts during 1902–06. In 1910 he proposed the "plan and agreement," under which the National Academy Association was founded for the purpose of securing adequate exhibition space and permanent quarters for the united art interests of New York. In 1916 he was elected president of this association and vice-president of the National Academy of Design, holding both offices for five years. He was a member of the U. S. naval observatory party to Baker, Ore., in 1918, and painted a picture of the total solar eclipse of June 8 which is now in the Museum of Natural History. He also painted the eclipses of Sept. 10, 1923, from a point near Lompoc, Calif., and Jan. 24, 1925, from Middletown, Conn. In 1925 he was made adviser for the proposed astronomical hall in the Museum of Natural History, New York city. During all the years of Mr. Butler's unique career he combined the practical with the artistic by continuing his painting while deeply immersed in organization work. Among his most notable canvases are: "Le Récolte des Vareches" (honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1886); "The Summer Breeze"; "Maine Cliffs in Moonlight"; "Clearing after Easterly Gale"; "A Valley in California"; "Glorious Day on Maine Coast"; "Gone"; "Long Island Landscape"; "Moonlit Sea"; "Moonrise"; "The Restless Pacific" and "Coast Scenes of Cornwall." He has painted portraits of many celebrities including thirteen of Andrew Carnegie, hanging in as many Carnegie libraries. He is the author of "Painter and Space; or the Third Dimension on Graphic Art" (1923). His paintings have received the following awards: the Temple Marine and Landscape Medal of the Pennsylvania Academy in 1888; silver medals at the international expositions in Paris in 1889, Chicago in 1893, Atlanta in 1895, Buffalo in 1901, and San Francisco in 1915; a bronze medal at the St. Louis exposition in 1904; the Carnegie prize at the National Academy of Design exhibit of 1916 and second prize at the Duxbury, Mass., exposition in 1917. He is an academician of the National Academy and Princeton University conferred upon him the degree of M.F. A. in 1923. He was also a member of the Society of American Artists, Art Students League (honorary), Fine Arts Federation, Architectural League and Water Color Club of New York, New York Society of Painters, American Astronomical Society, Architectural Improvement Society of Princeton, the Century, National Arts (life), Lotos (life), University, and Nassau (Princeton) clubs. In politics he has always been an independent, especially devoted to the principles of tariff reduction and non-partisan municipal government. As an advocate of the League of Nations he wrote "Synopsis of the Covenant, with Comments," October, 1919, and "The Covenant Gutted," November, 1919. These were published in pamphlet form and widely distributed by the American Rights League. Mr. Butler was married Nov. 25, 1890, to Virginia, daughter of William J. Hays of New York and had two children: Helen Hays, who died in infancy, and Howard Russell Butler, Jr.

HEFLIN, J[ames] Thomas, U. S. senator (1920–..), was born at Louina, Randolph co., Ala., Apr. 9, 1869, son of Wilson Lumpkin and Levisa Catherine (Philipps) Heflin, the former a physician. He was educated at the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., and the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He studied law under Judge N. D. Denson of Lafayette, Ala. He had only practiced his profession two months when he was elected mayor of Lafayette and at the end of his term was appointed register in chancery. He resigned the latter position in 1896 upon his being elected state representative, inaugurating a policy to which he has adhered throughout his career not to hold one office while a candidate for another. He represented Chambers county in the legislature so satisfactorily that he was re-elected for a second term and was also chosen a member of the state Democratic central committee. He was a delegate to the Alabama constitutional convention in 1901 and a year later was elected secretary of state, removing to Montgomery to fill the position. Before the expiration of his four-year term the death of Congressman Thompson occurred and he was elected without opposition

to fill the vacancy. He served in the lower house of congress uninterruptedly through the 66th congress, resigning in 1920 after his nomination for U. S. senator and on the following day he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Bankhead, deceased. The deflation of currency and the consequent deflation of the farmers' wealth with the change of administration after Pres. Harding, gave him the first opportunity to prove his mettle in the senate. Sen. Heflin was famed at home as a platform speaker and his skill as an orator became known throughout the land. He was now called upon for a country speaking tour and this he made in his characteristic style, which had a telling effect at the polls. He was re-elected to the senate in 1925 and stumped several states for the Democratic ticket in the campaign of the following year. In the short session of congress which convened in December, 1926, he attracted



widespread attention by accusing the Catholic church of stirring up trouble between the United States and Mexico. Sen. Heflin was a strong advocate of restricted immigration, of government aid for the farmers and the development of Muscle Shoals. In congress he served on the committees on agriculture and forestry, civil service, post offices and post roads. He is an attendant of the Methodist church and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. He was married at Lafayette, Ala., Dec. 18, 1895, to Minnie Kate, daughter of Zach Schuessler, of Lafayette. He has one son, J. Thomas Heflin, Jr.

DE FOREST, Robert Weeks, lawyer, was born in New York city, Apr. 25, 1848, son of Henry Grant and Julia M. (Weeks) De Forest. He is a descendant of Jesse De Forest, a French Huguenot, whose family emigrating from Leyden about 1623, were among the earliest settlers of New York. His father was a distinguished lawyer of New York city and his mother the eldest daughter of Robert D. Weeks, first president of the New York Stock Exchange. He was graduated at Yale College in 1870 and received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College in 1872, following his admission to the New York bar the previous year. After taking a course of study at the University of Bonn, Germany, he joined the law firm headed by his uncle, John A. Weeks, with whom his father had been associated, the name becoming Weeks, Forster & De Forest. In 1893 he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Henry W. De Forest, under the name of De Forest Brothers, and later his sons, Johnston and Henry L. De Forest, were admitted into the firm. Mr. De Forest was the personal counsel of the late John Stewart Kennedy and Mrs. Russell Sage and by their wills was appointed one of the executors of their estates. He organized the law department of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey in 1876, since which he has been that road's general counsel. He conducted and took part in the argument before the U. S. supreme court on the so-called commodities cases which involved constitutionality of federal legislation debarring railroad companies from holding coal and like properties (reported 164 Fed. Rep. 215 U. S. Circuit Court, and 213 U. S. 366, U. S. Supreme Court), and the Reading Trust case, involving the separation of Reading railroad properties from those of the Reading Coal Co. and from the Central Railroad of New Jersey (reported 226 Fed. Rep. 229, U. S. Circuit Court), and thrice argued in the U. S. supreme court. He participated in the organization of the Hackensack Water Company, which furnishes water for the section of New Jersey north of Jersey City and east of the Passaic river, and has been its president since 1885. He has also been an officer of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and of the New York & Long Branch Railroad Company for many years, as well as trustee or director of other corporations, including the New York Trust Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Although well known in the legal profession, Mr. De Forest is perhaps of wider note in philanthropy and art. He was one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society of New York city in 1882, of which he has been president continuously since 1888, and of the Provident Loan Society, a philanthropic pawnbroking institution organized in 1894, and also its first president. This latter society, starting with a capital of $100,000, had a capital of $8,813,000 at the close of 1919 and loaned in that year upwards of $30,000,000. He was also associated with the organization of other charitable societies conducted on business methods such as the National Employment Exchange and the New York Chattel Loan Society. His connection with the Charity Organization Society led him to take a leading part in housing reform. He was chairman of the New York state tenement house commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt in 1900, and after the laws drawn by this commission had been enacted, among them one providing for the creation of a tenement department in the city of New York, Mayor Low appointed him the first tenement house commissioner, and he served as such during 1902–03. With others he established the National Housing Association in 1910 to further the cause of improved housing nationally and he has been president of that association since its organization. He was president of the National Confer-

ence of Charities and Correction, which met at Atlanta in 1903. It was under his advice that Mrs. Russell Sage in 1907 established the "Russell Sage Foundation," of which he served as vice-president until Mrs. Sage's death in 1918, when he became president. After the San Francisco disaster of 1906 he became interested in the better organization of the American Red Cross, and has been its vice-president since 1908. Until the establishment in 1917 of its war council which he helped to organize, he was an active member of its executive committee as well as chairman of its New York county chapter. He has always been interested in the educational side of philanthropic work. It was at his suggestion that the late John Stewart Kennedy gave a substantial endowment to the New York School of Social Work, a training center for social service conducted by the New York Charity Organization Society. The school started as a summer school in 1898 and has developed into what is practically a post-graduate college, with a curriculum extending over two years and having a faculty of eighteen members. On his initiative the first regular publication of the "Charities Review" began in 1891, and he has been closely associated with like periodicals devoted to recording and stimulating the development of constructive philanthropy. The "Charities Review" was succeeded by "Charities," later named "Charities and the Commons," and more recently known as "The Survey." He has been a strong advocate of affiliation between hospitals and medical schools and initiated the first step in this direction in New York, resulting in a connection between the Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University and similar alliances elsewhere. Mr. De Forest was interested in the Metropolitan Museum of Art from the time of its organization. He became a trustee in 1889, was its secretary during 1905–13, one of its vice-presidents in 1909, and president in 1913, succeeding J. Pierpont Morgan, Sr. Much of what was accomplished in the rapid expansion of the institution during this period from a museum of the old type, devoted chiefly to the exhibition of the fine arts, to one which includes all the arts, more particularly the industrial, as well as its development as an educational institution, has been due to his initiative. He has been a member of the City Art Commission since 1901, and its president since 1905. He is also president of the American Federation of Arts, succeeding his friend, Frank D. Millet, to that post following the latter's death in 1912. As chairman of the executive committee of the Free Art League he was largely instrumental in effecting the removal of the tariff on art in 1909, and he has sought to maintain this principle of free trade in art in subsequent legislation, so far with success. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Century, University, Grolier, Jekyl Island and other clubs. The honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon him by Yale University (1906) and by Hamilton College (1919). He was married Nov. 12, 1872, to Emily, daughter of John Taylor Johnston of New York, and had four children: Johnston and Henry L.; Ethel, wife of Allen E. Whitman, and Frances Emily, wife of William A. W. Stewart. Mrs. De Forest is the author of a family history entitled "A Walloon Family in America, Lockwood De Forest and His Forebears, 1500–1848—Together with a Voyage to Guiana, being the Journal of Jesse De Forest and his Colonists, 1623–1625" (1915).

WHIPPLE, Sherman Leland, lawyer, was born in New London, N. H., Mar. 4, 1862, the son of Solomon Mason and Henrietta Kimball (Hersey) Whipple. His father, a physician, was for two years president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. The son was educated at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution (now Colby Academy) and was graduated at Yale University in 1881, being a commencement speaker and Coleder medal man. After leaving college he taught for a year in the high school at Reading, Pa., and then entered the Yale law school, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1884, and was one of the Townsend prize speakers. He practiced his profession first in Manchester, N. H., and after 1885 in Boston, where he built up an extensive legal business. He has specialized in the equity branch of the law and is particularly strong in conducting trials before a jury. He is senior member of the firm of Whipple, Sears & Ogden. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the board of examiners for the admission of applicants to the bar of Suffolk county, and served until the board went out of existence by the appointment of a state board of examiners. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, the Suffolk (Mass.) Bar Association, and the New England Genealogical Society, and is trustee of Colby Academy and of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea, Mass. His clubs are: the Algonquin, Country, University, Yale, Longwood and Twentieth Century of Boston and the Yale Club of New York. Mr. Whipple was married Dec. 27, 1893, to Rebecca Louise, daughter of Hon. Lucien B. Clough, a lawyer and judge of probate at Manchester, N. H., and has three children: Dorothy, Katharyn Carleton and Sherman Leland Whipple, Jr.

NOLEN, John, city planner and landscape architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1869, son of John Christopher and Matilda (Thomas) Nolen. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Philadelphia and at Girard College. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1893 with the degree of Ph.B.; was a summer student at Oxford University in 1895; took post-graduate work at the University of Munich in 1900; received the degree of A.M. in landscape architecture at Harvard University in 1905, and the degree of Sc.D. from Hobart College in 1913. Since 1905 he has been engaged in practice at Cambridge, Mass. Among his more important works are: General plans for the agricultural school and for Smith College at Northampton, Mass.; plans for institutions under the state board of control of Wisconsin; the estate of A. Howard Hinkle, Bar Harbor, Me.; park systems for Madison, Wis., Chattanooga, Tenn., La Crosse, Wis., New London, Conn., Little Rock, Ark., and Sacramento, Calif.; comprehensive city plans and reports for the improvement of Roanoke, Va.; San Diego and Sacramento, Calif.; Montclair and Glen Ridge, N. J.; Reading, Scranton, Lock Haven and Erie, Pa.; Madison, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Janesville and Green Bay, Wis.; Wayland, Cohasset, North Adams and Walpole, Mass.; Schenectady and Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Keokuk, Ia.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Akron, O.; Flint, Mich.; Elkhart, Ind., and West Palm Beach, Fla.; general plans for Kistler (Mt. Union, Pa.), Myers Park (Charlotte, N. C.), Overlook Colony (Claymont, Del.), Daw-

son, Colo., Loveland Farms (Youngstown, O.), Westerly Gardens and The Evergreens (Bound Brook, N. J.), Irving Park (Greensboro, N. C.); Waterbury, Conn., Allwood (Passaic, N. J.), Kahkwa Park and Lawrence Park (Erie, Pa.), Union Park Gardens (Wilmington, Del.), Olean, N. Y., Overlook Heights (Janesville, Wis.), Camp Greene (Charlotte, N. C.), Clewiston, Belleair, Venice, Nokomis, and St. Augustine Beach, Fla., and Mariemont (Cincinnati, O.). He has also made replanning studies, including city extensions, for Savannah, St. Paul, St. Petersburg (Fla.), Kingsport, Tenn., Spartanburg, S. C., and Asheville, N. C. He was adjudicator of competitive designs for the city plan of Dublin, Ireland. During the World war he was a member of the advisory housing committee of the emergency fleet corporation; was chief of the bureau of housing and town planning of the army educational commis-

sion; was one of the town planners for the United States Shipping Board and the U. S. Housing Corporation, particularly in the Niagara Falls project, and he performed other notable service for the government along the lines of his specialty. He is consultant to the city planning and park boards of Flint, Mich.; is a member of the Metropolitan (Boston) plan commission, and in 1923 he was appointed a member of the advisory planning group to prepare for the Russell Sage Foundation a regional plan of New York city and its environs. He is a fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects; member of the executive board of the National Conference on City Planning and of the American City Planning Institute, being president of both of these in 1925–26; first vice-president of the American Civic Association, and a member also of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, National Municipal League, Harvard Engineering Society, American Federation of Arts, Town Planning Institute (England), and the Appalachian Mountain, Oakley Country, City, Authors and Twentieth Century clubs (Boston); Harvard Club (New York), and Cosmos Club (Washington). He is the author of "Replanning Small Cities" (1912); "City Planning" (1916); "New Ideals in the Planning of Cities, Towns and Villages" (1919, originally prepared for the army overseas educational commission), also of many pamphlets and reports, and he is editor of Repton's "Landscape Gardening" and general editor of a series of classics in landscape architecture. He lectures on town and city planning, replanning American cities, new ideals in city planning, economic advantages in city planning, city planning and city efficiency, and the industrial village. He finds his chief recreation in walking, mountain climbing, out-of-door sports generally, and the theater. He was married Apr. 22, 1896, to Barbara, daughter of Emil Schatte, a merchant of Philadelphia, Pa., and has four children: John, Jr., a civil engineer; Barbara, Edward and Humphrey Nolen.

CLAIBORNE, William Stirling, clergyman, was born at Geddis, Amherst co., Va., Dec. 11, 1879, son of William Roy and Alice (Watkins) Claiborne, and a descendant of William Claiborne (q.v.), who came from England in the year 1621 and settled on Kent Island, Va. Another ancestor was Maj. Buller Claiborne, who held a commission in the revolutionary war, and whose wife was Patsy Ruffin; their son Stirling married Sally Rose, and their son William Stirling Claiborne, who married Cornelis Roane, was the grandfather of William Stirling Claiborne. He was a student at Roanoke College during 1891–97, at

the University of the South, 1897–1901. He was ordained deacon (1899) and priest (1901) in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was rector of the Otey Memorial parish, Sewanee, Tenn., during 1900–13. He was commissioner of endowment, University of the South, during 1913–15. Since the latter year he has been archdeacon of

Sewanee. He founded St. Andrew's School, an industrial institution for mountain boys, in 1904, reëstablished St. Mary's on the Mountain, an industrial school for girls, in 1901, and established the Emerald-Hodgson Hospital (1910), and the DuBose Memorial Church Training School (1920), all in the vicinity of Sewanee, Tenn. He is field secretary of the last institution and has been a trustee of the University of the South since 1908. He served in the U. S. army (Rainbow division) during the European war, as reserve officer with rank of major chaplain. He is a chaplain in the American Legion, and a member of the Virginia Historical Society, American Historical Association, Sons of Colonial Governors, and Phi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He finds his chief recreation in fishing. He is author of "Roy in the Mountains" (1916), and a number of pamphlets on mountain life in the South, and he is associate editor of the "Parish Visitor." He was married in Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1902, to Minnie Martine, daughter of Thomas Judson Marlow, a planter of Frederick county, Md., and has one child, Alice Violetta Claiborne.

LUCKE, Charles Edward, mechanical engineer, was born in New York city, June 20, 1876, son of John Franklin and Sarah Frances (McGrury) Lucke and grandson of Charles and Mary Ellen (Rycroft) Lucke. He was graduated B.S. at the College of the City of New York in 1895, received the degree of M.S. from New York University in 1898, and that of Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1902. During 1902–06 he completed all of the courses offered at Columbia and New York universities in physics, physical chemistry and related studies in chemistry and mathematics with the object of becoming an investigator of physical problems connected with engineering. In 1906 he became professor and in 1908, head of the department of mechanical engineering, Columbia University, a position in which he continues to the present time. As an investigator he has specialized in engineering thermodynamics, the generation and utilization of heat, including power, being one of the foremost American authorities in that field. In addition to his work at Columbia he has maintained a consulting practice as expert mechanical engineer, handling many problems connected with the automobile, gas engine, gasification of coal in gas producers, the utilization of waste gases from blast furnaces; kerosene and mixed fuels; the farm type of stationary engine; the tractor; the injection oil engine, and its adaptation to stationary power; the motorship; the airplane and the development of minimum weight engines for aircraft; carburetors for volatile liquid fuel engines, fuel oil and coal burning furnaces, especially steam boilers; smoke prevention; gas combustion in furnaces; heat transfer from one fluid to another; appliances for heating and cooling, evaporation, condensation, refrigeration, and ice making; and complete power plants. Dr. Lucke's researches and studies have resulted in numerous inventions on which he has received thirty-eight patents, fifteen of which are based on his discoveries relating to the burning of gas or oil in ideally correct chemical proportions, thus producing perfect or "surface combustion," without excess of air. He found that a gas of any kind, when properly mixed with just enough air to burn it, can be supplied through orifices of various forms to a porous layer of refractory matter in which it will burn with very intense heat, producing so-called "surface combustion." In accordance with this action, solid refractory becomes a glowing incandescent mass, having very high capacity for radiating heat to other bodies and increasing their capacity for absorbing heat to a remarkable degree because of the properties of radiant heat which are well known from scientific studies of the sun's rays. Such combustion can be carried on at enormously greater rates than in any other way, it being possible to burn ten times as much gas on the square foot of surface in accordance with this method as could be burned by older methods. It also minimizes the amount of waste heat carried off in flues, because no excess air is required for the combustion, and such fires can be enclosed in chambers isolated from the atmosphere and may even be submerged, since all air necessary for combustion is previously mixed with the gas before it reaches the incandescent body where it burns. This discovery is applicable specifically to the domestic arts, and to the industries, such as raising steam in boilers by either gas or oil fuel, the carrying on of operations in chemical factories; to the baking and firing of brick, tiling and glass, to the melting of metals in crucible and hearth furnaces and to the extraction of metals from their ores. As civilian director of the U. S. navy gas engine school during the World war, he directed the training of about 400 engine room crews for duty on submarine chasers and with a number of associates of Columbia University, he organized and developed fourteen schools for training mechanics and engineers in the care of naval aircraft. When the armistice was declared he had 3,500 instructors who were turning out 2,400 men every week, each one skilled in the care of some part of an airplane. He was commissioned a lieutenant commander in September, 1918, and a commander in May, 1919, upon the recommendation of the navy selection board. Prof. Lucke is the author of "Gas Engine Design" (1905); "Power" (1909), translated into Japanese; "Engineering Thermodynamics" (1912); "Text Book of Engineering Thermodynamics" (1915); "Handbook of Thermodynamic Tables and Diagrams" (1915), and more than seventy-five papers on scientific subjects. He was a private in Co. B., 12th N. Y. volunteers, in the Spanish-American war. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society of Refrigerating Engineers; American Institute of Consulting Engineers; American Association for Advancement of Science; Society of Automotive Engineers; Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; Franklin Institute; American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; National Aeronautical Association, Navy League, American Legion, Columbia University Post, and the Machinery, Columbia University, Engineers and Seaside Park Yacht clubs. He was married Mar. 24, 1904, to Ida Marguerite, daughter of Daniel Becker of New York city, and has two sons: Charles Edward, Jr., and John Becker Lucke.

KNOWLTON, Mark Dean, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Milford, N. H., Oct. 5, 1840, son of Samuel Dean and Nancy J. (Shattuck) Knowlton. He attended the public schools of Milford and Milford Academy until he was sixteen when he began an apprenticeship in blacksmithing and carriage building in Nashua, N. H. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes in Nashua and in Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ill., removing to the last-named city in

1866. His business was wiped out in the Chicago fire of 1871 but he soon reëstablished it only to have it again destroyed by fire. He then became associated with the W. C. Ritchie Co., of Chicago, and while in the employ of that firm completed the invention of two machines for the manufacture of paper boxes which later revolutionized the entire trade. One of these was a gumming machine which is used to coat thin paper and board with gum very rapidly, and th other was the corner staying machine, which contributed greatly to the rapid development of the so-called set-up paper boxes by making possible the cheap and rapid manufacture of boxes firmly held together at the corners. Supplementing this machine was his invention of a process for manufacturing commercial gummed paper in strips or ribbons, called "stay," now known as adhesive tape and widely used in place of wrapping twine, which he was among the first, if not the first, to place on the market. In 1888 Mr. Knowlton founded the M. D. Knowlton Co. of Chicago, manufacturers of paper boxes, and in March, 1892, he transferred the business to Rochester, N. Y., where he established the firm of Knowlton & Beach and engaged in the manufacture of machines for making paper boxes, corrugated paper, gummed paper, etc. In 1893 he also organized and became president of the Auburn Ball Bearing Co., a pioneer in its field, its product being high-grade ball bearings of the most minute precision which are known throughout the world and which have played an important part in the development of industrial mechanics. Subsequently Mr. Knowlton acquired his partner's interest in the business and organized the M. D. Knowlton Co., of which he was president and principal owner. Later the Auburn Ball Bearing Co. became a subsidiary of the M. D. Knowlton Co., operating its ball-bearing department. A man of exceptional inventive capacity, Mr. Knowlton was a pioneer in two important branches of American industry and highly successful in both. He was a Republican and while a resident of Evanston, Ill., served as justice of the peace. He was one of the trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church of Rochester. He was married Oct. 5, 1864, to Abbie E., daughter of Alfred Currier of Massachusetts. They had five children: Annie Dean, Grace E., Hattie Gertrude, Frederic Kirk (q.v.) and Ola Knowlton. He died in Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1906.

KNOWLTON, Frederic Kirk, engineer and manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1879, son of Mark Dean (q.v.) and Abbie (Currier) Knowlton. He was graduated with the M.E. degree at Purdue University in 1898 and at Columbia University with the E.E. degree in 1900. He began his business career in 1900 as an employee of the Mexican Petroleum Co., at Ebeno, Mexico. He joined his father in business in 1901 and since 1906 he has been managing director of the M. D. Knowlton Co. and the Auburn Ball Bearing Co. The former concern is the largest of its kind in existence, both in the quantity of machines manufactured and in the value of its output. It employs from 250 to 400 workmen, does an annual business of more than a million dollars, and has branch offices and factories in New York, Chicago, and London, England. The Auburn Ball Bearing Co., which was established in 1893, incorporated in 1900, and moved from Auburn, N. Y., to Rochester, in 1905, operates the ball-bearing department of the M. D. Knowlton Co. From the beginning precision has been the keynote in all its manufacturing operations. The ball bearings, which range in size from light, half-inch bearings for high speed, sensitive drills to thrust bearings twenty-six inches in diameter for government lighthouse machinery, must be true to the ten-thousandth fraction of an inch and are of the finest workmanship and material that engineering knowledge can produce. In manufacturing processes the company has introduced improvements that have become standard the world over, principally in the design of races and containers, in the self-alignment of units for long life, and in the method of eliminating friction, enabling the bearings to have practically perfect motion, without slip, or drag or side movement. In the manufacture of paper box machinery the M. D. Knowlton Co. has maintained undisputed leadership. The variety of machines which it produces has grown from the four or five made at first to more than forty, ranging from those used in making small jewelry cases to those employed in the manufacture of large shipping containers. Of the latter type is one which produces corrugated paper at the rate of 125 feet per minute whereas formerly two were required to produce thirty-one feet per minute. The company gives particular care to safety devices for its machinery, including its famous collapsible safety link, which has enabled paper box manufacturers appreciably to reduce insurance rates by largely eliminating personal injury accidents. During the World war practically the entire output of the Knowlton plant was absorbed by the government, its ball-bearing department in particular being taxed to the utmost to supply bearings for ordnance products, ship and submarine equipment and the countless types of machinery and machine tools employed in the varied activities of war. Mr. Knowlton has been a pioneer in the field of regenerative control and rotary electrical transformers, and has developed many inventions, having received patents on various ball bearings and paper-making apparatus. During the World war he served in the office of the chief of ordnance, U. S. army, with the rank of captain, having charge of inventories and the keeping of records of government material transferred from place to place, retaining artisans in plants producing government material, obtaining artillery inspectors and registering technical men, making an ordnance survey at Vladivostok, Russia, and serving on the board of claims of the ordnance department. He holds a commission as lieutenant colonel in the officers' reserve corps, U. S. army. He is a trustee of the Rochester chamber of commerce, a director of the Lincoln National Bank and the National Metal Trades Association, and a member of the chamber of commerce of the United States, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Franklin Institute, Navy Institute, Army Ordnance Association, Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He was married June 6, 1904, to Elizabeth Kent, daughter of William Kent Stone, an artist of Boston, Mass., and they have two children: Elizabeth K. and Barbara Knowlton.

CLARKSON, Grosvenor Blaine, publicist, was born at Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13, 1882, son of James Sullivan Clarkson (q.v.) and Anna Howell, his wife. He was educated at De Lancey School, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Berkeley School, New York city. He began his career in 1900 as a reporter on the New York "Mail and Express" and later did staff correspondence and

special work for that journal. From 1904 to 1906 he had charge of the investigation of criminal cases for the U. S. interior department in the southern district of New Mexico and in this work collected all the evidence in the Tallmadge land fraud cases. He left the government service after declining one of the chief inspectorships of

the department and also the secretaryship of the U. S. embassy in Russia. In 1909 he entered the general and advertising business field in New York city, where he remained seven years. He became engaged in national affairs in 1916 as one of the three working heads of the committee on industrial preparedness of the U. S. naval consulting board, which made the first inventory of 27,000 American industrial plants to determine their utility for military purposes. At the same time he conducted an educational campaign to stimulate industrial preparedness. With the organization of the council of national defense in the fall of the same year he was invited to become its director. He declined the position, but in March, 1917, when war with Germany was at hand, he became secretary to the council and the advisory commission and throughout the war and the post-war periods was one of the most serviceable of the many able war executives the government requisitioned. He acted as chief administrative assistant to the council's director, kept all records prepared or was responsible for every public statement which the council made for thirty-seven months and took a formative part in the direction of its policies. To this invaluable work he brought an intimate knowledge of governmental and legislative machinery, while his wide acquaintance with public men was of material assistance to the council in enabling it to enlist their services in the war. Through him were arranged confidential meetings in New York city between leading editors and publishers and cabinet officers, when various vital features of the American military program were frankly discussed, and the press was thus able to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the government's problems. In 1918, six months before the armistice, he initiated and organized the economic reconstruction and readjustment work of the council, particularly in relation to the high cost of living and demobilization. When the field division of the council was formed in September by uniting the state and territorial council's section with similar divisions of the woman's committees of the council, Mr. Clarkson was appointed director of the combined bodies and as such supervised the war activities of forty-eight state and 4,000 county councils, 162,000 city, town and community units and 18,000 committees of women. The field division reached every village and hamlet in the country and probably was the greatest organization of its kind ever formed. Functioning as a medium of contact between the government and the people, the division performed a service of immeasurable importance not only in organizing public support of the government's war measures, but stimulating the morale of the people and in obtaining effective administration of emergency legislation. While the council's director, Walter S. Gifford, was in Europe in the summer of 1918, Mr. Clarkson served as acting director and upon Mr. Gifford's retirement Nov. 1, 1918, he took his place. After the war he prepared plans for the reorganization of the council on a peace basis with the aim of coördinating the country's industries and economic resources to safeguard national security and welfare, and also organized and served as chairman of the interdepartmental defense board, formed to make a scientific study and classification of them. To him was due the creation of the council's employment committee to aid returning soldiers and sailors, following the curtailment of the U. S. employment bureau. Among other tireless activities as a government administrator he initiated the movement to maintain permanently the organization of the community councils formed throughout the country in the war period in order to perpetuate the coöperation inspired by their formation. He retired as director of the council of national defense in March, 1920, and reëngaged in private business. Mr. Clarkson has contributed numerous articles to leading magazines on economic and national defense problems, and has made a special study of customs administration and other government functions. His outstanding work as an author is "Industrial America in the World War" (1923), recording what he aptly described in its sub-title as "the strategy behind the line" in the crucial years of 1917–18. This work ranks with the few really valuable volumes of the extensive literature produced by the great conflict and is used as a text-book in colleges. In it he sought to give due credit to the many business executives —the so-called "dollar-a-year men"— who in innumerable capacities and fields of endeavor did their part in the final, and decisive phase of America's mobilization and use of her industrial and economic resources. The work entailed many months of research into official records to supplement and verify his own knowledge of the ramifications of the immense industrial activities he described. In its preparation he took nearly 700,000 words of statements from pivotal figures assembled in the administration of the war industries board, dealing with matters and rendering conclusions of a substance and color

that no official record ever contained. Georges Clemenceau, the war premier of France, in an introduction to the book, said it was the first and most authoritative contribution made to the industrial history of the war and bore witness to what America achieved. In politics Mr. Clarkson is an independent Republican. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., and of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club of New York. He was married Sept. 14, 1918, to Mrs. Hilah Reeder of New York city.

ROGERS, Will, comedian, was born at Claremore, Okla. (then Indian territory), Nov. 4, 1879, son of Clem V. and Mary (Schrimpsher) Rogers, both of whom were part Cherokee Indians. He is a distinct product of ranch life in the southwest. His father owned a horse and cattle ranch, and was a member of the convention that drafted the present constitution of the state of Oklahoma. Most of the son's boyhood and early manhood was passed on his father's farm where he became an expert cow-puncher and lariat thrower. What little schooling he obtained was had at the Kemper Military Academy, Boonville, Mo., which he attended for part of two terms. Being gifted with an unlimited fund of good nature and sense of humor, he was always the center of an admiring group of cowboys who rocked with laughter at his incessant flow of jests and yarns. His

hobby consisted of working out unusual and difficult feats with his lasso, and while engaged in such attempts he was in the habit of cracking jokes at the expense of himself and his pals on the ranch. Finally he accepted an offer to become a public entertainer, and first traveled with a circus and wild west show and then entered vaudeville, first appearing at Keith's Union Square Theater, New York, in 1905. His act consisted of various feats with the lariat, all the while keeping up a running comment of humorous talk which invariably evoked bursts of laughter from his audience. Flo Ziegfeld, producer of the "Follies" in New York, had been watching the rise and growing popularity of young Rogers and in 1915 made the ex-cowboy an offer to feature him as a performer with the "Follies." This was his first appearance on the legitimate stage and the making of Rogers as a professional comedian. In 1919 he entered into a contract to star in motion pictures for Goldwyn and for two years he was featured in some of the most amusing and delightful film comedies the screen has brought forth, including "Jubilo," "Doubling for Romeo," "Just Call Me Jim" and "Ichabod Crane." He considers "Jubilo" the best screen comedy he has made so far. In 1921 he returned to his first love, the "Follies," for a year and then devoted another year to picture-making at Hollywood, Calif. In 1924 he rejoined the "Follies" organization in New York, at a weekly salary reputed to be larger than that paid to any player of the spoken stage. Mr. Rogers is not only an exceptionally clever humorist of stage and screen, but of the press as well. He writes a series of weekly articles commenting on current affairs, especially politics, which are widely syndicated to the newspapers of the United States. Like his stage sayings, his writings are full of original drolleries and epigrammatic wit that alone would give him distinction as a humorist. He is the author of two humorous volumes, "Prohibition" and "The League of Nations." Mr. Rogers was married Nov. 25, 1908, to Betty Blake, and they have three children: Will, Jr., Mary, and James Rogers.

STIMSON, Julia Catherine, trained nurse, was born at Worcester, Mass., May 26, 1881, daughter of Henry Albert and Alice Wheaton (Bartlett) Stimson. Her earliest paternal American ancestor was George Stimson, who came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in the Massachusetts colony. His wife was Allis Phillips, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son George and his wife Margaret Russ; their son George and his wife Abigail Clark; their son Henry Bowen and his wife Rebecca Pond, to their son Henry Clark Stimson and his wife Julia Maria Atterbury, who were the grandparents of Julia Catherine Stimson. Her father (q.v.) was for thirty-five years recording secretary, American board of commissioners for foreign missions and author of numerous religious works. She was graduated at Vassar College in 1901 with the degree A.B.; took post-graduate work also at Columbia University, and received the degree A.M. for post-graduate work at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1917. Following her graduation at Vassar it was her intention to study medicine but she later resolved to take up nursing. She was graduated at New York Hospital Training School for Nurses in 1908, and for three years was superintendent of nurses of Harlem Hospital, New York city. In 1911 she took charge of social service at Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, later becoming superintendent of the training school for nurses at Barnes Hospital, and the St. Louis Children's Hospital, as well as administrator of social service. While serving in this joint capacity she became chief nurse of American Red Cross Hospital Unit No. 21, with which she went to France a month after the United States entered the European war. The unit as American Base Hospital No. 21, of the army, served in France with the

British expeditionary forces, but in April, 1918, Miss Stimson was transferred to the service of the American Red Cross in Paris, where she was made chief nurse of the Red Cross nursing service in France. On Nov. 2, 1918, she became director of nursing service, American expeditionary forces, and was in charge of 10,000 army nurses. Returning from Europe in June, 1919, she was appointed superintendent of the army nurse corps, U. S. army, and dean of the army school of nursing. She received the Distinguished Service Medal from the United States, the Royal Red Cross, First Class, from the British government, the Medaille de la Reconnaissance from the French government and the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Mt. Holyoke College.

BLAKE, Henry William, electrical engineer and editor, was born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1865, son of Henry Taylor (q.v.) and Elizabeth Coit (Kingsley) Blake. He was graduated Ph.B. at Yale College in 1886 and later took a special course in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began his professional career in 1888 as a motor inspector in the Boston, Mass., office of the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor Co. and soon afterward was transferred to the advertising and publicity department in New York city. He remained with the company and its successor, the Edison General Electric Co., until 1891, when he became associate editor of the "Street Railway Journal," published by James H. McGraw (q.v.). Later he acquired an interest in that publication, and afterward became one of the principal stockholders of the McGraw-Hill Co. From 1898 to 1923 he was editor-in-chief of the "Journal" and since the latter year has been senior editor. When he first joined its staff the controversy between the advocates of the horse, cable, electric, compressed air and storage battery street cars was at its height and with his electrical experience and knowledge he championed the cause of the electric car, advocating through the "Street Railway Journal" its adoption for city and suburban uses. Through Mr. Blake's industry in the collection of facts, engineering, financial and corporate, relating to the subject, the paper soon became a recognized authority in this country and Europe on all topics connected with city and suburban transportation. Its name was changed in 1908 to the "Electric Railway Journal" and it stands today at the forefront of technical journalism, a monument to his unexcelled knowledge of the subject of mass transportation, his skill as a writer, his untiring industry and his gracious personality. As an editor he is a master of literary style, his writings being clear, forceful and accurate. He has a remarkable memory and an unlimited capacity for work. These qualities, together with his ripened ability and his accumulated knowledge and experience in the field he represents, have made him one of the most respected men in the electrical railway business. He is joint author, with Mr. Walter Jackson, of "Electric Railway Transportation" (1917), one of the standard books in that field. He is a member of the American Institute of Electric Engineers, American Electric Railway Association and associate member Union Internationale de Tramways et de Chemins de fer d'Interet local, Brussels. He is also a member of the Engineers' and Railroad clubs, New York city, and the Englewood Club, Englewood, N. J. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church. He was married at New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., June 1, 1891, to Ida, daughter of Charles H. Jewett, president of the Jewett White Lead Co. of New York. They have two children: Henry Kingsley and Adelaide Blake.

HERR, Herbert Thacker, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Denver, Colo., Mar. 19, 1876, son of Theodore W. and Emma (Musser) Herr and a descendant of Hans Herr, a preacher, who emigrated from Zurich, Switzerland, in 1709, and was the leader of the first white colony which settled in Lancaster county, Pa. From Hans Herr and his wife, Elizabeth Kendig, the line is traced through their son Emmanuel; his son John and the latter's wife, Esther Neff; their son Francis and his wife, Fanny Barr; their son John and his wife Betsy Groff and their son Benjamin and his wife, Mary Emma Witmer, who were the grandparents of Herbert Thacker Herr. He was graduated Ph.B. at Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1899, winning the mathematics prize. Before entering college he had acquired some commercial and mechanical experience as a machinist's apprentice with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and after graduating he served two years as machinist and draftsman on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and acted also as chairman of a committee to revise the operating rules of that railroad. In 1902 he became master mechanic of the Chicago, Great Western Railroad at Des Moines, Ia., and a year later was transferred

to a similar position at St. Paul, Minn. Thereafter he was master mechanic of the Chicago division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for a year and general master mechanic of the eastern division of the Norfolk & Western Railroad at Roanoke, Va., for a year and a half. He then returned to the Denver & Rio Grande

as assistant to the vice-president. Shortly after becoming general superintendent in 1906, he retired from railroad work to be vice-president and general manager of the Duquesne (Ariz.) Mining & Reduction Co. In 1908 he went to the Westinghouse Machine Co. as general manager to which was added the office of second vice-president and later first vice-president. When The Westinghouse Machine Co. was merged, in 1917, with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., he became vice-president of the latter having full charge of construction and operation of the company's new South Philadelphia works, where all steam power apparatus for land and marine work is designed and manufactured. Mr. Herr is the inventor of an engineer's brake valve and a braking arrangement (1903) which permits a combination of braking the engine and tender independently of the train, the train independently of the engine and tender, and the complete braking of engine, tender and train; a double-heading device for two or more locomotives (1904), enabling the engineer on the first locomotive to make use of the second locomotive's air pump and main reservoir, and automatically prevent the handling of the brakes by the engineer on the second engine; a load brake device (1904), which automatically weighs the car when it is put into the train and the air brake system charged, and sets the braking power on the car to the car weight. He made important improvements in the manufacture of blading for turbines and its method of application to the spindles and cylinders, and in the general design of turbines to increase their capacity and cheapen their cost. He invented improvements in oil engines, which simplified their parts, in automatic starting and control devices; and means for easily reversing two-cycle machines; and he invented a bridge-control apparatus for large ships, patented in 1916, which permits the handling of the main engines directly from the bridge by means of either pneumatic or hydraulic power. Mr. Herr is vice-president and a director of the Westinghouse Gear & Dynamometer Co., the South Philadelphia Co., the Interborough Improvement Co., the Rodman Chemical Co., and the Pittsburgh Meter Co. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Engineers, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Railway Guild, the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Philadelphia Board of Trade and the Engineers', Yale, Bankers' and University clubs of New York city. In 1914 he was awarded the Longstreth medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the diploma of merit for his exhaustive paper on "Steam Turbines." He was married in New York city, Feb. 10, 1896, to Irene, daughter of Moses F. Viancourt, of Denver, Colo., and has two children: Herbert Thacker, Jr., and Muriel V. Herr, wife of Robert Carr Churchill.

PETERSEN, Paul Willer, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Nov. 25, 1888, son of Peter Wilhelm and Margrethe (Willer) Petersen. He came to the United States at the age of nineteen. His early education received in private schools in his native city was later supplemented by special courses of study, including two years at the University of Chicago. For three years he was in the employ of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Ill. After completing his studies at the University of Chicago, he returned to Copenhagen and was assistant manager of his uncle's mercantile business, and later agent for American manufacturing enterprises in Copenhagen. When the United States entered the world war he served in Washington in an unofficial capacity and during 1918–20 he was engaged in the export business in New York. In the latter year he acquired the American rights to Ottesen's (Danish) refrigeration process and organized in 1921, the United States Freezing Co., of which he was president until it was dissolved four years later. The process proved of no commercial value but realizing the possibilities of the business, he undertook to develop a new process which would solve the problem of freezing fish, meats, etc., better than it had ever been done before. In 1922 he perfected a fish freezing process and organized and built the

plant of the Bay City (Mich.) Freezer, Inc., which in 1925 absorbed the Valley Ice & Fuel Co., Bay City. His process which has been characterized as "the greatest advance in fish freezing since refrigerating machinery was invented" is used on a royalty basis in Detroit and elsewhere, and he is still engaged in developing and improving new freezing systems. He has received twelve patents for refrigerating comestibles. When frozen by the Petersen method it is practically impossible to distinguish thawed fish from fish freshly caught, there being no perceptible change in appearance, weight, firmness, texture or taste. The time consumed in the process is but a fraction of that necessary by any other method; 10 to 20 per cent more fish can be packed in a given space, and when desired "cakes" of fish are so frozen that they may be easily divided without

thawing or breakage. The Petersen system has gained such high favor that shippers have routed car loads of fish hundreds of miles out of their normal line of transportation to have them frozen at plants where the system is used, the results in every case more than justifying the extra transportation costs. In 1926 Mr. Petersen withdrew from the Bay City Freezer Company while retaining an interest in it and the office of vice-president, and became associated with the Absolute Con-Tac-Tor Corporation, manufacturers of mercury switches and electrical control instruments, of Elkhart, Ind. He is now vice-president and general manager of that concern. Mr. Petersen is the author of "A Modern Fish Freezing Plant" (Refrigerating Engineering, June, 1924), "Modern Fish Freezing," a paper prepared for the Fourth International Congress of Refrigeration, London, 1924, and "Theory and Practice in Fish Freezing," in "Ice and Cold Storage," London, and "Zeitschrifft fur die Kalte Industrie," Germany, 1928. He was married in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 26, 1923, to Bertha (Dreier) Redfield, widow of Robert Redfield, and daughter of Emil Dreier of Chicago.

MILLIS, Wade, lawyer, was born in Wheatland township, Hillsdale co., Mich., June 3, 1868, son of Walter and Jane Clark (Carlow) Millis; grandson of John William and Christina (Knickerbocker) Millis, and great-grandson of William Millis, a native of Columbia county, N. Y. His father, a native of Taghkanic, Columbia co., N. Y., in early life was a carpenter and builder and engaged in building operations in and around Pentwater, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., and in Orleans county, N. Y., until 1852, when he settled on a Michigan farm. Wade Millis, after acquiring a public school education, taught school for several years, being superintendent of the Addison (Mich.) high school during 1893–96, and school examiner for Lenawee county during 1894–96. He also pursued an academic course at the University of Michigan during 1894–96, and was graduated LL.B. at the law school of that institution in 1898. Admitted to the Michigan bar the same year he began the practice of his profession in Detroit and became one of the most successful attorneys in the city. He was appointed by the governor general of Canada as commissioner for Ontario in the courts of the United States, in 1915; was associate counsel for the U. S. senate committee investigating the veterans' bureau, in 1923; was appointed by the governor of Michigan as commissioner, with term unlimited, to promote uniformity of legislation within the United States in 1921, and he was Michigan delegate to the national council on legal education, Washington, 1922. During the World war he was chairman of the legal advisory board under the selective service act, 14th draft district, Detroit, and was commissioned major, judge advocate general's reserve corps, U. S. army, in 1922. He has been president and director of the Addison State Savings Bank since 1915, and he is a director in the Brightmoor (Mich.) State Savings Bank. He is the author of "Review of the Workmen's Compensation Law" (1912) and "A Spy under the Common Law of War" (1924). Mr. Millis is a member of the American Bar Association (vice-president, 1920–21, and a member of its general council since 1921); the Michigan State Bar Association (vice-president, 1924–25); the Detroit Bar Association (president, 1925); the Society of International Law; was one of the organizers of the American Law Institute; is a life member of the Michigan Union, Ann Arbor; a fellow of the American Geographical Society, the American Archaeological Society, and a member also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of American Wars, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Masonic and Gamma Eta Gamma fraternities, and the Detroit, the Detroit Athletic, the Bankers', the Lawyers', the Ingleside, and the Island Country clubs of Detroit, and the Bankers' Club of New York. His chief recreation is in golf and motoring. He was married Aug. 22, 1894, to Beulah, daughter of Oren B. Bowen, a banker of Addison, Mich., and has two children: Dorothy and John Bowen Millis.

BUCKLEY, Edward, lumberman, was born in Devonshire, England, Aug. 8, 1842, son of Robert S. and Mary Ann (Seldon) Buckley. His parents emigrated to Montreal, Canada, in 1846, and later settled in Sheboygan, Wis., where the son attended public school. He obtained employment in a tinsmith's shop at Milwaukee, Wis., and worked in that trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the 24th Wis. volunteer infantry for the civil war. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville and Franklin, and in the Atlanta campaign. After the war he was in the hardware business at Manistee, Mich., for a time and in 1874 he established a land and lumber business. Six years later he formed a partnership with William Douglas, under the firm name of Buckley & Douglas, to carry on a general lumber business. The firm was incorporated in 1892 as the Buckley & Douglas Lumber Co., and for thirty years he was its president, treasurer and general manager until the company was dissolved in 1922. He also built a

large salt works at Manistee, producing 2,500 barrels of salt daily, and operated them in connection with the lumber business. In 1887 he organized the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad Co., and built lines extending from Manistee to Traverse City, Mich., and from Manistee to Grayling, Mich., a total distance of 235 miles, and he was president and treasurer of the road until his retirement. Since then he has spent much of his time in travel. In politics he is a Republican and in religious faith a Unitarian. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Pythian and an Elk and a life member of the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 24, 1870, to Mary D., daughter of Daniel D. Ruggles of Manistee, Mich.; she died in 1885; and he was married (2) Mar. 21, 1894, to Jonnie Sloan of Thomasville, Ga., by whom he had a daughter, Virginia Sloan Buckley.

STEVENS, John Frank, engineer, was born in West Gardiner, Me., Apr. 25, 1853, son of John Smith and Harriet Leslie (French) Stevens, and grandson of William and Sallie (Sampson) Stevens. Following a course at the Maine State normal school, he became assistant engineer of the city of Minneapolis and in 1876 entered the railway engineering field, in which he was later to achieve fame, as a survey and locating engineer for the Sabine Pass & Northwestern railway, of which he became chief engineer. He was in turn assistant engineer of the Rio Grande railway, locating engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, assistant and division engineer on the Canadian Pacific railroad (1882–85), principal assistant engineer in charge of locating and building the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Duluth, Minn. (1887–89) and principal assistant engineer of the Great Northern railway (1889–93). With the last company he played an important part in the extension of the road from Montana to the Pacific coast, in the accomplishment of which he made notable contributions to the science of railroad engineering. The crossing of the Rocky Mountains presented the most formidable problem involved in the extension of the road toward the coast. It had long been held by engineers that the most available route was in southern Montana but Mr. Stevens discovered Marias Pass, 125 miles north of Helena, Mont., in 1889, through which the extension was built later. The Great Northern, in recognition of this discovery, erected a heroic bronze statue of Mr. Stevens in Marias Pass. He also located for the road a pass through the Cascade Mountains in the state of Washington, scarcely less important than the one through the Rockies, which was named Stevens' Pass in his honor. The construction of the road through this natural gateway involved the fitting of the track to the precipitous slopes of the mountain, the bridging of a canyon and the digging of a tunnel 13,873 feet long. He completed the line to the coast Jan. 5, 1893. He became chief engineer of the entire system in 1895 and general manager in 1902. A year later he became chief engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and in 1904 second vice-president. Within a year he was invited to direct the construction of the Panama Canal and on July 1, 1905, he became chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. As the congress did not decide on a lock canal until June, 1906, his first year's work was preparatory in cooperation with Col. Gorgas, of the U. S. army medical corps. He organized the labor forces, obtained the requisite machinery and equipment, practically rebuilt the Panama Railroad, and developed plans for commencing work on Culebra Cut, which was regarded as the greatest engineering task confronting the builders. In February, 1907, he was appointed chairman of the canal commission, in addition to chief engineer, but a month later he resigned from both positions and the canal was built by army engineers. He was vice-president in charge of operation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for two years and in 1909 became president of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle, the Oregon Trunk, Oregon Electric & United and the Pacific & Eastern railroads, a group of Hill lines. During 1911–17 he was engaged in private practice in New York city. After the United States entered the World war he went to Russia as chairman of a commission of railroad engineers, appointed by Pres. Wilson at the request of the Kerensky government, to assist the Russian railway authorities to a speedy solution of their transportation problems. While the commission was engaged in its task the Kerensky government was overthrown by the Soviet revolution, but in the face of this difficulty and those of famine and disease, it succeeded in keeping the trans-Siberian railroad in operation and enabled the Czech army, which had been trapped by the fall of the Kerensky regime, to escape to Vladivostok and make its way to the western front in France. In 1919 he became president of the Inter-Allied Technical Board at Harbin, Manchuria, in charge of the operation of the trans-Siberia line, a task requiring four years. He received the American Distinguished Service Medal, the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor of France, the Czecho-Slovak military cross and the orders of Chia Ho and Wen Hu, the highest civil and military decorations of China, and the second class order of the Rising Sun, of Japan. He was awarded the John Fritz medal in 1925 and the honorary degree of LL.D. by Bates College in 1922. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (honorary), the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, and the Railroad Club of New York and St. Andrews Golf Club. He was married at Dallas, Tex., Jan. 6, 1877, to Harriet, daughter of Thomas O'Brien, of Boston, Mass., and has three sons: Donald French, John Frank, Jr., and Eugene Chapin Stevens.

COLBURN, Clare Lorimer, mining engineer, was born in Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1881, son of Edward Lorimer and Eloise Lee (Dobyns) Colburn, and a descendant of James Colburn, who came from London, England, in the eighteenth century and settled at Concord, Mass. From him and his wife Rebecca, the line is traced through their son James Smith and his wife Susannah Lorimer and their son James Bussey and his wife Martha James Bradford, who were the grandparents of Clare Lorimer Colburn. His father, a native of Claiborne, Ala., was in the cotton ginning business in the South and later an underwriter in Denver, Colo. He was graduated E.M. at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., in 1907. During 1908–12 he was associated in business with Carl A. Allen, in Denver, specializing in mine surveying, land and irrigation surveying, and general mining engineering in the

states of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. In 1912 he became mining engineer for the Butte Superior Mining Co. and the next year general manager of the Butte Duluth Mining Co., Butte, Mont. The latter was the first company to produce copper successfully by the sulphuric acid leaching and electrolytic precipitation method. He was manager for the Cumbre Mining Co., in 1914, operating the Country Boy and Juniata mines at Breckenridge, Colo., and during the ensuing three years he was consulting engineer, making mine examinations and doing general consulting work in Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. During 1918–24 he was a member of the staff of the U. S. bureau of mines, as metal mining engineer, with the exception of

the World war period, during which he was on military duty. He served as a member of the speaker's bureau, Colorado council of defense in 1917, and in 1918, as captain of engineers, U. S. army, being stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va., and at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. In 1921 he was assigned to the coöperation work between the U. S. bureau of mines and the National Safety Council for the extension of safety in mining, and in 1923 to the coöperative work between the bureau of mines and the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association, an organization fostered by the U. S. bureau of mines. He was made director of the 120 chapters of this association in 1924, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. In the year 1924 he resigned from the bureau of mines to establish himself as a consulting mining engineer with headquarters in Denver, Colo. Mr. Colburn is the author of "Uniform Mining Legislation in All States Based on Federal Act," "Underground Loading Devices in Metal Mines," "Dangers of Using Explosives in Confined Places," "Safety and Health in Utah Mining Camps," "Safety Features in Fighting a Mine Fire," "Safety Problems in Hoisting," "First Aid as a Training School for Safety," "Progress of Mine Safety during 1922," "Influence of Bad Habits in Mine Safety," "The Safety Side of Iron Mining," and "The Progress of Mine Safety During 1923." He has served on various committees of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, among them the committee on mining law. He was secretary of the Colorado section of the institute during 1915–16 and of the Washington, D. C., section in 1921. He is secretary of the mining section of the National Safety Council, and a member of the Society of American Military Engineers, also the Association of the Army of the United States, the American Legion, the National League of Masonic Clubs, the Trowel Club of Washington, D. C., and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association. He finds his chief recreation in golf, fishing, tramping and mountain climbing. He is unmarried.

DICKINSON, Asa Don, librarian and editor, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 15, 1876, son of Asa De Zeng and Harriet Sprague (Hyde) Dickinson and a descendant of Gideon Dickinson of Nottinghamshire, England, and Stonington, Conn. Don M. Dickinson (q.v.), lawyer and postmaster-general under Cleveland, was his uncle. He began the study of law at the Columbia Law School, but deciding to adopt the profession of librarian attended the New York state library school of the University of the State of New York, Albany, in 1902–03. He was on the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library for three years, during which he organized the department for the blind and had charge of branch libraries. Thereafter he was librarian at Union College library, Schenectady, N. Y., 1906–07; the Leavenworth (Kans.) Free Public Library, 1907–10, and the Washington State College library, 1910–12. He was on the editorial staff of Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, New York, for six years excepting one year, when he went to Lahore, India, to organize for the government of India the library of the University of the Punjab. He enlisted for the World war in 1917 and served two months at the reserve officers' training camp, Madison barracks, N. Y., but was rejected because of impaired eyesight. He was identified with the war service of the American Library Association, collecting books for the American soldiers in France. Under his direction 1,000,000 books were shipped from Hoboken to France. He then went across and distributed them to the troops from the American Library Association's warehouse in Paris. Since 1919 he has been librarian, University of Pennsylvania library. He is the author of the "Punjab Library Primer" (1917) and of "One Thousand Best Books" (1924). While with Doubleday, Page & Co. he edited or compiled "Children's Book of Christmas Stories" (1913); "Europe at War" (1914); "The Kaiser" (1914); "Children's Book of Thanksgiving Stories" (1916); "Stories of Achievement" (6 vols., 1916); "Children's Book of Patriotic Stories" (1917); "Waifs and Strays by O. Henry" (1917) and "Children's Second Book of Patriotic Stories" (1918). In 1921–22 he revised the "Pocket University" (26 vols.) for Doubleday, Page & Co. Politically he is an independent and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was president of the Pennsylvania Library Club (1921–22); is a member of the American Library Association, the Pennsylvania Library Association, the Long Island Library Club, of which he was secretary in 1905–06, and

of the Philobiblon and Lenape clubs. He finds his chief recreation in travel, tramping and books, and he has lectured on library, literary and travel topics. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 6, 1908, to Helen Winslow, daughter of Frederick E. Dickinson, and they have three children: Asa, Elizabeth Winslow and Helen Hyde Dickinson.

AXSON, Stockton, educator, was born at Rome, Ga., June 6, 1867, son of Samuel Edward and Margaret Jane (Hoyt) Axson, and a brother of Woodrow Wilson's first wife. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. He was educated at Fort Mill Military Academy, South Carolina; Davidson College, North Carolina; the University of Georgia, and Wesleyan University, Connecticut, being graduated A.B. at the last named institution in 1890. After spending two years in post-graduate study at Wesleyan and at Johns Hopkins University, he became associate professor of English at the University of Vermont, continuing there two years. He was a staff lecturer for the University Extension Society of Philadelphia, Pa., during 1894–96 and professor of English at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., during 1896–99. He was assistant professor of English at Princeton University from 1899 to 1904 and professor of English from the latter year to 1913. Since 1914 he has been professor of English at Rice Institute, Texas. During 1917–19 Dr. Axson was national secretary of the American Red Cross Society, being granted leave of absence from Rice Institute for that purpose. As Red Cross secretary during the war with Germany he made various trips throughout the country, explaining in public addresses the work of the society, and making two trips of inspection to Europe. In 1919, while in France, he was selected as first secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, serving until a permanent organization was effected. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1909, and that of L.H.D. from Wesleyan University in 1910. He is a member of the American Institute of Social Sciences and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

McDANIEL, Allen Boyer, civil engineer, was born at Exeter, N. H., Sept. 5, 1879, son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Wellman) McDaniel, of Scotch descent. His father was a Unitarian clergyman. He was graduated S.B. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1901 and began his professional career in the employ of the New England Structural Co., of Boston. Subsequently he was with the firm of Purdy & Henderson, Boston, and the Fort Pitt Bridge Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was assistant engineer on the East river division of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels, New York city, in 1905–06, instructor of civil engineering at the Case School of Applied Science, 1906–07, and professor of civil engineering at the University of South Dakota during 1907–12, being for three of those years president of the Missouri Valley Engineering Co., of South Dakota in charge of engineering and construction projects, and also consulting engineer on state, county, municipal and private projects in South Dakota, and Nebraska. During 1912–16 he was assistant professor of civil engineering at the University of Illinois, and consulting engineer on various construction works. He was assistant professor of civil engineering and head of the general engineering department of Union University, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1916–18, and at the same time was civil and consulting engineer for the General Electric Co., the Schenectady Railway Co., and the U. S. government army reserve depot. During the world war, he served first as expediting engineer, construction division of the U. S. army, and subsequently as principal engineer, and was engaged in the correlation of engineering work relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of various army projects. During 1920–24 he was educational specialist, general staff, war department, Washington, his duties being the preparation of educational technique and material for the army schools, and to serve as consulting engineer on construction. He was acting professor of civil engineering at George Washington University during 1918–20. As principal engineer of the construction division of the army in 1919–20, he was executive in charge of the management and coordination of the work of the engineering

division, comprising about 170 engineers, draftsmen, architects, clerks, stenographers, etc., and handling the preparation of surveys, maps, working drawings, specifications, estimates, schedules, etc., for about $100,000,000 of construction work per year. Since June, 1924, he has been secretary and treasurer of The Research Service, Inc., an organization of consultants in engineering, industrial management, and business administration, and national representative at Washington of the American Association of Engineers. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the American Association of Engineers. He is author of "Excavating Machinery" (1913); "Excavation" (1915); "Excavation Machinery, Methods and Costs" (1919);

"Structural Engineers' Handbook Library" (1923), and many articles in the proceedings of engineering societies and in technical journals. He received the Wason medal from the American Concrete Institute in 1916. He was twice married (1) Oct. 21, 1903, to Mabel Amanda, daughter of Lemuel W. Fowler, of Boston, Mass.; she died in 1915 and he was married (2) Nov. 29, 1919, to Margaret Wendell, daughter of William M. Burr, of Cazenovia, N. Y. He has four children: Walton Fowler, Alison White and Alden West McDaniel, and Margaret Baldwin.

SCHREINER, Oswald, chemist, was born in Nassau, Germany, May 29, 1875, son of Louis and Susanne (Volkert) Schreiner, who came to the United States in 1883, settling in Baltimore, Md. He was graduated at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1892 and at the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1894, receiving three gold medals for his proficiency in chemistry. He continued his studies in chemistry at the Johns Hopkins University and the University of Wisconsin, receiving from the latter the degree of B.S. in 1897, M.S. in 1899 and Ph.D. in 1902. While at the University of Wisconsin, he was assistant in pharmaceutical technique in 1896; instructor in pharmaceutical technique, 1897–1902, and instructor in physical chemistry in 1902–03. In 1902 Dr. Schreiner was appointed expert in physical chemistry investigations, bureau of soils in the department of agriculture, becoming chemist in 1903, soil scientist in 1904 and chief of the division of soil fertility investigations in 1906. He still continues as scientist in charge and in 1915 he was transferred to the bureau of plant industry as biochemist in charge. He has made a special study of soil fertility and its maintenance, causes of unproductive soils, transformation and formation of soil humus by biochemical factors, origin of organic constituents in soils and means for improvement of unproductive soils. Field work of the division under his charge has increased enormously since 1913, when it was practically confined to a single coöperative station at State College, Pa., with grass, to the establishment of more than twenty field stations along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida and in a number of the western states, with soil fertility studies and fertilizer tests made with potatoes, cotton, celery, lettuce, sorghum, sugar beets, corn, clover, pecans, peaches and citrus fruits. These lines of work are prosecuted (a) by conducting field experiments in many states; (b) by laboratory work in Washington, and (c) by greenhouse work at the Arlington farm of the U. S. department of agriculture. He has won a national reputation by his many lectures at agricultural colleges and before farmers' institutes and clubs and scientific societies. The Ebert prize was awarded to him in 1900 for chemical investigations on sesquiterpene hydrocarbons and derivatives, and the American Pharmaceutical Association prize in 1900 for chemical investigations on sesquiterpenes and he received the Longstreth medal of merit for "important researches in agricultural chemistry," from the Franklin Institute in 1912. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Biological Chemists, the American Agronomic Society, Washington Academy of Science, the Botanical Society of America and the Phi Beta Kappa society. His laboratory researches upon the fundamental principles of soil fertility, especially that relating to the chemistry and bio-chemistry of soil organic matter or humus and its functions in promoting or hindering plant development, have won for Dr. Schreiner and his associates a leadership among soil scientists and agronomic investigators at home and abroad. To the laboratory under his direction belongs the credit for the chemical discovery, physical separation and plant physiological study of over fifty new soil compounds, which have materially altered the fundamental conceptions of scientists regarding soil humus and its formation and transformation by plants and micro-organisms, and its effects and functions in crop production. He is the inventor of the Schreiner colorimeter, which, on account of its great applicability to various lines of research, is widely used in chemical laboratories in this country and abroad. The European war work of the laboratory under his direction consisted of (1) organic chemical research and the preparation of some twenty-one rather unusual chemicals for the use of the gas warfare investigations, in coöperation with the American university experiment station; (2) the preparation of several hundred pounds of the organic chemical Mannite necessary in the medical work of the army, in cooperation with the medical supply depot of the United States army; (3) the investigation of methods for the manufacture of Metol needed in the photographic work of the war, which led to the devising of the method for the preparation of this German chemical, which was patented as a public service patent; (4) work on fertilizer matters connected with the utilization of by-products and excess products of the ammonium nitrate plant at Perryville, Md., in coöperation with the ordnance division of the army; (5) investigations and reports on war fertilizers for sugar cane culture, especially as to the replacement of ammonium sulphate with sodium nitrate, in coöperation with the food administration and war trade board; (6) coöperation with the national research council and the ordnance division of the army on various chemical matters; and (7) utilization of excess war materials for fertilizers, in coöperation with the ordnance division of the army and the national research council. He is author of "The Sesquiterpenes" (1904); "Colorimetric, Turbidity, and Titration Methods Used in Soil Investigations" (1906); "The Chemistry of Soil Organic Matter" (1910); "Lawn Soils" (1911), and "Nitrogenous Soil Constituents" (1913). He was married Oct. 11, 1902, to Frances, daughter of Ralph McDougall Rector of Delavan, Wis., and they have two children: Louis Rector Schreiner and Oswald Schreiner, Jr.

WATSON, John Jay, financier, was born at Jamestown, R. I., Nov. 12, 1874, son of John Jay and Gertrude Totten (Stanhope) Watson. His father was an agriculturalist, and spent much time in travel. The son received his education in the public schools of Newport, including Rogers high school, and at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Providence, R. I. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Industrial Trust Co., of Providence, and three years later he became treasurer of the Banigan Rubber Co., manufacturers of rubber goods, subsequently becoming treasurer and director of the United States Rubber Co. and president of the General Rubber Co. and of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. In 1910 he left the rubber field and formed the private

banking firm of Watson & Pressprich, investment bankers of New York. Three years later he relinquished this connection and joined the International Agricultural Corporation, of which he was vice-president and treasurer until 1923, when he was elected president and treasurer. He organized the Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation, and has been its president since 1913. He was also president and director of the Martin Truck & Body Corporation, which he consolidated with the Parry Manufacturing Co., forming the Martin-Parry Corporation, being chairman of the board. He is a director of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co., Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation, Martin-Parry Corporation, Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., and Consolidated Textile Corporation. Politically he is a Republican; was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives (from Jamestown) during 1899–1904, and was a member of the committee on finance and corporations. He served a seven-year membership on the Rhode Island State Board of Charities and Corrections, and helped work out a series of reforms and general improvements while on this board. Mr. Watson is a member of the Society of American Wars, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Union League, Riding, New York Yacht, Metropolitan and Bankers' clubs of New York; and the Nassau Country Club of Long Island. He finds his chief recreation in riding and golf. He was married Nov. 14, 1900, to Eliza J., daughter of John Ralph, of Providence, R. I.

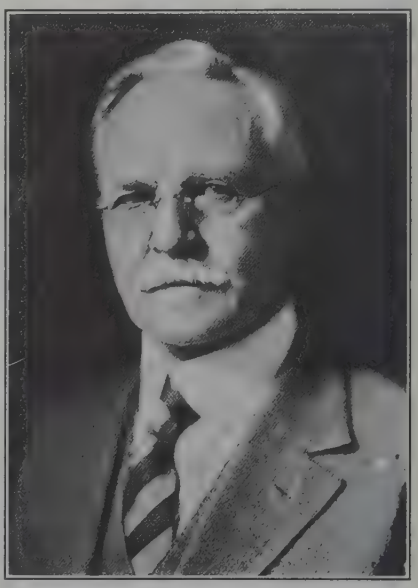
MOTON, Robert Russa, educator, was born in Amelia county, Va., Aug. 26, 1867, son of Booker and Emily (Brown) Moton. His boyhood, like that of most negroes at the time of the civil war,

was one of extreme hardship and his educational opportunities were very meagre. He was graduated at Hampton Institute in 1890. He served as a drill master at Hampton for a year and commandant of cadets for twenty-four years, dealing successfully with the difficult racial problems arising between negro and Indian and ever attempting to inspire each member of his race with the desire to lift himself above his racial status. As a speaker in educational and financial campaigns for the education of the negro he met Booker T. Washington (q.v.), and they became warm friends. They toured the country together, addressing thousands of white and colored people on the value of working together for the improvement of community and race conditions. Upon the death of Washington he was selected to succeed him as principal of Tuskegee Institute, and he accepted on Dec. 20, 1915. It was his aim in this capacity to carry on the same ideals of his predecessor and to work tirelessly for the improvement of his race, through education. In addition to his Institute work, he took the lead in many other movements for the welfare of the colored race. He has been the secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board since 1908; was an organizer in 1912, and has since been president of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, which works through several hundred negro organizations for better schools, better health, better farming conditions, and better homes and which touches the lives of at least 350,000 negroes in Virginia, and is a trustee of the People's Village School, Mt. Meigs, Ark., the Industrial Home School for Colored Girls, Peake, Va., and the Negro Reform School for Boys, Hanover, Pa. He is the vice-chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes; president of the National Negro Business League; a member of the international committee of the Y.M.C.A.; negro representative on the permanent Roosevelt memorial national committee; member of the executive committee on inter-racial coöperation and director of the American Bible Society. Being called upon to give his interpretation of the negro's real progress at the Boston meeting of the National Negro Business League in 1915, he expressed the belief that the time had arrived when the race question could be discussed without arousing anger, and that gradually the prejudices between the white and black man would crumble away. This was the ideal he had been striving for both in his speeches and in his writings. In 1907 he wrote a series of articles under the title, "A Negro's Uphill Climb" for "The World's Work," which was later incorporated into his autobiography entitled "Finding a Way Out" (1920). "Racial Good Will" was published in 1916 and he is a constant contributor to magazines. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Baptist church. He was twice married (1) at Williamsburg, Va., June 7, 1905, to Elizabeth Hunt Harris, who died a year later, and (2) in Gloucester county, Va., July 1, 1908, to Jennie Dee Booth.

MEHAN, Caroline Elenore Cotharin (Mrs. John Dennis Mehan), musician, was born at Van Buren, Wayne co., Mich., Dec. 19, 1869, daughter of John Dutcher and Amanda Thankful (Gambell) Cotharin, granddaughter of Samuel and Leah (Dutcher) Cotharin, and great-granddaughter of Samuel Cochran, who came from Holland in 1793 and settled in New York; his oldest son, Benjamin, changing the family name to Cotharin. On the maternal side she is descended from John Hall, who came from Kent county, England, to Boston, in 1633. Her maternal grandfather was Rev.

Joseph Gambell, the first white man and Baptist missionary to settle in what is now Detroit, Mich. Her father, a native of Mendon, Monroe co., N. Y., was a shoe merchant. She received her education in private and public schools in Detroit. At the age of fourteen she began her professional career as a singer in the quartet choir of Emmanuel Church, Detroit, and in the same year she began studies in piano under Prof. Albert Miller, director of the Detroit Choral Union. The following year she sang the contralto solos in the oratorio of "St. Paul" (Mendelssohn) given by the Detroit Chorus Union. In 1886 she studied under the preceptorship of John Dennis Mehan, a master of the voice and art of singing, and within two years had become one of the best known concert and church singers and accompanists in Michigan. She organized the Mehan ladies' quartet, acting as its leader and first contralto, which sang for seven years and became one of the leading musical organizations of the state. She also directed the Uterpian Club of Saginaw, Mich. She removed from Detroit to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1898, and two years later took a studio in Carnegie Hall, New York city, which she has since occupied, giving up all public singing for her teaching. After reaching New York she organized classes for singing voice in the Teachers' College of Columbia University, where she still continues to be a member of the faculty. She was assistant and associate teacher with her husband from 1888 until his death in 1920. The combined work of Mr. and Mrs. Mehan has placed hundreds of artists in opera, concert, and oratorio, and readers, clergymen, actors and teachers in prominent educational and professional positions. Since the death of her husband she has carried on the entire work of the Mehan studios. Among the best known artists now before the public who were pupils of Mrs. Mehan are the following: Contraltos, Mary Jordan (Cresson), San Antonio, Tex.; Marie Morrisey (Keith) Chicago, Ill.; sopranos, Flora Meyers Engel, Los Angeles, Calif.; Blanch Upton (Mason), Springfield, Mass.; Jane Neilson (Meiskey), Pennsylvania; Josephine Dunfee, New York; Marie Trenton (Githens), London, Eng.; Laura Ormsby (Goodridge), New York; Rachel Frease Green, London, Eng.; Mabel Gilman Corey, Paris, France; Helen Porter (Sleeper), New York; tenors, John Barnes Wells, New York; Harry McClaskey, New York; Samuel Roberts, New York; LeRoy Weil, baritone, New York; bass, Robert Kent Parker, London, Eng. One of her most notable successes as a teacher of singing was in completely restoring the voice of Josephine Dunfee, which, as a result of open air singing, she had lost and been unable to use for seven years. She enjoys a very high standing in musical circles throughout the country. Emily Frances Bauer, the critic, said: "Mrs. Mehan has made an extraordinary showing this season (1922) with her students." Another critic said: "The highest meed of praise should be given for the admirable work done by Mrs. Mehan." She was married Aug. 22, 1888, to John Dennis Mehan, a native of Michigan, who died Oct. 8, 1920.

KINLEY, David, economist and fifth president University of Illinois (1920–..), was born in Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 2, 1861, son of David and Jessie Preston (Shepherd) Kinley. He came to the United States with his father in 1872, and after his preparatory schooling entered Yale College where he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A.B. For six years thereafter he was principal of the high school at North Andover, Mass. He resumed his studies in 1890, taking a postgraduate course at Johns Hopkins University for two years, meantime serving as assistant in that institution and as instructor in the Woman's College, Baltimore. He was a fellow and assistant in economics at the University of Wisconsin, 1892–93, in the latter year receiving his Ph.D. degree. He then joined the faculty of the University of Illinois, where he was assistant professor of economics (1893–94); professor of

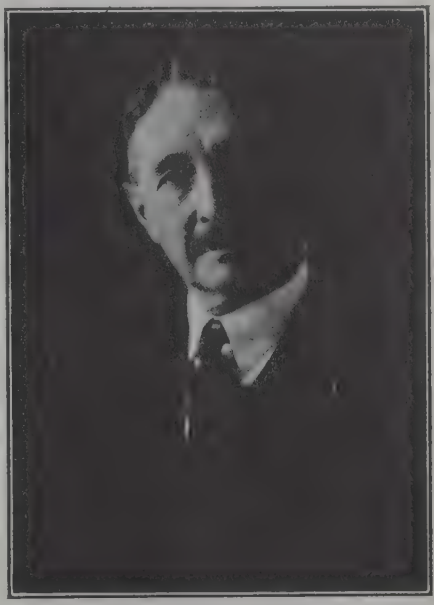


economics, dean of the College of Literature and Arts (1894–1906) and director of the courses in commerce (1902–15). He was professor of economics and dean of the graduate school (1906–19) and vice-president (1914–19). He served as acting president of the university during the school year, 1919–20, and after being elected as its permanent president in 1920, was installed in that office in December, 1921. In 1919–20, the year before he was elected to the office, there were 9,249 full-time resident students and 943 officers of instruction. In 1926–27 there were 13,731 students and 1,426 officers of instruction. In the last biennium of the preceding administration (1919–21) appropriations from the state to the university amounted to $5,348,000, and for the biennium 1925–27 this appropriation had grown to $10,500,000. Buildings constructed since 1921 or for which appropriations have been secured include the first three units of a new library to hold 5,000,000 volumes, Commerce building, Anatomy laboratory, new men's gymnasium, West Residence hall, McKinley university hospital (gift of Sen. William B. McKinley), new agricultural building, Dairy manufacturers building, Horticulture field laboratory building, Research library and laboratory building (Chi-

cago), Lincoln hall addition, Materials Testing laboratory, new pharmacy building (Chicago), Armory addition, and Agricultural service units. He has been identified with the study of economical questions in Illinois as a member of that state's industrial insurance commission (1906–07), tax commission (1910) and commission on state salaries (1919). He is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, American Economic Association, the Royal Economic Society of Great Britain, American Association of Public Accountants (honorary), Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Beta Kappa, and Beta Gamma Sigma fraternities. He was a trustee of the Institute of Economics during 1923–25, and president of the National Association of State Universities in 1923–24. He has made a special study of Pan-Americanism and questions relating to Latin America. He served as an American delegate to the 4th international conference of American states at Buenos Aires (1910) and as minister plenipotentiary and envoy on a special mission to Chile with a delegation representing the United States at the centennial of Chilean independence in 1910. He was a delegate to the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress at Washington in 1915 and is a member of the permanent group committee of the Pan-American Conference, assigned to Chile. As a member of the committee of research of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (1913–22), he has edited a number of that body's publications. These books include William H. Glasson's "Federal Military Pensions in the United States" (1918); D. G. Munro's "Five Republics of Central America" (1918); G. Subercaseaux's "Monetary and Banking Policy of Chile" (1922); and W. S. Robertson's "Hispanic-American Relations with the United States" (1923). Also as a member of this committee he has acted as editor for more than twenty-five volumes published under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation in the series on Preliminary Economic Studies of the War. His own works include "The Independent Treasury of the United States" (1893); monograph on "Trusts" (1899); "Money," a study of the theory of the medium of exchange (1904); reports prepared for the National Monetary Commission on "The Use of Credit Instruments in Payments in the United States," and "The Independent Treasury of the United States and Its Relation to the Banks of the Country" (1910). He was married, June 22, 1897, to Kate Ruth Neal, of Mount Vernon, O., and has two children: Harriet Louise, wife of Frederick A. Brooks, and Janet Fraser Kinley.

CARTER, William Henry, manufacturer and congressman, was born at Needham Heights, Mass., June 15, 1864, the son of William and Martha (Lee) Carter. His father, a native of Alfreton, Derbyshire, England, came to the United States in 1857 and established the business of Lee, Carter & Co., manufacturers of fancy stockings and other goods. His sons, William Henry and Horace A. Carter, subsequently joined the business and in 1902 it was incorporated as the William Carter Co., with $3,500,000 capital, one of the largest independent concerns of its kind in America. The company does an annual business of more than $7,000,000 and in its five modern plants employs about 4,000 people. The senior Carter, early in his business career, set up welfare stations for his employees and care and advancement of their workers' interests, have always been one of the prime considerations of the Carter Co. Upon his death in 1918, his son William Henry Carter, who had received his training at Comers Business College, Needham, succeeded to the presidency of the William Carter Co. He is also president of the Carter Underwear Co., Reidsville, N. C. In 1906 he was a member of the state house of representatives; and during 1915–19, of the 64th and 65th congresses. He was a member of the Republican state committee during 1907–08. He is a member of the Norfolk Republican Club, the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He was married June 1, 1892, to Addie, daughter of William Taylor of Bennington, N. H.

CHURCH, William Thorne, lawyer, was born at Wabash, Ind., Oct. 4, 1866, the son of Freeman S. and Adrienna (Thorne) Church. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Church, who came from England in 1751 and later served in the American army during the revolutionary war. From him the line of descent is traced through his son William, a soldier in the war of 1812, whose son Ephraim married Mary Owens; and their son Enos P. Church, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife Elizabeth Ann Thomas, who were the grandparents of William Thorne Church. He was graduated B.S.



at Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga, Ill., in 1888, and LL.B. at Chicago College of Law in 1890. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Illinois and began the practice of his profession in Chicago as a partner of Joseph N. Barker, under the firm name of Barker & Church. In 1902 Frank L. Shepard joined the firm which then became Barker, Church & Shepard, and from 1912 to 1918 it was Church, Shepard & Day, with

Clyde L. Day. In 1920 it was joined by Howard W. Lewis and Cornelius Lynde, becoming Church, Shepard & Lynde, and in 1921 Judge Jesse A. Baldwin became the senior member of the firm of Baldwin, Church, Shepard & Lynde. Judge Baldwin and Mr. Shepard both died in December, 1921, and in January Mr. Lynde withdrew. On Mar. 1, 1922, the firm of Church, Haft & Robertson was formed, including William T. Church, Charles M. Haft, Egbert Robertson, Howard W. Lewis and Ferre C. Watkins. This well known law firm, which originated in 1848, has specialized in revenue, real estate and corporation law for many years. For three years Mr. Church served as major, ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice on the staff of Maj. Gen. E. C. Young and Brig. Gen. Leroy T. Steward, first brigade, Illinois reserves during the European war. He was a member of the legal advisory board of Illinois, and examiner of marksmanship of Boy Scouts of America. He had been a member of the Order of Sons of Veterans since 1886; was commander of the Illinois division in 1898–99, when two regiments were fully organized and tendered for service in the Spanish-American war, one being mustered into state service. In 1916 he was elected commander in chief of the national order. In 1916 and 1917 he delivered addresses on preparedness for war at patriotic meetings in over twenty states. Since 1892 he has been a member of George A. Custer camp, Chicago. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, Masonic fraternity, and the Union League and Hamilton clubs, and the La Manga Club of Colorado. He is expert with the revolver, and finds his chief recreation in shooting, hunting and fly-fishing. His dominating characteristics are persistent work, professional ambition, patriotic endeavor and careful, painstaking preparation of all his law cases. He was married Dec. 2, 1903, to Helen O., daughter of Zachary T. Shoemaker of Massillon, O., and they have one daughter, Julia W. Church.

BRADLEY, Alice, domestic economist, was born at Bradford, Mass., June 28, 1875, daughter of Albert Emerson and Kate Evelyn (Cole) Bradley, and a descendant of Daniel Bradley. She was graduated at the Boston Cooking School in 1897, and took advanced courses in her specialty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Teachers' College, Columbia University. She taught cooking in Ottawa and Montreal for three years, was dietitian of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital during 1900–03, and in the latter year became associated with Miss Fannie Merritt Farmer, as a teacher in Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, founded in 1902. After Miss Farmer's death in 1915, she became owner of the school and has since conducted it as principal and lecturer. The school offers both brief and extensive courses of instruction in the art and science of cooking and the technique of housekeeping for practical and professional purposes. Both theoretical and practical instruction is given, and the courses include marketing and the planning, preparation and serving of attractive meals. The laboratory facilities include six kitchens for practice classes and demonstration lectures, one of them being equipped to seat 150 students. Miss Bradley has also taught in the New York Cooking School and in Philadelphia. She is the author of "Food Values, Economical Menus" (1917); "The Candy Cook Book" (1917); "Cooking for Profit" (1921); "For Luncheon and Supper Guests" (1922), and many booklets of recipes. She is also a regular contributor to "The Woman's Home Companion," of which she has been cooking editor since 1917. Miss Bradley is a member of the American Home Economic Association, the New England Home Economic Association, and the Woman's City Club (Boston). She is widely known through her classes, demonstrations and lectures as an authority on food values and the art and science of cookery. She finds her chief recreation in the development of a twenty-five acre camp at Foxborough, Mass. She is a member of the Methodist church.

KINDLEBERGER, Jacob, manufacturer, was born at Rombach, Alsace, Germany, Feb. 27, 1875, the son of John and Otilda (Frealich) Kindleberger and came with them to the United States in 1880, settling at Dayton, O. He began his business career at the early age of ten, in the employ of the Friend Paper Co., at West Carrollton, O. He had but a slight knowledge of the English language and he was quick to recognize the disadvantages he was under from lack of education. While working diligently at the paper mill throughout the day he devoted all his spare time to study and by diligence and perseverance prepared himself for entrance to Wesleyan University at Delaware, O. He spent three

years at Wesleyan, working during his vacations at the paper mill, and at the expiration of that time returned to a permanent managerial position with the company. After learning the details of the paper manufacturing business he determined to establish a business for himself and in 1909 organized at Kalamazoo, Mich., the Vegetable Parchment Co., to manufacture high grade papers. Beginning with a capital stock of $50,-

000, he developed the business in fifteen years to a corporation of $5,000,000, and a property that was said to be the most scientifically equipped paper mill in the world. It has been the firm policy of Mr. Kindleberger to humanize his business. A man of kindly and generous impulses he never tried to drive his employees or to withhold from them the material recognition of their share in making his enterprise the marked success it is. He has likewise taken a keen interest in Kalamazoo, his adopted city and few have worked as diligently as he has for the civic and cultural benefit of the city. He is a member and past president (1922) of the Kalamazoo Chamber of Commerce. He takes a keen interest in the various Masonic bodies of which he is a member. A worker and student by nature, success has not caused him to forsake his old habits for the luxury of wealth. He finds his recreation in hard work and careful study of labor and civic problems. His business is his pride and hobby. He was married Dec. 7, 1905, to Lucinda, daughter of Elijah Burgess Faulkner of Ohio. They have one child, Joseph Kindleberger.

FINK, Colin Garfield, chemist, was born in Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 31, 1881, son of Frederick William and Minnie (Spengeman) Fink. His father, a native of Hessen-Nassau, Germany, came to this country in 1868, and was the founder of the wholesale drug firm of Lehn & Fink, New York. Dr. Fink received his preparatory education in private schools in New York city and at Columbia University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1903, with honors in chemistry, physics and mathematics. He then continued his studies in the Ostwald Laboratory of the University of Leipzig, where he was awarded the degrees of M.A. and Ph.D., maxima cum laude, in 1907, his thesis being "Kinetics of Contact Sulphuric Acid." In 1905, while in Leipzig, he discovered a new physical law in gas kinetics, which he elaborated, during the following summer, at the Research Bureau, Zurich, Switzerland. During 1905-07 he was president of the American-British Club of Leipzig, and in 1906-07 was assistant in electrochemistry at the Ostwald Laboratory. After his return to America, in 1907, he became research engineer with the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., under Dr. Willis R. Whitney, but, in 1910, entered the research laboratory of the Edison Lamp Works, at Harrison, N. J., where he continued until September, 1917. During the summer months of 1910 he visited the chemical and electrical plants in Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Elberfeld, and other European cities. In September 1917 he became director and manager of the laboratories of the Chile Exploration Co. in New York city. Since 1922 he has been head of the division of electrochemistry at Columbia University. Dr. Fink is a leading authority in his special field, and by his numerous inventions has contributed valuably to electrical, metallurgical and chemical industries. He originated ductile tungsten, metallurgical electric furnace processes for refractory ores, a substitute for platinum now used in all incandescent lamps, radio tubes and other evacuated glass apparatus. He has originated, also, alloys for special purposes, the lead-silver insoluble anode, the molybdenum-tungsten thermocouple, etc. In the course of extensive researches in metallurgy of copper, he invented the well-known "Chilex" anode, which has made possible an immense reduction in the cost of producing the metal from its ore. He is the inventor also of the gaseous reduction process for tin ores. At Columbia University he has been engaged in researches on corrosion resistant alloys and coatings for base metals; high temperature alloys of exceptional mechanical qualities; the phenomena of polarization; insoluble anodes for the electrolysis of brine solutions; metallurgy of tungsten and tantalum; metallurgy of tin; and studies in catalysis. As a result of his more recent work he has perfected a process, reversing corrosion and permitting the restoration of badly rusted objects. This discovery is being used extensively by art museums in restoring ancient statuary and coins. He has also perfected a practical process of chromium plating, producing bright mirror-like surfaces harder than any other metal known and giving a finish many times more durable than nickel plating. Dr. Fink has given the name of "crodon" to this new finish, which does not tarnish or corrode. During the World war he developed a process for making permanganate of soda and potash for gas masks and gas defense use. His publications include "Ductile Tungsten and Molybdenum"; "Vacuum Furnace Metallurgy"; and "Application of Ductile Tungsten," and he is editor of "Transactions of the American Electrochemical Society," the section on electrochemistry in "Chemical Abstracts," and the section on tungsten in "Mineral Industry," and is assistant editor of "The American Survey of Chemistry" and "The American Year Book." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Electrochemical Society (a manager, 1913–17, a director since 1914, chairman, New York section, 1915–17, president, 1917–18 and secretary, since 1921), the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Chemical Society and the National Research Council. He was married, in 1910, to Lottie K., daughter of Ernest Muller, of New York, and has had three sons, Frederick William, Harold Kenneth, and Ernest Arthur (deceased).

BEALS, Frank Lee, soldier and educator, was born at Morganton, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1881, son of Francis and Sadie Louisiana (Dawson) Beals, and a descendant of John Beals, who was born in Hingham, Norfolkshire, England, in 1588, son of John Beals, and came to the colonies early in the seventeenth century, receiving a grant of land at Hingham, Mass. Francis Beals was a physician and surgeon and served as a second lieutenant with the 139th Ind. volunteer infantry in the civil war. The son was educated at Maryville (Tenn.) College, George Washington University, and the University of Chicago. Enlisting in company E, signal corps, he was sent to the Philippine Islands in July and assisted in laying cables and in constructing telephone and telegraph lines. He participated in Gen. Schwan's expedition in October, 1899, during which he was wounded in action near Imus, and was especially commended by the chief signal officer for coolness and bravery in making repairs under heavy fire. He was promoted sergeant, Nov. 1, 1899, commanded a detachment in a skirmish near Najayjay, and was discharged, Dec. 22, 1900. He served two years in the coast artillery, and in 1903, was appointed second lieutenant in the 16th infantry, with which he went to the Philippines

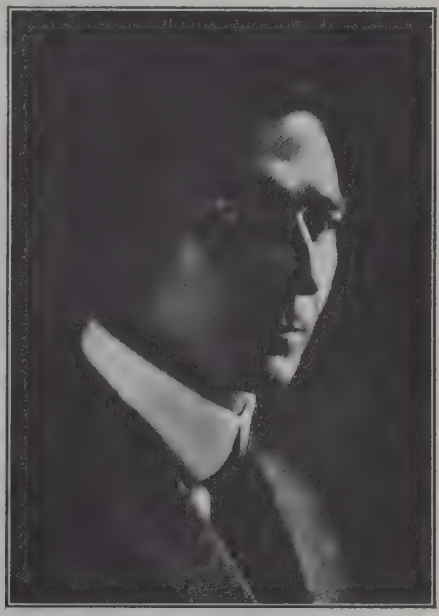
in 1905. He was on the staff of Col. Morris during the earthquake and fire in San Francisco, after which he was assigned for temporary duty to company I, 22d infantry, at the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif. He was transferred to the 15th infantry in 1908 and placed on the retired list. In the following year he was assigned to active duty at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and later in that year to duty as military attaché with the American embassy at Petropolis, Brazil. He was professor of military science and tactics at Northwestern Military Academy, Highland Park, Ill., which was changed to Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis., where he served also as commandant of cadets during 1912–17. He was promoted first lieutenant on the retired list, June 3, 1916. The following year he served as examining officer at the second officers' training camp for the state of Wisconsin and was detailed to duty with the Chicago high schools and at the same time appointed supervisor of military training by the Chicago board of education. In 1918 he was appointed by this body supervisor of physical education in high schools. He was promoted to the rank of captain, Jan. 5, 1918, and major, Jan. 5, 1922, both on the retired list. In the summer of 1918, on authority of the commanding general of the central department, he established and conducted a training camp for juniors and citizens at Camp Steever, Lake Geneva, Wis., which was attended by 2,700 men and boys. In April, 1919, he was authorized by the Chicago board of education to conduct a summer training camp as part of the Chicago public school system, the only camp of this type in the country. At that time, having received authorization from the secretary of war, he established Camp Roosevelt, Muskegon, Mich. This camp has been successfully conducted each summer since then and has been attended by 6,000 boys. Major Beals is a member of the American Physical Education Association, the Mid-West Society for Physical Education, the United States Infantry Association, the Army and Navy Club of Chicago (second vice-president, 1923, first vice-president, 1924, treasurer, 1926), the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., the Chicago Union League, University and Illinois Athletic clubs and the Exmoor Country Club, of Highland Park, Ill. He is also a member of several bodies of the Masonic order, including the 32d degree and his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a man of unusual energy and force, with great executive and organizing ability. His chief forms of recreation are writing, golf and shooting. He was married, Apr. 18, 1909, to Alice Alexandra, daughter of Lyman Eddy Barnes, lawyer and congressman, and had two children: Elena Louise, and Bettina Byrd Beals.

WYER, Malcolm Glenn, librarian, was born at Concordia, Kan., Aug. 21, 1877, son of James Ingersoll and Allie E. (Glenn) Wyer. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Wyer, who came from Scotland in 1640 and settled at Charlestown, Mass. His wife was Eliza Johnson, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Robert and his wife Ruth Johnson; their son Eleazer and his wife Abigail Shepherd; their son Robert and his wife Sarah Wintenon; their son William Otis Wyer and his wife Eliza Smith; and their son James Ingersoll Wyer and his wife Hannah Haskins Ladd, who were the grandparents of Malcolm Glenn Wyer. James Ingersoll Wyer, father of the subject and a native of Massachusetts, was a banker and merchant who served during the civil war with the 44th Mass. volunteer infantry regiment. The son was graduated at the University of Minnesota in 1899 and received the degree M.L. from that institution in 1901. Two years thereafter he was graduated at the New York State Library School, Albany, with the degree B.L.S. He was assistant in the University of Minnesota library during 1900–01; librarian of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, 1903–04; librarian of the State University of Iowa, 1904–13, and since the latter year has been librarian of the University of Nebraska. During 1913–16 he was director of the Iowa Summer Library School and since the latter year was president of the Public Library Commission of Nebraska. During the European war he was assistant to the director of the American Library Association's library war service. He is a member of the Iowa Library Association (president, 1910–11); the Nebraska Library Association (president, 1915–17); the American Library Association (second vice-president, 1922); the Bibliographical Society of America and the American Bookplate Society. He is the author of "Bookplates in Iowa" (1914), a contributor to library and non-professional journals and compiled the index to the New York governors' messages, 1840–1901, (1906), and the bibliography of publications of the State University of Iowa, 1900–12 (1912). He finds his chief recreation in collecting etchings. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at La Pointe, Wis., July 25, 1906, to Charlotte M., daughter of F. M. Spalding, a merchant of Lincoln, Neb. They have one child: Madeline Glenn Wyer.

BALDWIN, William Wright, railway official, was born at Keosauqua, Van Buren co., Ia., Sept. 28, 1845, son of Charles and Rachel (Wright) Baldwin. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Baldwin, who came from England in 1635, as a member of the New Haven colony and settled at Milford, Conn. Members of his branch of the Baldwin family have achieved distinction in the political and military life of the nation, among them Abraham Baldwin (q.v.), statesman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Simeon Baldwin (q.v.), jurist and governor of Connecticut. On the maternal side our subject is a nephew of Joseph A. Wright (q.v.), governor of Indiana, U. S. senator, and twice minister to Germany, and of George G. Wright (q.v.), chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa and U. S. senator. Charles Baldwin, father of our subject, was an Iowa pioneer, and for years a well-known member of the bar in that state. William Wright Baldwin received his preliminary education in the public schools and Lane's Academy, Keosauqua, Ia.; was graduated B.S. at the University of Iowa in 1866, and in 1867 at Iowa Law School, Des Moines, now the college of law of the University of Iowa, as LL.B. and salutatorian of his class. Entering the law office of J. C. and B. J. Hall, Burlington, Ia., as clerk and office boy, he was within a short time offered, and accepted, a partnership, the firm becoming Hall & Baldwin. His connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. dates from 1879, in which year he became

commissioner of the Iowa land department of the road. For years he was president of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern, and other branches of the Burlington system, and was an active promoter of the Burlington & Northwestern railway. In 1890 he was appointed commissioner of the Nebraska land department of the Burlington road, and a year later he was made assistant to the president, being elected vice-president in 1909, in which capacity he has supervision of matters pertaining to taxation, mails, telegraph, express, and other general corporate and government relations of the company. In 1920 he was elected a director and is now vice-president and director. He is a member of the executive committee of the general committee of all railroads on railway mail pay, engaged in a work of importance in seeking to determine an equitable and adequate basis of compensation for the transportation of the U. S. mail. As the representative of the railroad and business interests of the state of Iowa he was a member of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation commission, which framed the workmen's compensation law of that state. Throughout his career he has taken an interest in public affairs. While a college student he enlisted as private in company D, 44th regiment Iowa infantry, and during the year 1864 saw active service with his regiment in campaigns in Tennessee and Mississippi. He has served as president of the Burlington (Iowa) board of education; he was for sixteen years a member, and for several years president of the board of trustees of the Burlington public library; and for twenty-two years president of the Charity Organization Society of that city. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party. He was one of the founders of the Zetagathean Society at the State University of Iowa, and a member of Beta Theta Pi; is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Economic League, Iowa Historical Society, and the University Club, Chicago. He finds his chief recreations in reading, walking and fishing. He resides in Highland Park, Ill., with offices in Chicago. He was married Sept. 13, 1870, to Alice, daughter of Martin Tuttle, mayor of Des Moines, Ia. They had four children: Martin T., attorney, San Francisco, Calif.; William Wright, Jr., captain, company A, 165th infantry (69th N. Y.), who fell in France at the head of his men at the taking of Meurcy Farm, battle of the Ourcq, July 29, 1918; Roger A., banker, Guaranty Co., Chicago, Ill.; and Rachel, librarian, Highland Park, Ill.

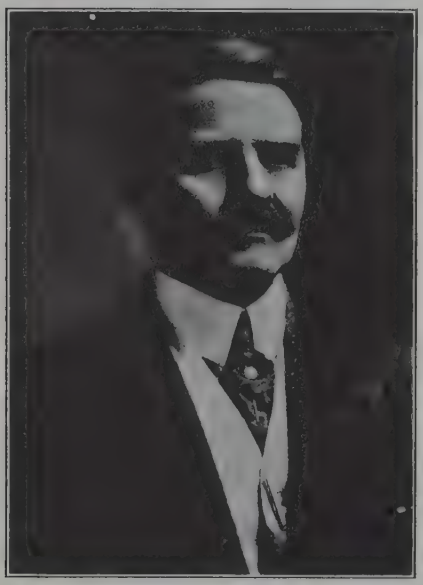
DRUSHEL, Solomon Gilbert, banker, was born at Mt. Hope, O., May 13, 1879, son of Henry H. and Catharine (Rowe) Drushel. He was graduated at the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., in 1899 with the degree of B.S., and received the degree M.S. from that institution in 1900. During 1903–07 he was cashier of the Farmers' & Traders' Bank, Campton, Ky. In the latter year he became cashier of the Jackson County State Bank, Edna, Tex., of which he has been president since 1919. He is the author of a scientific paper entitled "The Relation of Salt Dome Structures of the Gulf Coast Plains of Texas and Louisiana to Oil and Gas" (1919), and is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (New York). He finds his chief recreation in hunting, fishing and nature study. He is a brother of Jacob Andrew Drushel of St. Louis, mathematician, member of the faculty of the University of New York, author of "Arithmetical Essentials," and president of the American Nature Study Society. He was married (1) in 1903, to Hettie, daughter of John Malsbary of Blue Ash, O.; she died in 1910; and he was married (2) in 1912, to Margaret, daughter of Joshua P. Haley of Louisiana, Mo.; and they have five children: George Gilbert, Irma, William H., Inda Catharine and Lon Ransom Drushel.



BIGNEY, Sidney Osborne, manufacturer, was born at Wentworth, N. S., Nov. 4, 1854, the son of James and Sarah Jane (Black) Bigney, and a descendant of Jean Henri d'Aubigne, the eminent Swiss divine and historian. He received a public school education and began his active business career in the employ of Draper, Pate & Bailey, manufacturing jewelers, at Attleboro, Mass. In 1879 he became a partner in the firm of Marsh & Bigney, which in 1894 was reorganized under the name S. O. Bigney & Co., and which through his executive ability and energetic management has become one of the leading jewelry manufacturing establishments in the United States. On various occasions he represented manufacturers of Massachusetts when important legislation was pending at Washington. He is an extensive employer of labor, and is recognized as one of the champions of the laboring classes, because of his liberal treatment of his own employees, and his advocacy, before legislative committees, of measures beneficial to the working man. He is prominent in the councils of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions in 1904 and 1908, and served with distinction as councillor, from the second district of Massachusetts, on the staff of Gov. Curtis Guild. He gained national prominence in 1906 as an advocate of tariff duties at a fixed minimum rate not to be changed except by vote of congress,

and a maximum rate within the power of the president to reduce or increase. He is prominent in social and fraternal organizations, and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Home Market Club, the Middlesex Club of Boston, the Central Club of Providence and the Westside Club of Attleboro. During the war with Germany and previous to it he was active in all movements leading to national preparedness and efficiency in the prosecution of the war. He is a gifted public speaker and in his business, social and political relations is democratic, open-hearted and cordial. He is a man of public spirit and possesses an intimate knowledge of business and political conditions, both in Massachusetts and in the country at large. Besides being president and treasurer of S. O. Bigney & Co., he is president of the Bristol Manufacturing Co., the Attleboro Coöperative Bank, and the Odd Fellows Building Association.

HEDGES, Mertland McLain, manufacturer, was born at St. Paris, O., Jan. 9, 1860, son of James R. and Lavinia (McLain) Hedges, grandson of Jonas and Mary H. Hedges and great-grandson of Solomon Hedges of English descent. He was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1882 and began his business career with the firm of Voges and Hedges of Springfield, O. In 1888 he established the present manufacturing business of Casey-Hedges Co., which



began business with a capital stock of $10,000, and of which Mr. Hedges has been the president and treasurer since 1889. The company has a large manufacturing plant and its main offices at Chattanooga, Tenn., and its specialties are steam boilers, hollow blast grates, cast iron pipes and other cast iron goods, and a brickless setting of which the company holds the patent. Mr. Hedges is also vice-president of the Richmond Spinning Co., and the American Trust and Banking Co., and chairman of the board of directors of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., all of Chattanooga. He is a Republican in politics, a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Hedges was twice married: (1) in 1884, to Laura B., daughter of Jacob Seitz of Springfield, O., by whom he had two sons: James R. and Lawrence S.; and (2) Oct. 16, 1895, to Emeline, daughter of Thomas B. Roberts of St. Joseph, Mo.

SULLIVAN, James Francis, merchant and financier, was born at Grange, Ireland, Aug. 20, 1846, son of John Curtin and Ellen Upton (Supple) Sullivan. His father having died, he came with his mother to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., when he was ten years old. He received his education in the public schools and from private tutors and began his business career as a clerk in a Philadelphia dry-goods store. In 1866, with his elder brother, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, he organized the firm of Sullivan & Bro., which for many years conducted one of the largest dry-goods and notions stores in Philadelphia. He retired from this firm in 1907. Being a man of progressive ideas and keen business judgment he became interested in other commercial enterprises than the business of Sullivan & Bro. For many years he was prominent in banking and public utility corporation circles in Pennsylvania. He has been president for many years of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia; he helped to develop the Midvale Steel Co. and for twenty-five years was its vice-president, and he was instrumental in reorganizing the Finance Company of Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., the Lehigh and New England Railway Co., the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., the Alliance Coal Mining Co., the Panther Valley Water Co., the Horn & Hardart Co., and several other corporations. Having taken a keen interest all his life in promoting community welfare, he has been a liberal contributor to many public institutions, and, as a director of the Mercantile and Apprentices' libraries and a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, he has rendered important service to the city of Philadelphia. He is a trustee of the Catholic high school of Philadelphia, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Contemporary, Art and Merion Cricket clubs of Philadelphia. He married Lulue Romaine, daughter of Washington R. Nichols of New York, and they had four children: Frances L.; Leta, who married Albert Lincoln Hoffman of New York; R. Livingston and Elaine Sullivan.

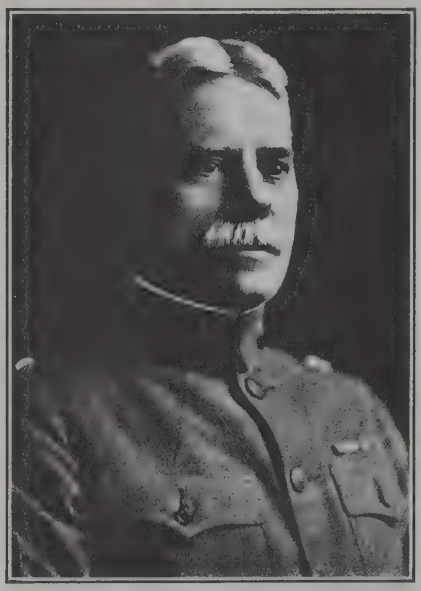
MILLIKIN, Carl Elias, forty-sixth governor of Maine (1917–21), was born at Pittsfield, Me., July 13, 1877, son of Charles A. and Ellen (Knowlton) Millikin of Scotch descent. He was graduated A.B. at Bates College in 1897 and at Harvard College with a similar degree in 1899. He began business life at Island Falls, Me., in 1899, with the Mattawamkeag Lumber Co. Since 1901 he has been treasurer and general manager of the Stockholm Lumber Co., and he is secretary of the Mattawamkeag Lumber Co., member of the Island Falls Lumber Co., and one of the leading lumbermen of the state. Since 1904 he has also been president of the Katahdin Farmers' Telephone Co. Becoming interested in politics he was elected as a Republican to the Maine house of representatives from Island Falls for the terms, 1905–06 and 1907–08, and served three terms (1909–14) as a

member of the Maine senate from Aroostook county, being president of that body in 1913–14. In the legislature his strong advocacy of prohibition, his zeal in behalf of labor, his work for higher education, and the alleviation of conditions of the poor, made him a figure of note and he became one of the leaders of that body. His victory in the primaries of 1916, when he won the nomination for governor, was an individual effort with no organization supporting him. He defeated his Democratic opponent, Oakley C. Curtis, by 14,000 votes and in 1918 he was reelected, receiving 9,000 more votes than his opponent, Bertrand G. McIntire. Gov. Millikin's administration was marked by the enactment of many measures designed to improve the condition of unfortunates; a broader education program; the inauguration of a budget system; centralization of authority in controlling the state finances; the introduction of business methods in the management of all state departments and an aggressive enforcement of all the laws of the state. Particularly did he co-operate with the Federal government in sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and by his initiative twenty-five other states joined in opposing the suit of Rhode Island to have this amendment declared unconstitutional. As governor during the World war, many measures were enacted not only to assist the Federal government but also to care for the dependents of men in the service. Gov. Millikin personally secured a fleet of small yachts to guard the coast. A whole regiment was enlisted and mustered into the Federal service voluntarily in nineteen days, a record for the country. State funds were used for equipping national guard regiments so that delays from Washington would not hinder the effectiveness of the service. A force of junior volunteers made up of boys from sixteen to twenty-one was mobilized to assist farming operations. The state provided seed and fertilizer when local dealers were unable to have their contracts fulfilled and in general so well did he organize the forces of the state, political, industrial, and social, that the war activities were not marred by a single strike of workmen. He is trustee of Bates College, of Ricker Classical Institute, and president of the board of trustees of Maine Central Institute. He was offered the presidency of Bates College in 1919, but declined. He is chairman of the commission on temperance of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, president of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, and is active on many welfare, religious and industrial organization committees, both state and national. He was married, July 31, 1910, to Emma V., daughter of George C. Chase (q.v.), who was for twenty-five years president of Bates College. They have seven children: Nelly Knowlton, Vivian Chase, Gladys Elizabeth, Beatrice Emma, Carl Elias, Jr., Edith Louise, and Dorothy Blaine Millikin.

SALSBURY, Lant King, cotton planter, was born at Saline, Mich., Mar. 11, 1867, the son of George L. and Corintha (Edwards) Salsbury. He received his early education at Albion College (Mich.); later attended Ann Arbor College, now the University of Michigan. He studied law at Ann Arbor in 1890, in which year he was admitted to the Michigan bar. He began the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was city attorney during 1899–1900. He finally abandoned the law for business pursuits. Removing to Memphis, Tenn., in 1903, he purchased large tracts of timber land for investment and later resold them. He then became interested in cotton planting in the Mississippi Delta, and in 1909 was a pioneer in the planting of cotton and the handling of landed estates on an extensive scale. He organized what was known as the Mary Mac Plantation Co., with capital stock of $3,000,000. The following year he financed in England approximately 50,000 acres in the Mississippi Delta with the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association, Ltd., of Manchester. The same year he sold his interest in the Mary Mac Plantation to his partners and became president of the Delta and Pine Land Co., and its subsidiary companies, the Triumph Plantation Co., the Lake Vista Plantation Co., and the Empire Plantation Co. The first three corporations own 35,000 acres at Scott, Miss., while the Empire Co. is located at Estill, Miss. Since 1914 he has also been president of the Delta Farms Co., at Deeson, Miss. These properties, all situated on the famous Mississippi Delta, constitute the largest cotton fields in the world, yearly raising millions of pounds of cotton, most of which is shipped to the cotton mills in England, and employing nearly 12,000 colored hands who live on the properties and are engaged in the cultivation and picking of the cotton. Besides raising the raw cotton they maintain large cotton-seed oil factories, saw mills, cotton gins and stores in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Salsbury is the head and guiding spirit of this enormous industry. He also holds the controlling interest in a number of southern street railways, electric light and gas companies and is a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. of Memphis. He was president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce in 1918–19 and is a member of the Colonial Country Club of Memphis, and the Political Science Club of New York city. A man of exceptional capacity and ceaseless activity he is one of the dominant factors in the business life of the South. He was married at Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 10, 1890, to Gertrude, the daughter of Mark Shanks, a lumberman of Clarksville, Mich. They have one child, Helen C., the wife of Capt. Shields Abernathy, who served as a surgeon in the U. S. army during the European war, being attached to base hospital No. 57, Paris, France.

McRAE, James Henry, soldier, was born at Lumber City, Ga., Dec. 24, 1863, the son of Daniel Fraser and Marion (McRae) McRae. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1886 and served successively with the 3rd, 14th, 3rd, 13th and 5th infantry regiments, reaching the grade of colonel July 1, 1916. He participated in the Santiago campaign and the battle of El Caney, in the Spanish-American war, and in the Philippines took part in a number of engagements with insurrectos. He was recommended for the brevet of captain "for gallantry" in the battle of Santiago, and to be major "for distinguished gallantry in action on Mt. Dumandan, Jan. 17, 1900." During 1905–08 he was a member of the army general staff and in 1914 was graduated from the army war college. He was promoted to brigadier general Aug. 5, 1917, and placed in command of the 158th depot brigade at Camp Sherman, O., where he remained until December. He was then given command of the

9th brigade, 5th division, in which capacity he continued until Apr. 18, 1918, when he was promoted to be major general and placed in com-



mand of the 78th division. This division was originally composed of drafted men from northern New York and New Jersey and was organized and trained at Camp Dix, N. J. Arriving in France, June 6–11, 1918, the division spent six weeks in training in the British zone in Flanders, before being ordered to Chatenoix, in the American sector, to prepare for the St. Mihiel offensive. In that battle it acted as the reserve of the 1st corps and consequently did not engage in actual fighting, but on Sept. 16, 1918, the 78th division went into line in the Limey sector—a part of the new front resulting from the wiping out of the salient—and there engaged in its first combat operations, holding the line stubbornly despite the desperate attempts of the well-seasoned enemy troops to recapture it. After remaining here three weeks the division was ordered to the Clermont area in the southern part of the Argonne forest to assist in the great allied offensive which had just begun. It went into line north of the Aire river on the night of Oct. 15–16 to relieve the 77th division. Its position was in the Grandpre-St. Juvin sector on a front of three and one-half miles. Ahead of it was the strongly fortified Hindenburg line, back of which was the famous Kriemhilde Stellung. The two chief army strongholds directly in front and across the river Aire were the seemingly impregnable heights of Bois des Loges and the citadel of Grandpre, which commanded the road to Sedan. Even before the relief was completed the division was ordered to attack these points. Crossing the river under a heavy machine gun fire the division began to advance over the difficult terrain, the woods saturated with poison gas and containing innumerable machine gun nests. The fighting which ensued was as desperate as any that took place in the entire Meuse-Argonne offensive. For twelve days the 78th division, with indomitable persistence and courage, struggled forward, with now and then a withdrawal, to capture the coveted ground and finally Grandpre. After four days of resting in their positions the fighting was renewed with relentless vigor on the morning of Nov. 1. Under a terrific front and flank attack the Germans evacuated the Bois des Loges during the night of Nov. 1–2, and withdrew toward the Meuse river, with the Americans in hot pursuit. Between Nov. 2 and 5 the 78th division advanced rapidly, covering a distance of twenty-four kilometers and occupying many important positions. When the division was relieved by the 42nd division on Nov. 5 it had reached the line from the Ardennes canal northwest of Tanney, across the Tanney-Sedan road, along the high ground east of Tanney and thence southeast of the town of Spy. The division then retired and participated no further in the offensive. Referring to the operations of the 78th division, the official report said: "Both officers and men acquitted themselves nobly. They attacked repeatedly and despite great losses captured positions of great strength, skillfully organized and skillfully held by veteran troops. By engaging, wearing out and finally driving in headlong retreat elements of nine enemy divisions during its operations on the Argonne front this division contributed its share of the final collapse of the German army." Gen. Hunter Liggett (q.v.), commanding the 1st American army, paid a high compliment to the division and to Gen. McRae in a general order when he said: "The army commander and the army greatly admired the tenacity and the aggressiveness of the troops and the leadership of Gen. McRae and his subordinates of the 78th division during the hard and continuous fighting which resulted in the capture by the 78th division of the heights east of Talma Ferme and of Grandpre." The 78th division captured 322 prisoners and lost 7,245 men, killed and wounded during the nearly eight weeks of constant fighting in which it was engaged. Gen. McRae was awarded the distinguished service medal, the citation reading as follows: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with great credit the 78th division in the Argonne-Meuse offensive and had an important part in that operation which forced the enemy to abandon Grandpre. In this and other campaigns his personal influence on the result obtained showed a rich quality of military leadership." He was also decorated by Great Britain with the order of the Bath, while he received from France the croix de guerre and was made a commander of the Legion of Honor. Gen. McRae was one of the few commanders to take a division to France, lead it throughout its stay overseas and bring it home again. That he accomplished his task well was shown by the many orders from his superior officers praising the 78th division for its work. By reason of his deep understanding of human nature and his fine consideration for those under his command he was universally loved and esteemed by his men. In September, 1921, he was made first assistant chief of staff and in May, 1922, was promoted to be major general. He was married Dec. 14, 1887, to Florence, the daughter of Lieut. Col. George W. H. Stouch, U.S.A. They have three children: one son, Donald Marion McRae, a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. army, who received the U. S. dis-

tinguished service medal for European war services, and two daughters, Dorothy, wife of Capt. Lewis C. Beebe, U. S. army, and Mildred, wife of Capt. A. M. Mixson, U. S. army.

BADGER, Charles Johnston, naval officer, was born at Rockville, Md., Aug. 6, 1853, son of Oscar Charles and Margaret Matilda (Johnston) Badger and a descendant of Giles Badger, who came to America from England about 1630 and settled at Newbury, Mass. From Giles Badger and his wife Elizabeth Greenleaf the line is traced through their son John; his son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel; his son Nathaniel; his son Edmund and his wife Lucretia Abbe; their son Edmund and his wife Amelia Dyer; their son Albert Allen and his wife Asenath Crosby, who were the grandparents of Charles Johnston Badger. His father held the rank of commodore in the U. S. navy. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1873 and passed successively through the various grades from midshipman to rear admiral, reaching the latter rank in 1911. He was executive officer of the U. S. S. "Alert" during the Greely Relief Expedition in 1884, navigating officer of the U. S. S. "Cincinnati" during the war with Spain, commandant of midshipmen at the U. S. naval academy in 1903–04, and in 1905–06 he commanded the U. S. S. "Newark" and the U. S. S. "Chicago." His ship was at San Francisco, Calif., at the time of the earthquake and fire in that city in 1906 and he had charge of the naval forces sent ashore in the emergency. During 1907–09 he was superintendent of the naval academy. He commanded the battleship "Kansas" in 1909–10, the second division of the Atlantic fleet in 1911–12 and was commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet in 1913–14, including the period it was on duty at Vera Cruz, Mex., in 1914. When, in 1915, he reached the retirement age of sixty-two years, he was serving as a member of the general board of the navy, but by special act of congress he was continued on active duty with that board. Upon the death of Adm. Dewey, in 1917, no president of the general board was appointed to succeed him, but Adm. Badger remained as chairman of the executive committee until Mar. 1, 1921, when, at his own request, he was relieved from all active duty. Rear Adm. Badger has long been recognized as one of the ablest officers in the U. S. navy and an authority on naval practice, tactics and strategy. As chairman of the executive committee of the general board during the World war, he exercised a wide influence in American naval policies. The general board of the navy was established in 1900 to advise the secretary of the navy on general naval policies, and the expansion of the U. S. navy since that time is largely traceable to its work. It is subject to no authority save that of the secretary of the navy, and the wide professional experience of its members, together with the time and facilities afforded them to analyze and digest the available information, renders it especially capable of advising as to naval policies in general. During the World war its study of vital questions bearing on sea warfare was of the greatest assistance. In 1915 it worked out a great three-year building program which would have made the American navy second to none in the world. Before the United States entered the war, it had made detailed and comprehensive war plans. It foresaw many of the dangers which hostilities would bring and gave sound advice, which was adopted, concerning submarine warfare. It favored the convoy system of transporting troops and supplies to France, kept in daily touch with new plans and inventions, and was constantly called upon for advice as to personnel, naval construc-

tion, tactics and strategy. Rear Adm. Badger is a member of the Society of American Wars, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, U. S., the Aztec Club of 1847, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the National Geographic Society, the U. S. Naval Institute, the Naval History Society and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He was married at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4, 1882, to Sophia Jane, daughter of Stephen Raymond Champlin of St. Paul, and has two children: Elizabeth Champlin, wife of Capt. H. F. Bryan, U. S. N. (Ret.), and Oscar Charles Badger, lt. comdr., U. S. N.

ATTERBURY, William Wallace, railway executive, was born at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 31, 1866, son of John G. and Catherine (Larned) Atterbury, and grandson of Lewis Atterbury, who came over from England in 1798 to represent a London banking house at Baltimore, Md., when he met and married Catherine, daughter of Elisha Boudinot and niece of Elias Boudinot, president of the continental congress. He was graduated Ph.B. at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1886, and soon afterward became an apprentice in the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad at Altoona, Pa. During 1889–92 he was assistant road foreman of engines on various divisions of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroads. In 1892 he was promoted assistant engineer of motive power in the Pennsylvania company's northwest system, and the following year became master mechanic for the Pennsylvania Co. at Ft. Wayne, Ind. In 1896 he was appointed superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie and in 1901 was advanced to general superintendent of motive power. He became general manager of

the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1903, and fifth vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1909, in charge of transportation and fourth vice-president in 1911. When the practice of designating the vice-presidents numerically was discontinued in 1912, he was elected vice-president in charge of operations. In 1916 he was elected president of the American Railway Association, an organization of common carriers whose systems extend at least 100 miles, its purpose being to discuss and recommend methods for the operation and management of railroads, each member being entitled to one vote for each thousand miles of its line. As the head of this body Mr. Atterbury rendered valuable service to the U. S. government in connection with the movement of troops and war supplies to the Mexican border in 1916, and in putting the transportation systems of the country on a war footing during the first half of 1917. When the United States entered the European war one of the many pressing problems confronting the U. S. government was the transportation of American troops and war materials in France. Finally Gen. Pershing cabled the secretary of war to send over the ablest transportation expert to be director general of transportation of the A.E.F. and Mr. Atterbury was asked to accept the appointment. He did so at once and reached Paris Aug. 31, 1917. Thus through practically the whole period of American operations in France he was in supreme control of tremendous movements of American troops and military supplies. On Oct. 5, 1917, he was commissioned brigadier general. As director general of transportation he had charge of four main French railways that were assigned by the French government for the use of Gen. Pershing's army, viz., the Paris-Orleans, the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean, the Elat and the Est and all running from the French ports that were used by the American forces eastward toward the combat area. He also had control over the 967 miles of standard quays and 538 miles of narrow gauge railroads that were constructed around docks, terminals, depots, etc., by the American engineers to supplement the French facilities. Equipment used on these roads consisted of 1,500 standard gauge locomotives and 20,000 freight cars and 406 narrow gauge locomotives and 2,385 cars, all taken over from the United States, and all operated under Gen. Atterbury's direction. To operate this vast transportation system required the services of more than 70,000 men and it delivered to their destination with but little confusion the 300,000 American troops that arrived monthly and the 50,000 tons of supplies which arrived each day at the ports. Throughout the entire period Mr. Atterbury's work was accomplished with remarkable efficiency and dispatch, and in recognition of his signal services he was awarded the distinguished service medal: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As director general of transportation, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, he organized and brought to a high state of efficiency the transportation service of the American expeditionary forces. The successful operation of this most important service, upon which the movements and supply of the combat troops were dependent, was largely due to his energy, foresight and ability." He was discharged from the service June 1, 1919, after having been further honored with the decoration of commander of the Legion of Honor by France, companion of the most honorable Order of the Bath by Great Britain, and commander of the Order of the Crown by Belgium. Upon the termination of federal control of the railroads in 1920 he returned to the Pennsylvania system, resuming his former post of vice-president in charge of operations, which he continued to fill until November, 1924. He was then appointed vice-president without designation in order to coöperate closely with Pres. Samuel Rea in directing the road, and in October the following year, upon the latter's retirement under the age limit, was elected president. Gen. Atterbury is a member of the American Legion, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Philosophical Society, of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse and Union League clubs, Philadelphia; Union Club, New York city; Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh; Maryland Club, Baltimore, and the Metropolitan Club, Washington. He received the honorary degree M.A. from Yale in 1911 and the degree LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1919. He finds his chief recreation in golf. His political affiliation is with the Republican party. He was married June 10, 1915, to Arminia C. (Rosengarten) Macleod, and has one son, William Wallace Atterbury, Jr.

NORRIS, George William, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1875, the son of William Fisher and Rosa Clara (Buchmann) Norris, and a descendant of Isaac Norris, the friend of William Penn, who came from Jamaica and settled in Philadelphia in 1692. Both his grandfather and father were distinguished physicians, the former being professor of clinical surgery and the latter professor of ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania. His father was the author of several text books on his specialty, in collaboration with distinguished American and foreign authorities. George William Norris was graduated B.A. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1895, and M.D. at the same institution in 1899. After an internship at the Pennsylvania Hospital he entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, Pa., making a specialty of internal medicine. In 1912 he became assistant professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and is now professor of clinical medicine. At various times he has been visiting physician to the Pennsylvania, Polyclinic, Episcopal and Howard hospitals. Being a major in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army, he went to France in May, 1917, with one of the first contingents of the American expeditionary forces and after serving with the British army in northern France for ten months, became chief medical consultant of the fourth army corps, U. S. army, and lecturer on toxic gases at Langres, France, and also at the gas school for divisional officers at Paris. In October, 1918, he was ordered to England as chief medical consultant for all American hospitals there. He returned to the United States in December, 1918, as commanding officer of troops on the "Saxonia," the first hospital ship sailing from England after the armistice. He has made numerous contributions to medical literature and is the author of "Studies in Cardiac Pathology" (1914); "Blood Pressure" (1914); "Croupous Pneumonia" in "Modern Medicine," Vol. I (1913), and other valuable medical journal articles, such as those on "Stokes-Adams Syndrome," "Paralysis of the Left Laryngeal Nerve in Mitral Stenosis"; "The Anatomic Explanation of Physical Signs in the Right and Left Lungs"; "The Topography of the

Heart Valves as Revealed by the X-Ray" and two on frozen section studies, in collaboration with Dr. George Fetterolf, on "Aortic Aneurism." The most important of his publications, however, is his book "Diseases of the Chest and the Principles of Diagnosis," written in collaboration with Dr. H. R. M. Landis, which represents a distinct advance in the method of elucidating this subject, many of the facts being clearly set forth by means of anatomical frozen sections and thus helping the reader to visualize the anatomic relations and pathologic changes occurring in diseases of the heart and lungs. Dr. Norris is a trustee of the Mutual Assurance Co. of Philadelphia; a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Association of American Physicians, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is also a member of the Philadelphia and Racquet clubs.

JEWETT, Maude Sherwood, sculptor, was born at Englewood, N. J., June 6, 1874, daughter of John D. and Emmeline (Dunn) Sherwood. She received her education in the schools of Englewood, N. J., and at the Burnham School, Northampton, Mass., and studied sculpture at the Art League of New York city and under Salvatore and Harriet Frishmuth in New York.

One of her earliest pieces of sculpture, "Voice of the Water Spirit," is in the Art Museum, Cleveland, O. She has made a specialty of portrait statuettes, and has been successful in designing sun-dials, fountains, wall fountains, and bronze ink-stands. Notable of her larger designs is the memorial to soldiers and sailors of the World war, an eight-foot shaft of Alabama marble at Easthampton, Long Island. Of her work Charles DeKay, the art critic, says: "Maude Sherwood Jewett has a distinctive personal feeling for the line and her portrait statuettes have a decided individual feeling and pose," while another critic writes that "She has a rhythm of line in her work that always flows and flows harmoniously." She was married Dec. 16, 1898, to Edward Hull Jewett, and has two children: Edward H., Jr., and John Howard Jewett.

McGOWAN, Samuel, naval officer, was born at Laurens, S. C., Sept. 1, 1870, son of Homer Leonidas and Julia Ann (Farrow) McGowan, and grandson of William McGowan who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1800 and settled in Laurens county, S. C., where he married Jane McWilliams. Homer McGowan was a lawyer and was a captain in the Confederate army. The son was educated at Wofford College, South Carolina, and at the University of South Carolina, being graduated A.B. at the latter institution in 1889 and receiving the B.L. degree in 1891. Thereafter he was a reporter on the Columbia (S. C.) "State" for six months and on the Charleston (S. C.) "News and Courier" for three years. He was appointed assistant paymaster in the U. S. navy Mar. 15, 1894, and was promoted through the several grades until he became paymaster general of the navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts July 1, 1914. He continued in this capacity throughout the World war, voluntarily retiring from active service Dec. 31, 1920. He was twice fleet paymaster and fleet supply officer of the battle fleet, the only officer who ever served twice in that capacity. During his first tour of duty as fleet paymaster and fleet supply officer, he made the cruise around the world with the battle fleet in 1908 and 1909. Upon the completion of his second cruise in this capacity in 1914, the commander in chief reported officially that he had made the Atlantic fleet supply department a "smoothly working military machine." Immediately afterward he was promoted to be paymaster general of the navy and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts, and was the youngest officer ever advanced to that responsible position. He immediately began to reorganize and develop the supply system of the navy by a well-considered process of simplification, resolving the several phases of supply into their necessary constituent parts and then combining them into a unified, coherent whole which contributed greatly to the preparedness of the navy for war. In all purchases for the navy, he insisted upon public and unrestricted competition, dealing only with business firms of known integrity and high standing and eliminating all speculators and middlemen. By the time the United States entered the war in 1917 McGowan had the bureau of supplies and accounts operating with an efficiency and smoothness never before known and, when the demands of war made it necessary to increase the navy until it reached a strength of over 500,000 men, that bureau met the emergency promptly and effectively, no reorganization being required but only an orderly expansion. The cost-plus system of contracts was used in the navy as well as in the army; yet McGowan's system of checking the contractors' work was such that, in spite of the unprecedented expenditures which, during this period, amounted to $4,193,000,000 (more than had been previously expended in the 123 years of the navy's history), there was never even a suggestion of dishonesty or irregularity in the navy's business management. Notwithstanding the prodigious war task which the supply bureau was called upon to perform, it functioned so effectively that an investi-

gating committee of congress reported that it had "established and well deserved a nation-wide reputation for efficiency." In the task of demobilization after the war, McGowan's bureau continued to operate with its war-time effectiveness. Of its post-war work the secretary of the navy wrote that, despite the reduction in force incident to demobilization, the bureau under his direction had been conducted with the "same thoroughness, scrupulous regard for the interests of the United States and infinite attention to detail that all along prevailed." This, the secretary added, was reflected in the fact that, out of the first $70,000,000 worth of surplus stock of supplies disposed of, the bureau had netted for the government an actual profit of $3,600,000. When in 1916 congress authorized the promotion of one officer of the supply corps to the permanent rank of rear admiral, McGowan was selected for this advancement on the recommendation of the admiral of the navy, the chief of naval operations and the chairman of the executive committee of the general board; Adm. Dewey stating to the secretary of the navy that McGowan was "the most efficient paymaster general the navy ever had." In May, 1925, he was made chief highway commissioner of the state of South Carolina. He received the Distinguished Service Medal of the navy and was made a commander of the Legion of Honor of France. In 1918 the University of South Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the following clubs: University and Army and Navy (Washington); University and Racquet (Philadelphia); New York Yacht and Army and Navy (New York).

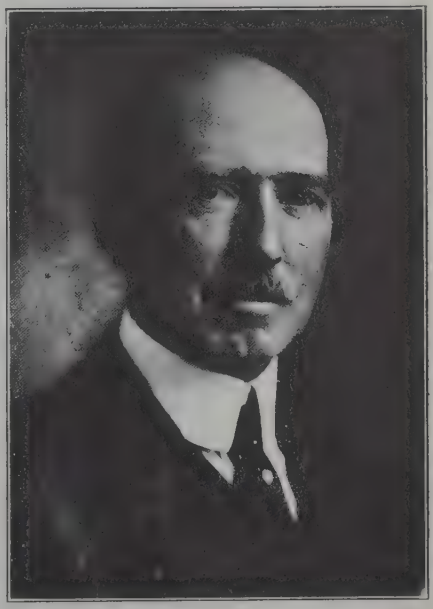
JONES, Paul, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 24, 1880, the son of Henry Lawrence and Sarah Eastman (Coffin) Jones, and a descendant of Lemuel Jones, who came from Wales early in the eighteenth century and settled at Brunswick, Me. He was graduated at Yale University in 1902 with the degree A.B., and at Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, in 1906, with the degree B D. During the ensuing six years he was associated, as deacon and priest, with Rev. Donald K. Johnston in charge of St. John's Mission, Logan, Utah, and was in sole charge of that mission, as priest, during 1911–14. In the latter year he was appointed archdeacon of Utah, and became priest in charge of St. John's and St. Peter's Missions, Salt Lake City. At the close of the same year he was consecrated bishop of Utah, in St. Mark's Cathedral, Salt Lake City. He had been ordained deacon by Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot at Wilkes-Barre, and priest at Logan by Rt. Rev. Franklin S. Spalding. During 1908–14 he was secretary of the missionary district of Utah. He is president of the board of trustees of St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, and rector of Rowland Hall School for Girls, that city. Politically he is a Socialist. He was married at Coronado, Calif., June 14, 1913, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of David Moore Balch of Coronado, and they have one child, Barbara Spalding Jones.

MORGAN, Anne Tracy, philanthropist, was born in New York, July 25, 1873, daughter of J. Pierpont and Frances L. (Tracy) Morgan. Her father was a famous New York banker. She attended private schools in New York city, and as a young girl was fond of athletics and outdoor sports, especially tennis, golf and yachting. Early in life she became interested in sociological problems, and her first philanthropic work was establishing, under the auspices of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation, a restaurant and club-room in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. For a number of years she made an investigation of the industrial conditions of women employees in various trades, and having voluntarily assumed the duties of factory inspector in New York and New Jersey, thus became conversant with the sanitary and social conditions of women in the various industries. She warmly espoused the cause of the women shirtwaist makers on the occasion of their strike in December, 1909, and January, 1910, and in the latter year visited the Italian and negro laborers at Roundout valley, engaged on the construction of the Catskill aqueduct. The vacation committee and the Vacation Savings Fund of New York city resulted from her observation of living conditions among working girls and their need for

assistance in planning for their annual vacations. In November, 1911, the initial fund was $26.70, contributed by forty-three girls; two years later it amounted to $125,000 deposited by 16,000 girls, and over one hundred sub-stations were opened. Growing out of this movement was the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, initiated among persons of limited income, to discourage the custom of exchanging useless presents. In 1915 Miss Morgan was awarded by the National Institute of Social Sciences a medal "for tireless endeavor to develop a sense of mutual understanding among the members of the human race toward one another." Her most noteworthy philanthropy has been her efforts in behalf of the wounded and the civilian population in France during and subsequent to the European war. As one of the leaders of the American Fund for French Wounded, she organized the civilian committee in the spring of 1917, a body which was incorporated a year later under the name of the American Committee for Devas-

tated France. Of this organization Myron T. Herrick was president and Miss Morgan vice-president and chairman of the executive committee. In June, 1917, she and her colleague, Mrs. Anne M. Dike, commissioner in France, and a party of earnest co-workers initiated the work of restoring the devastated regions under the sponsorship of Gen. Petain and the Third Army Corps of France, at Blerancourt, Aisne, fifty miles northeast of Paris. They completed the spring planting of 3,000 hectares (7,500 acres), set out more than 7,000 fruit trees, and established a dairy, the first to be operated in the Aisne for three years. The harvest of 1917 was a success, and sufficient wheat and barley were raised to supply food for 24,000 persons for one year. By March, 1918, more than 800 farms were reconstructed and large numbers of inhabitants of the Aisne returned and were rendered self-supporting. The German offensive in the spring of 1918 suddenly threw the plans of the committee into disorder, forced its hasty removal to Crepy-en-Valois, where, in addition to its civilian work, military relief was provided for the soldiers by the opening of dispensaries, rest-houses and traveling canteens. Amid conditions of greatest danger, confusion and over-strain, the little band of workers provided food weekly to 45,000 soldiers who were passing to and from the lines, and to 4,000 refugees. During this crisis French refugee mothers entrusted their children to the committee, who cared for them in the Château de Coyolles and at Boulley-Thierry. After Foch's successful offensive in 1918, the committee resumed its varied civilian welfare activities, its chief centers being located at Blerancourt, Ainzy-le-Château, Vic-sur-Aisne, Coucy-le-Château, and later Soissons and Laon. The work included the establishment and operation of dispensaries and health clinics; education of the disabled; practical training of adult men and women; care of children and their manual training; restoration and equipment of homes; agricultural rehabilitation by furnishing implements for soil cultivation, seed grain, plants, trees and live stock, and securing loans for the returning farms. Among the interesting branches of work developed after the armistice were health centers, libraries, kindergartens, community centers, including those at Blerancourt, Quierzy, Pinon, Soissons, Crouy and Vic-sur-Aisne; camps for boys at Corcy (Aisne) and La Croix St. Ouen (Oise), and a camp for girls in the district of the Aisne, where for the first time French girls were given a taste of summer camp life in 1922. Throughout its career the committee coöperated closely with the French authorities, including the military organization, the department of agriculture and the Ministry of the Liberated Regions; the military and civilian agencies of the American government, and the independent welfare organizations operating in the devastated regions. In October, 1917, the department of agriculture awarded medals to Miss Morgan and her colleague, Mrs. Dike; in March, 1918, the Academy of Agriculture presented a diploma of honor to the American Committee for Devastated France and silver medals to Miss Morgan and Mrs. Dike; and in September, 1918, the French government awarded both the Croix de Guerre with Palms, and cited twelve co-workers for heroism. The committee continued its reconstruction activities until the summer of 1924, when it dissolved, having completed its program. Miss Morgan is a member of the Colony, Cosmopolitan, Woman's National Republican and Woman's City clubs of New York city, Chilton Club of Boston and the Ardsley Club of Ardsley-on-Hudson.

SHAPLEIGH, Alfred Lee, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16, 1862, son of Augustus Frederick and Elizabeth Ann (Umstead) Shapleigh. He is a descendant of Alexander Shapleigh of Totnes, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1635 in his own ship "Benediction," as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and built the first house in Kittery, Me. From this colonist descent is traced through his son Alexander and his wife Mary Walker; their son Capt. John, a representative in the Massachusetts general court, and his wife Sarah Withers; their son Nicholas, major in the Massachusetts militia and a representative in the general court, and his wife Martha Langdon; their son Nicholas and his wife Elizabeth Plaisted; their son Elisha, a captain in the revolutionary army, and his wife Elizabeth Waldron; and their son Richard and his wife Dorothy Blaisdell, parents of Augustus F. Shapleigh (q.v.), a merchant and leading financier of St. Louis, Mo. Alfred Lee Shapleigh was educated at Washington University, where he pursued a special two years' course, and in 1880, entered the employ of the Mer-



chants' National Bank, St. Louis. During the next year he was a clerk in the coffee and spice house of Thomson & Taylor, and was then appointed cashier of the Mound City Paint & Color Co. He resigned in 1885 to become secretary of the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., founded by his father in 1843, and on July 1, 1901, was elected treasurer of its successor, the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Co., which, since May, 1913, has been known as the Shapleigh Hardware Co. He was elected chairman of the board of directors, Jan. 1, 1912. This company

employs 280 traveling salesmen, who cover the entire United States except New England, also Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. Mr. Shapleigh is also president of the Shapleigh Investment Co., the Washington Land & Mining Co., the Union Lead Co., and the United Railways Co. of St. Louis; vice-president of Merchants-Laclede National Bank and the American Credit Indemnity Co. of New York, and a director of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway, and the St. Louis Cotton Compress Co. He was also a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., and a member of its committee on executive, concessions, education and international congresses. During eleven years' membership in the Missouri militia, Mr. Shapleigh served as captain and adjutant of the first regiment. He is president of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association; a director of Washington University; vice-president of the Ranken School of Trades, and member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Businessmen's League (ex-president), Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution (ex-president), Society of Colonial Wars, Missouri Historical Society, Mercantile Library Association (president, 1904–05), Chamber of Commerce (president, 1913) and the Missouri Athletic Association. His clubs are: Mercantile (president, 1896), Commercial (president, 1915), St. Louis (president, 1915–16), Racquet, St. Louis Country (president, 1918–22), Bellerive Country, Bogey Golf, Noonday and Deer Plain. A Republican in politics, he was formerly a member of the Missouri state committee. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. His favorite diversions are hunting, golf, motoring and sailing. He was married, Nov. 21, 1888, to Mina, daughter of Augustus Wessel of Cincinnati, O., and has two children: Alexander Wessel and Jane Shapleigh, wife of Royal Dickson Kercheval.

WILSON, Halsey William, publisher, was born at Wilmington, Vt., May 12, 1868, son of John Thompson and Althea (Dunnell) Wilson. He received his early education in the Beloit (Wis.) College Academy and he was a student in the University of Minnesota during 1885–91. While attending the University and in order to help pay his expenses, he established a small text-book and school supply business for the benefit of the students. The venture was a success and enjoyed a steady growth. Within two years the university authorities gave him the use of one room and later two for his book shop which became one of the most popular places on the university grounds. As the business expanded Mr. Wilson became impressed with the need of a book catalogue giving more information than the publishing trade lists showed, namely, entries under the author's name giving the title of the book, also its subject. He decided to launch such a publication and thus became the pioneer in that field of bibliography. The first issue of his "Monthly Cumulative Index" appeared in February, 1898, and a demand for it quickly sprang up among librarians and bibliographers generally. It consisted of only nine pages, giving the books published in the preceding January. By contrast, the "Cumulative Book Index" for January, 1924, recording the books published in the previous half year, contained 473 pages. The project at first could only be undertaken during Mr. Wilson's spare time at home in the evenings with the ready help of his wife, and between them they compiled, prepared matter, read proofs, kept accounts and mailed out the index apart from the regular book business. It soon ceased to be a home product and its preparation was continued on more extended lines in a new building which he erected outside the university grounds, where the bookshop and publishing office were housed in 1900, which year witnessed the first imprint of the "United States Catalog," embracing the books in print in 1899. In 1902 the enterprise had reached such proportions that he organized the H. W. Wilson Co. and in 1903 he further increased its scope by issuing the "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature," a monthly, the first number covering only twenty publications. An eastern branch was established in New York city in 1904 and two years later the "Book Review Digest" was established, the business being then moved into a new three-story structure. The Wilson publications had by this time gained such a footing in the bibliographical field, and the demand for them among libraries, publishing houses and book stores was so great, that their success was assured. During 1906–12 four new enterprises were launched. These were: "Library Work," a quarterly digest of literature devoted to libraries; "Debaters' Handbook," "Eclectic Library Catalogue," and "Fiction Catalogue." Owing to the disadvantages arising from conducting a bibliographical undertaking so far from the center of the publishing field, he transferred the business to White Plains, N. Y., in 1913, and reincorporated the company in that state with a capitalization of $300,000. While the plant was located at White Plains three new bibliographical publications, the "Industrial Arts Index," the "Agricultural Index," and the "Readers' Guide Supplement," as well as a house organ, the "Wilson Bulletin," were begun and, in addition, the Wilson Co. became publication manager for the "Index to Legal Periodicals" for the American Association of Law Libraries, and the

Public Affairs Information Service. In 1917 the business having outgrown its quarters at White Plains, the plant was moved to a five-story brick structure on University avenue in New York city. The company at present issues eight bibliographical publications, in the production of which more than 500 periodicals and all the books issued by the leading publishing houses of the country are indexed, reviewed and catalogued. In establishing this new branch of the publishing business Mr. Wilson has supplied sources of information which have proven indispensable to investigators, research workers and seekers after knowledge generally, his publications forming a necessary key to the vast storehouse of American literature. He is a member of the City Club of New York. He was married Aug. 15, 1895, to Justina, daughter of Eben J. Leavitt, a merchant of Sauk Centre, Minn.

ABBATE, Paolo, sculptor and evangelist, was born in Villarosa, Italy, Apr. 12, 1884. Reared in a religious atmosphere, he studied theology in addition to art, literature and law. Coming to the United States in 1902, he continued his former studies and included the English language. His spare time was devoted to educational work among the foreign immigrants of Connecticut and Massachusetts. He soon decided that America was to be the land of his adoption and in 1907 became a naturalized citizen. While studying at the American International College, Springfield, Mass., he was called to reorganize a mission in Pittsfield. In

1918 he decided to preach without salary emulating the example of the Nazarene and he returned to New York to continue educational and ministerial work in a free and voluntary way. In his moments of rest, he turned to art and soon won recognition as a gifted sculptor. His monument of Dante, erected in Downing Park, Newburgh, N. Y., in 1921 to commemorate the six hundredth anniversary of the great Italian poet's death, is a beautiful and significant creation. In January, 1924, Paolo Abbate the sculptor became Paolo Abbate the preacher again, for having received repeated invitations from various religious and educational bodies, he accepted a pastorship in the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., where for a year and a half he performed his duties with devotion and enthusiasm. Mr. Abbate is described as a dreamer struggling between two irresistible vocations to which he felt himself called by the needs of his spirit: art and religion. The call of art triumphed again in 1925, and he resigned from the Brooklyn church to devote more time to modelling but he continues his former work as a free apostle of truth without salary and in his studio in New York gives counsel and new courage to those who seek his personal comfort and spiritual inspiration. Among his many and notable accomplishments in sculpture are portrait busts of Pres. Harding, Louis Bourgeois, sculptor and architect of the Bahai Temple in Chicago; Richard Enright, Hortense Husserl, a pianist; Caruso, Jesusa Alfau, painter and writer; Judge John Freschi, John Burroughs, Rev. Dr. G. Buggelli, Miguel Nicastro, violinist, and Prof. and Mrs. Carnovale. These portraits demonstrate the sculptor's power to understand the finest subtleties of character and temperament and his ability to interpret distinctively the personality of each individual. He has made a number of beautiful memorial monuments, of which the Ruvolo's Memorial in Torrington, Conn., and the Lauricella's at Calvary cemetery, New York, are the best. His statue of Virtus Civica for the Sesquicentennial International Exposition in Philadelphia embodies great dignity. It is an object lesson to the youth of the land—a vivid and powerful embodiment of the progress, the elevation, the nobility and the truth in our American life. Other ideal designs are: Prodigal Daughter; The Lost Empire; The Infant Pan; The David; The St. Francis of Assisi; and Thou, a crouching figure of a woman, symbolizing humanity. Said an art critic: "Paolo Abbate is the sculptor of the soul. Only an artist can penetrate with passion the problems of the spirit, only he can reveal to the world the mysteries of the Infinite. Strong in his own exaltation he can breathe upon the canvas and the marble that vivifying spiritual power which causes man to look toward spheres more sublime and more luminous. Strong in his creed, Signor Abbate moves on with sure steps toward the mysterious goals of art. He lives a life of silence, meditation and humility that removes him from the narrow confines of human misery. With passion, enthusiasm and faith, he marches toward the highest spiritual ideals." He is a lecturer on the New York board of education; president of the International Fine Arts League and the International Club of New York; member of the board of directors of the Universita Popolare; the International Dante Society and the All Nations Association.

BLODGETT, Stephen Haskell, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1864, son of Warren Kendall and Minerva Preeinda (Paddock) Blodgett, and a descendant of Thomas Blodgett, who came over from England in 1635 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1884 and M.D. at Harvard Medical School in 1886. In July of that year he began the practice of medicine in Cambridge, Mass. Twelve years later he opened an office in Boston and devoted his entire time to genito-urinary diseases. He was allowed to use the wards of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital to study the nature and treatment of cases of nephritis and diabetes, and he made a careful study of the effects of various foods in health and disease. He was one of the first to call attention publicly to the relation of persistent vomiting and acetone in the urine, now called "acidosis," especially the pernicious vomiting during pregnancy; and he prepared a special diet for the early stages of pregnancy that reduced the occurrence of convulsions very greatly. He is chief of the genito-urinary department of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and urologist on the staff of several other hospitals. He lectures on urinary diseases to the nurses in the training school of many hospitals, and during 1904–11 lectured on renal diseases at Boston University medical school. He has been interested in social hygiene and he has done much important work in that line, including some for the American Red Cross. In addition to contributing a large number of articles on his specialty to the medical magazines, he is the author of a volume entitled "Urinary Diseases" (1914). He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Association of Medical Examiners, the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society, the Boston Society of Examining Physicians and Surgeons, and the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society. During the war with Germany he served as captain in the medical corps, stationed at Camp Devens and is a member of the American Legion. He was formerly a member of the Massachusetts board of registration in medicine (resigned). He was married Dec. 13, 1886, to Elizabeth Whiting, daughter of Charles Henry Cummings of Brookline, Mass.; they have two children: Warren Kendall, 3rd, and Edwin Stanton Blodgett.

EATON, William Colgate, naval officer, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1851, son of George Washington and Eliza Hanmer (Boardman) Eaton. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Eaton, who came from Nantmel, Radnorshire, Wales, in 1686, located first at Pennypack, Philadelphia co., Pa., and subsequently settled in the Welsh tract, New Castle county, Del. From him and his wife Joan the line is traced through their son Joseph, who married Gwenllian Morgan; their son John, who married Martha Todd; their son David, who married Mary Eaton; and their son Joseph, who married Bethsheba Sackett, and who was the grandfather of W. C. Eaton. John Eaton (1) came to America to avoid the persecution of Chief Justice Jeffreys of the King's bench. David served in the revolutionary war. George Washington Eaton, father of William C., was an eminent Baptist divine and president of Madison (now Colgate) University. The son was graduated at Colgate University in 1869 with the degree of A.B., and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1872 and that of Ph.D. in 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, in 1874; promoted assistant engineer in 1875; commissioned chief engineer in 1895, captain in 1907, and was retired at his own request as commodore in 1908. In addition to his regular naval service he was head of the department of engineering, Colgate University, during 1888–91. He was appointed by Viceroy Li Hung Chang as examiner of naval engineering graduates, Imperial University, Tientsin, China, in 1892. During the Spanish-American war he participated in the bombardment of San Juan, P. R., and served mainly on blockade duty during that war. He was fleet

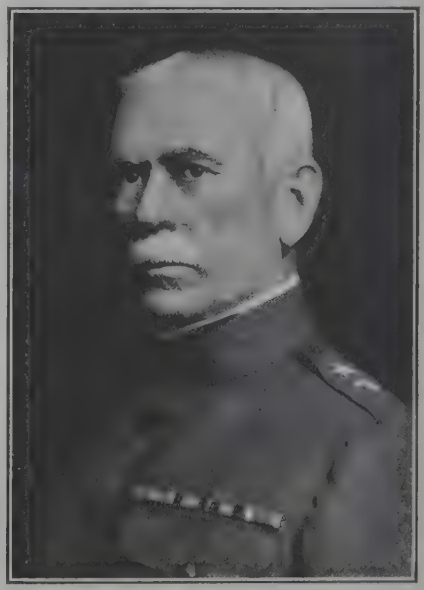
engineer of the Pacific squadron in 1899–1900, and during the World war he was recalled to active duty as inspector of material for the navy in Cincinnati, O., serving two years. He is a member of the Society of Naval Engineers, the American Geographical Society, the American Numismatic Association, the Luther Burbank Society (honorary), the Baptist Education Society of New York (honorary vice-president), the Citizens' Club and the Game Club (Hamilton). He is also a Knight Templar and 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Sigma Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and he is a life member of the supreme council of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. Com. Eaton has been attached to all the naval squadrons during his service, and has thus performed duty in the waters of the five continents. He was married Sept. 6, 1890, to Elizabeth, daughter of John S. Blish of New York city. They have one child, William West Eaton. captain in the U. S. coast artillery reserve corps.

DAVIS, William Morris, physiographer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, 1850, son of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of West Medford, Mass., and in a private school in Philadelphia, after which he entered the Lawrence Scientific School and the Hooper Mining School of Harvard University at which he was graduated in 1869 with the degree S.B., and in 1870 with the degree M.E. Meanwhile he had visited Europe in the summer of 1868, and in 1869 accompanied an exploring party led by Prof. Josiah D. Whitney to the Rocky mountains of Colorado. As a result of an early liking for astronomy, brought to the notice of Cambridge astronomers by observations of a new star in May, 1866—one of the earliest observations in America—he spent three years (1870–73) in the National Astronomical Observatory of the Argentine Republic at Cordoba, under Benjamin A. Gould. He returned from Cordoba across the pampas and the Andes, and thence by steamer through the strait of Magellan to Europe, traveling there during the summer of 1873, and returning to America in the following September. He became assistant in geology at Harvard University in 1876, and instructor in 1878. The year, September, 1877–78, was spent in going around the world with his cousin, Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y. He was appointed assistant professor of physical geography in 1885, and professor of the same in 1890. From the beginning of his work at Harvard until 1894, about half his time was given to meteorology. His text-book, "Elementary Meteorology" (1894) was, in its time, one of the best in its field. In 1899 he became Sturgis-Hooper professor of geology. In September, 1912, he resigned his Harvard professorship and was appointed professor emeritus. He devoted the summer of 1883 to geological work for the Northern Transcontinental Survey in the Rocky mountains of Montana, and spent the summer of 1894 and the year 1898–99 in various parts of Europe. In 1903 he was physiographer of Pumpelly's Carnegie Institution Expedition to Turkestan; in 1904 and 1906 he visited Mexico, and in 1909, Alaska. In 1905 he went to South Africa as a guest of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1914 he similarly visited Australia, during a Shaler memorial study of Pacific coral reefs. He was visiting professor at the University of Berlin during 1908–09 and at the University of Paris during 1911–12, delivering his lectures in German and French; and at their close conducting field excursions in Germany and France attended by professors and students. He conducted similar excursions in Europe in the summers of 1908 and 1911; he organized and conducted the Transcontinental Excursion of the American Geographical Society of New York in 1912. During the war with Germany he was chairman of the geography committee of the National Research Council and in 1918, with the aid of a privately subscribed fund, published and gratuitously distributed among army officers several thousand copies of a "Hand-book of Northern France." Dr. Davis' published writings show his remarkable versatility and diversity in scientific interest. His early geological efforts were devoted largely to structural geology, such researches leading him into the field of physiographic geology, and then into physical geography, in which he is recognized as one of the foremost authorities of the world. Among his most important contributions are studies in structural geology in Montana and Connecticut; on the evolution of form and drainage as seen in the river valleys of Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey, in the region of the Grand Canyon of Arizona, and in the basins of the Seine, Meuse and Moselle rivers in France. He has done important work in glacial geology, especially in the sculpture of mountains by glaciers, and on the physiographic evolution of arid regions. His greatest work, however, has been in systematizing that part of physiography which concerns land forms. He has taken a foremost place in defining the successive forms produced by the erosion of various structural masses during the progress of the "geographical cycle of erosion," and in using the successive stages of such a cycle as a practical means of describing land forms. Before Dr. Davis began to study them it was common to describe land forms empirically, without regard to their structure or to their processes or stages of erosion. He showed that inasmuch as the earth's surface is in a continual process of erosional evolution and as the different stages of evolution follow one another in systematic order, these stages may be used as descriptive terms. Others had known of such changes, but it remained for him distinctly and fully to set them forth one by one and to show how they vary according to structure and erosive process. His achievements in this field have given him the name, among scientific men, of "father of the science of physiography." He has exerted a strong influence upon the studies and writings of geographers and geologists in the United States and among scientific men throughout the world he is recognized as pre-eminent in his special field. He is the author of "The Triassic Formation of Connecticut" (U. S. Geol. Survey); "Elementary Meteorology" (1894); "Physical Geography" (1898), "Elementary Physical Geography" (1902); "Practical Exercises in Physical Geography" (1908), the last two published in German, "Die Erklärende Beschreibung der Landformen" (1912) representing his Berlin lectures, "A Handbook of Northern France" (1918) and of numerous scientific essays on geology, geography and meteorology. Since his resignation of his Harvard professorship and his Pacific journey in 1914, most of his time has been given to the study of the coral-reef problem. He is associate editor of the "American Journal of Science." He has received numerous medals: the Cullom medal of the American Geographical Society of New York, the Culver Medal of the Geographical Society of Chicago, the Elisha Kent Kane gold medal of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Hayden Memorial Geographical medal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia "in recognition of his distinguished work in the science of geology," the Patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Vega medal of the Geographical Society of Stockholm, and the medal of the Harvard Travelers' Club. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the American Philosophical Society, Boston Society of Natural History, Geological Society of America and Association of American Geographers; honorary member of the geographical societies of New York, Berlin,

Leipzig, Greifswald, Frankfort, Vienna and Rome, and corresponding member of various foreign academies of sciences, of the geographical societies of London, Paris, Petrograd and of the Geological Society of London. He was, in 1903–1904 and 1909, president of the Association of American Geographers, which he founded in 1902, and from 1902 to 1911 of the Harvard Travelers' Club, which he founded in 1902; and president of the Geological Society of America in 1911. He received the degree of Sc.D. from the University of the Cape of Good Hope in 1905, and the University of Melbourne in 1914; Ph.D. from the University of Greifswald in 1906, and from the University of Christiania in 1911. He was married Nov. 25, 1879, to Ellen B., daughter of Charlotte E. Warner, of Springfield, Mass., who died in April, 1913. In December, 1914, he was married to Mary M., daughter of Prof. Jeffries Wyman of Harvard University.

BOURNE, Jonathan, Jr., U. S. senator, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 23, 1855, the son of Jonathan and Emily S. (Howland) Bourne, and a descendant of Richard Bourne (q.v.), who came over from England in 1636 and settled in New Bedford, Mass. His father (q.v.) was in the whaling business at New Bedford for fifty-three years, and was said to be the largest individual owner of whaling tonnage in the United States, and probably in the world. The son was educated in private schools and matriculated at Harvard University, but did not graduate, leaving in his senior year to make a tour of the world. He was shipwrecked off the island of Formosa, and landed on an island inhabited by head hunters, was rescued and taken to Hong Kong, whence he went to Portland, Ore., which he made his permanent home. In Portland he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1881, but practiced his profession for only about a year, abandoning it for mining and other business enterprises in which he had become interested. Subsequently he was engaged in farming in Oregon and Alabama. He was president of various corporations in Oregon, and since 1890 has been president of the Bourne Mills of Fall River, Mass., a property largely controlled by the family. A Republican in politics, Mr. Bourne was a member of the Oregon house of representatives in 1885, 1886 and 1897. He was a member of the Republican national committee during 1888–92, and was a delegate to the national conventions of his party in 1888 and 1892. In 1906 he led the campaign in Oregon for the practical adoption of the principle of the popular election of U. S. senators, and under a system of pledges by which a majority of the members of the state legislature pledged themselves, regardless of party, to support the people's choice for U. S. senator, he was elected to the senate for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1907, after securing the popular endorsement at the preceding general election. During his single term as senator Mr. Bourne was a member of the committee on post-offices and post roads, and in that capacity took an active part in launching the parcel post system, being the author of the act providing for its establishment. His address in the senate on "Popular versus Delegated Government" was given a distribution of over 6,000,000 copies. In 1908 he led the movement for a second elective term for Theodore Roosevelt as president. He was an active advocate of the adoption of the initiative and referendum, the direct primary, and a direct vote for candidates for nomination for the presidency. He was president of the national Progressive Republican league during 1910–12, and also served as chairman of the joint commission on federal aid to good roads and chairman of the joint commission on railway mail pay and second class postage. Since retiring from the senate in 1913 he has been president of the Republican Publicity Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

KERNAN, Francis Joseph, soldier, was born at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 19, 1859, the son of John A. and Elizabeth A. (Connolly) Kernan and a grandson of William Kernan, who, having taken part in the Robert Emmet rebellion, fled from Ireland in 1823 and came to America, settling at Philadelphia, Pa. Francis J. Kernan was educated in the public schools of Jacksonville and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1881. He entered the infantry and was identified with that branch of the service until 1917, when he became a general officer. He was instructor in law and history at West Point 1888–91; acting judge advocate, U. S. army 1893–



97; aid to Gen. MacArthur in the Philippines in 1898, judge advocate of the department of Santa Clara, Cuba, and at Cienfuegos, in 1899, and again aid to Gen. MacArthur in 1900–03. In 1905–09 he was a member of the general staff. In 1906–07 he was president of a claims commission which settled all claims—over 16,000—arising in Cuba from the revolt against Pres. Palma. He was appointed brigadier general Mar. 23, 1917, and assigned to the 8th infantry brigade at El Paso, Tex., but upon the declaration of war against Germany in April he was recalled to Washington and became acting assistant chief of staff, serving in that capacity until the following August. In connection with this duty he was detailed to organize the war department em-

barkation service which had charge of the shipment overseas of all troops and supplies for the American expeditionary forces. He served as director of this service for a month and in September he was appointed commander of the 31st division, then being organized at Camp Wheeler, Ga. While on that duty he was sent, along with a large number of other general officers, to France to observe the operations of the French and British armies with a view to utilizing the information thus obtained in the training and organization of the American divisions. He had completed his observations in France and was en route home when he was recalled by wireless by Gen. Pershing and on Nov. 30, 1917, was designated to organize and direct the service known at first as the line of communications but which, in February, 1918, was reorganized and renamed the services of supply, or the "S. O. S." This branch of the army's activity was charged with the duty of providing all supplies necessary for the operations of the army in France. Gen. Kernan was chief of the service from the time of its organization until July 28, 1918, when he was appointed by Pres. Wilson a member of the American mission to negotiate with a similar mission from Germany, at Berne, Switzerland, an agreement concerning the treatment, exchange, etc., of prisoners of war and detained civilians. The American mission consisted, in addition to Gen. Kernan, of Mr. John W. Davis, later American ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. John W. Garrett, then American minister at The Hague (chairman) and Capt. Henry H. Hough, U. S. N. The convention was signed at Berne on Nov. 11, 1918, the day upon which the armistice was concluded. Later Gen. Kernan was appointed one of the technical military advisers to the American commission to negotiate peace. While on this duty he spent two months in Poland as a member of an inter-allied commission which investigated conditions in that country for the peace conference. He then returned to the United States for the purpose of presiding over a special army board which had been appointed to investigate and report upon the administration of military justice in the army of the United States, and to recommend changes therein. Other members of the board were: Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. Y. national guard; Lieut. Col. Hugh W. Ogden, judge advocate; and Lieut. Col. F. M. Barrows, F. A., recorder. The board made an exhaustive study of the origin, history and purposes of courts-martial and their procedure. It recommended numerous and important changes in the articles of war and these were adopted, in large measure, by congress in its subsequent radical revision of those articles and became part of the organic law governing the armies of the United States. After completing this work Gen. Kernan was assigned to the command of the Philippine department, where he continued until he was retired by operation of law, Dec. 1, 1922, after more than forty-five years' service. He was awarded the American distinguished service medal, and was made a commander of the French Legion of Honor. Gen. Kernan was married Mar. 18, 1898, in New York city, to Ella A., daughter of William J. McCaffrey of Plattsburg, N. Y. They have four children: Francis M., Katharine, George M. and Philip M. Kernan.

RHOADES, Nelson Osgood, engineer, was born at Franklin, Wis., June 2, 1869, the son of Nelson Carrier and Lucy Eunice (Osgood) Rhoades, and a descendant of Henry Rhoades, who came from Lancashire, England, in 1630, and settled at Lynn, Mass. From Henry Rhoades and his wife Elizabeth, the line is through their son Samuel and his wife Abigail Coates; their son Obadiah and his wife Abigail; their son Obadiah and his wife Mary Stanbury; their son Benjamin and his wife Judith Richmond, to their son Benjamin Rhoades and his wife Nellie Bishop, who were the grandparents of Nelson O. Rhoades. He was educated privately, and at seventeen began teaching in the public schools. Subsequently he entered the engineering field which took him to Mexico, India, Alaska and Egypt. He pursued

the study of sanitation of water supply in Germany. Since 1900 he has been actively engaged in the development of the southwest and Mexico and Latin America. He was retained by the Mexican government to build railroads and make municipal improvements and the surveying of public lands, and he devoted much time to colonization work. He made the survey and revalidated the titles of the land in the state of Sinaloa, and translated many of the laws of Mexico into English. Since 1917 he has been a member of the firm of Garfield & Rhoades, Latin-American counsellors and fiscal agents, with headquarters in Cleveland, O., his partner being James R. Garfield (q.v.). Their activities are largely of a diplomatic character as between American interests and Latin-American governments. He is an officer or director in various United States-Mexican corporations. He is the author of "Colonial Families of the United States of America," eight volumes published. He is a life member of the National Geographic Society, New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the National Historical Society, Society of Mayflower Descendants and Society of Colonial Wars, member American Academy of Sciences, American Economic Society,

Pacific Astronomical Society, Sons of the Revolution, Order of Founders and Patriots of America, Order of Washington, Valley Forge Historical Society, Colorado Scientific Society, Municipal League of America, and the Masonic order. He finds his chief recreation in genealogical research of the Rhoades family. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Protestant church. He was married Jan. 27, 1911, to Frances, daughter of Renwick Brown of New York city.

LEWIS, Edward Mann, soldier, was born at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 10, 1863, son of William Henry and Julia Frances (Snively) Lewis. His first paternal American ancestor was Benjamin Lewis, who came to America from Wales in 1675 and settled at Stratford, Conn. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Ed-

mund L., who married ——— Beach; their son Nathaniel and his wife Ruth Beardsley; their son Isaac and his wife Hannah Beale; their son Isaac and his wife Catherine Evartson; and their son Isaac and his wife Melvina Donaldson, who were the grandparents of Edward M. Lewis. His father, a native of New York, was secretary and treasurer of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Co. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1886, in which year he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 11th infantry. Later he attended the Fort Leavenworth army service schools, De Pauw University, and the University of California. He was professor of military science and tactics at De Pauw University in 1892–96. Meantime (1893) he became first lieutenant in the 20th infantry, and as adjutant of this regiment served in Cuba in the Spanish-American war and in the subsequent pacification of the Philippines. He was promoted to captain in 1899. With his regiment he served in San Francisco, Calif., after the earthquake and fire in 1906, assisting in fighting the fire, and later guarded the ruins in the business district. He was professor of military science and tactics at the University of California from 1908 to 1912. Two years later, as major in command of the 19th infantry, he took an active part in the American occupation of the Mexican port of Vera Cruz following the usurper Huerta's refusal to salute the U. S. flag, and afterward, while adjutant of the 5th brigade, officiated as treasurer of the military government of the port and district. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel in 1915 and colonel and brigadier general in 1917, during which years he acted as senior inspector-instructor of the Illinois national guard, commander of the 13th provisional division of Camp Llano Grande, Tex., officer in charge of military affairs in the Northeastern Department, Boston, Mass., and commander of the 76th infantry. In November, 1917, he was ordered to France and commanded the American troops stationed in Paris until May of the following year. Appointed commander of the 3rd brigade, 2nd division, he led that unit in the history-making operations of June and July, 1918, on the Marne, when the division stopped the German advance toward Paris. His promotion to major general followed, and he was assigned to command the 30th division, July 18, 1918, succeeding Maj. Gen. George W. Read (q.v.), who became corps commander. The division was in Flanders and with the 27th division assisted the 2nd British army in breaking the German hold on Mont Kemmel, Aug. 28–Sept. 2, the combined operations resulting in the capture of Vierstraat Ridge, and the establishment of the British line on more favorable ground. Between Sept. 27 and Oct. 20, Gen. Lewis's division, operating with the 27th in the British offensive on the Somme, broke through the enemy's main line of defense at Bellecourt, near Le Cateau, in the Cambrai sector, where it speedily carried out all its objectives. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in his "British Campaign in France and Flanders," described the division as dashing "through the main Hindenburg line in the most gallant fashion, capturing Bellecourt on the way." The division next took over a front of about three miles from the Australians in an offensive to push back a salient south of Le Cateau, a strongly armed position. It advanced against the German lines to the Sambre canal, taking part in one of the most furious and vital attacks of the war in a final thrust to widen the gap made in the last Hindenburg defenses and destroy the line completely. The Germans continued the desperate resistance they made on the Le Catelet–St. Quentin front (see O'Ryan, John F.), but they could not withstand the steady American movement, in which the division advanced the line twenty-four miles, capturing many towns and gaining the height overlooking the canal. Gen. Lewis continued in command of the 30th division until Mar. 15, 1919, when he was assigned to the office of the chief of staff, general headquarters, A. E. F., and became president of the infantry board. Returning to the United States in June, he was appointed commander of Camp Gordon, Ga., and later of the 3rd division and Camp Pike, Ark. He received the U. S. distinguished service medal with the following citation: "For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction the 30th American division during its successful operations in Belgium with the 2nd British army, and later, with the 4th British army in the offensive which resulted in the breaking of the enemy's Hindenburg line. During all

these operations he exhibited great ability, determined energy and marked devotion to duty." In recognition of his war services he also received the French and Belgian Croix de Guerre, the former with two palms, and was admitted as commander into the French Legion of Honor and into the Belgian Order of Leopold, with the same rank, while Great Britain made him a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Montenegro a grand officer of the Order of Prince Danelo. In 1919 De Pauw University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married June 12, 1888, to Hattie Russell, daughter of Thomas E. Balding of Milwaukee, Wis., and has three children: Henry Balding, major, U. S. army; Adelaide Palmer, wife of Arthur Dow Newman, major, U. S. army; and Thomas Edward Lewis, second lieutenant, 13th field artillery.

FERRISS, Hugh, architectural designer and artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 12, 1889, son of Franklin and Elizabeth Hall (Simon) Ferriss. He was educated at the Manual Training School, St. Louis, and was graduated B.S.

in architecture at Washington University in 1911. His professional career was begun as a draftsman in the office of Cass Gilbert, architect, New York city. In 1915 he established himself in independent practice, which consisted principally in rendering current projects of architectural firms, both in New York and in most of the large cities of the country. This illustrative work grew gradually into the preparation of original designs, looking toward future architectural expansion along lines already begun—a prophecy of the city of the future. The character of his work has won a reputation quite unique among American architects, and his drawings of buildings have appeared frequently in architectural exhibitions throughout the United States, as well as in the principal countries of Europe. His productions of American scenes, principally architectural, have been published in "The Century," "Harper's Magazine," the "Christian Science Monitor," and other leading magazines and newspapers, and have made a considerable impression on the trend of contemporary American architecture. He was one of the first to realize the possibilities of the zoning law which is being widely adopted by municipalities. His imaginative sketches conform strictly to the zoning idea, but his spirit is that of the artist, who not only determines the present but prophesies the future. He has been an inspiration to many American architects and a force in the creation of American architecture. Mr. Ferriss has lectured on drafting in Columbia University and has spoken publicly on the future developments in architecture. He is a member of the Architectural League of New York. He was married, May 4, 1914, to Dorothy, daughter of Edwin Nathan Lapham; they have one daughter, Jean Elizabeth Ferriss.

THOMASON, Samuel Emory, lawyer and publisher, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1883, son of Frank David and Diana Maria (Bean) Thomason. His father was a patent lawyer in Chicago. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1904 and two years later took his law degree at Northwestern University. He commenced the practice of law as a clerk in the law office of Stuart G. Shepard in Chicago, and on Jan. 1, 1910, became a partner in the firm of Shepard, McCormick & Thomason, which became Shepard, McCormick, Thomason & Patterson in 1912 and Shepard, McCormick, Thomason, Kirkland & Patterson in 1915. Mr. Thomason advanced rapidly in his profession and soon won recognition as one of the leading of the younger attorneys of the Chicago bar. Among his more important cases were Ford vs. Chicago Tribune Co., in which he had charge of the preparation and pleadings of the defense, and the Iowa case of Bettendorf vs. Bettendorf, establishing the duties of corporate directors to stockholders. In 1918 he resigned from his law firm and withdrew from the general practice of law to become business manager of the "Chicago Tribune," of which he was elected second vice-president in 1923 and general manager and second vice-president in 1925. From the time when he became business manager in 1918 the daily circulation of the "Tribune" increased from 413,796 to 751,916 and the Sunday circulation from 638,407 to 1,172,931, its revenues increasing during the same period to the point where they are greater than those of any other American or foreign newspaper. In addition to his connection with the "Tribune" Mr. Thomason was director of the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd., Thorold, Ontario; News Syndicate Co., New York city; Tonawanda Paper Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Chicago Tribune Transportation Co.; Pacific & Atlantic Photos, New York city; Lake Shore Trust & Savings Bank, West Town State Bank and Beverly State Savings Bank, of Chicago, and the Kennedy Manufacturing Co., Van Wert, O. In 1927 he resigned his connection with the "Tribune" to enter the chain newspaper field in partnership with John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, Va. They purchased the Tampa (Fla.) "Tribune" of which he is the publisher.

He is a director of the American Newspaper Publishers Association (president, 1924–26), and a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago bar associations, and the Legal, Ridge Country (president, 1923–25), University, Chicago, Racquet, Riding, Chicago Yacht, South Shore Country, Glen View and Midlothian Country clubs. He is a member and trustee of Bethany Union Church, Chicago. He is fond of golf, shooting and all other outdoor sports. He was married, Sept. 10, 1907, to Alexina, daughter of Alexander C. Young, of Chicago, and has two children: Elizabeth and Ralph Thomason.

HARDING, William Lloyd, twenty-second governor of Iowa (1917–21), was born at Sibley, Ia., Oct. 3, 1877, son of Orlando Boardman and Emma (Moyer) Harding. His paternal grandfather, Curtis Harding, was a farmer, near Tunkhannock, Pa., and his father removed in 1871 to Osceola county, Ia., where he also engaged in farming. William Lloyd Harding received his early education in the rural schools and spent four years at Morningside College,

Sioux City, Ia., after which he studied law at the University of South Dakota and was graduated in 1905. He at once began the practice of his profession at Sioux City and by his steady application and his constant efforts to increase his knowledge of the law built up an extensive practice. He possesses natural gifts as a lawyer —the faculty of being able to grasp readily the salient points of his opponent's case as well as his own, never underestimating the strength of an adversary, and the ability to present his argument clearly, concisely and forcefully. While winning his way to a position of leadership at the bar he became active in politics and in 1906 was elected to the Iowa legislature from Sioux City, on the Republican ticket. In that body his ability and his understanding of public questions were quickly recognized and he was re-elected in 1908 and in 1910. His record in the legislature was of such an outstanding character that in 1912 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state. He was re-elected in 1914 and in 1916 was elected governor, to which office he was re-elected in 1918. As the world war governor of Iowa, war activities and post-war problems occupied a large place in his administration. Rural education received attention, and during his term of office great strides were made in consolidation of rural schools; a high school education was placed within reach of every boy and girl in the state. The state park system in Iowa was begun in Mr. Harding's administration. A survey of the state was made to locate places of historic, scenic, or scientific value, resulting in the purchase of many tracts. The first national conference on parks was called for Des Moines, Ia., by Gov. Harding in conjunction with John Barton Payne, then secretary of the interior, nearly every state and many cities being represented. During his four years in office he granted eleven pardons. Upon the expiration of his second term as governor he resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Oliver, Harding & Oliver, at Sioux City, Ia. He is a versatile and gifted public speaker and has an extensive reputation as a lecturer. Mr. Harding is a member of the council of states of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide Water Association, and a member also of its executive committee. He belongs to the Masonic order, and in religion is a Methodist. He was married, June 9, 1907, to Carrie M., daughter of H. H. Lamoreaux, a banker, of Meriden, Ia., and has one child, Barbara Esther Harding.

YOUNG, Thomas Crane, architect, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Feb. 28, 1858, son of Van Eps and Arelisle (Seaman) Young. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Rev. John Younges (Young), son of Rev. Christopher, vicar of Reydon and Southwold, Suffolk, England, who came to Salem, Mass., in 1637, and founded Southold, Long Island, N. Y., in 1640. From him and his wife Mary Warren Gardner, the line of descent is traced through their son, Benjamin (Young) and his wife Elizabeth; their son Capt. Benjamin and his wife Mercy Landon; their son Seth and his wife Hannah Lawrence; their son Calvin and his wife Eva Van Eps, and their son Abram Van Eps and his wife Lydia Whipple, who were the grandparents of Thomas Crane Young. His father (1822–96), a grain merchant of Sheboygan, Wis., enlisted for the civil war as 1st lieutenant of Co. H, 14th Wis. volunteer infantry. Thomas Crane Young received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Grand Rapids, Mich.; studied art for a year in Cincinnati, and for two years was a student at Washington University, St. Louis. He next traveled through Italy and devoted two years to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and at Heidelberg University, Germany. On his return from Europe, in 1882, he obtained employment as draughtsman with Ware & Van Brunt, and later with E. M. Wheelwright, architects, of Boston. In 1885 he settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he established the firm of Eames & Young, architects, with William S. Eames, and upon the death of his partner in 1915, the business was incorporated as Eames & Young, Architects, Inc., of which he is president. Among the numerous

and well equipped architects of St. Louis, Thomas Crane Young holds a prominent place. Probably no one man has designed as many of the notable structures of the city. In the broad and general patronage which he has received, he has found a recognition of patient industry and ability turned to the best account. He served as a member of the board of architects of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904, and of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, 1906, and during 1913–14 was a member of the city plan commission, St. Louis. Until the death of his partner he acted as designer for the firm. He was architect for the Cupples system of warehouses, consisting of about ten city blocks of wholesale warehouse buildings in St. Louis; U.S. penitentiaries at Atlanta, Ga., and Leavenworth, Kans.; U. S. customs house, San Francisco; education building, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis; Fine Arts building, Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha; New Washington Hotel, Seattle, Wash.; Walker building, Salt Lake City, Utah; Robinson Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo.; Rosenberg library, Galveston,Tex., and in St. Louis the Title Guaranty building, Liggett building, Wright building, Frisco building, Victoria building, Third National Bank building, Boatmen's Bank building and annex, Ranken School of Mechanical Trades, Carnegie branch library, Masonic Temple, University Club, the entrance to University City the art building, University City. About 1907, Mr. Young was appointed architect for both U. S. penitentiaries, a connection in which he has done some conspicuously creditable work. He has engaged, also, in several competitions, notably for the buildings of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., the post office, Indianapolis, Ind., and the custom house, San Francisco. The last-named building was successfully completed by him, in 1912. Aside from his professional interest he is 2d vice-president of the Frisco Building Co. He served two terms (1903–04) as mayor of Webster Groves, Mo., a St. Louis suburb. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and has served many times as president of the St. Louis chapter of that organization; is chairman of the art section of the Civic League, and of the architectural section of the Business Men's League, St. Louis, and a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, National Geographic Society, National Defense League, Naval League, St. Louis Art Association, and of the Architectural, University, and City clubs, St. Louis. He finds his chief recreation in drawing and in reading history. He has been married three times: (1) June 7, 1887, to Ruth Hodgman of St. Louis, Mo., who died in 1904; (2) Dec. 22, 1905, to Jane Hodgman at Chicago, Ill., who died in 1915, and (3) Sept. 10, 1921, to Mrs. Lulu N. Wallace of St. Louis. By the first marriage, he is the father of three daughters, Dorothy, wife of William B. Jones of Webster Groves, Mo., Ruth, wife of Samuel A. Mitchell, of St. Louis, and Marjorie, wife of Donald A. McGilvray of Pasadena, Calif.

FUNK, William Ross, clergyman, publisher, was born at West Newton, Pa., Aug. 1, 1861, son of Abraham and Catharine (Zumbro) Funk, grandson of Daniel and Julia (Schrader) Funk, and great-grandson of Christian Funk, a native of Holland who settled with his parents at Lancaster, Pa., late in the eighteenth century. He attended Otterbein College for three years and then studied theology in the Union Biblical (now Bonebrake) Seminary of Dayton, O., and after his graduation in 1886 was ordained to the ministry of the United Brethren church. Meanwhile he had begun his ministerial labors at Industry, Pa., and for eleven years he filled pastorates in towns of western Pennsylvania. His success in promoting and conducting the material interests of his charges was noticed by the authorities of his church and he was elected its publishing agent in 1897. He has been regularly re-elected at each succeeding general conference thereafter. The denominational printing establishment in Dayton, O., popularly known as the United Brethren Publishing House, and commercially as the Otterbein Press, was organized at Circleville, O., in 1834, chiefly to issue a denominational journal, "The Religious Telescope." It was removed to Dayton in 1853. Under Dr. Funk's management its business has increased steadily and consistently with only one exception when it suffered a loss due to the Dayton flood catastrophe in 1913. In 1915 a larger publishing building was erected, the value of which, with its ground additions and equipment now exceeds $2,000,000. The United Brethren Publishing House supplies denominational literature—family papers, magazines and a full line of Sunday school periodicals and is also engaged in commercial work, its gross annual business approximating $1,000,000. By furnishing occupation to many members of the church it is a source of industrial relief to its many toilers as well as a lasting monument to the unusual aggressiveness and high efficiency of the publishing agent. Dr. Funk is the author of numerous books, the most notable of which is "Life of Bishop J. S. Mills," a close personal friend. He was cofounder of the Otterbein Home, in 1912, when the church acquired the old Shaker estate of 4,005 acres, near Lebanon, O., as a refuge for dependent children and adults. This particular philanthropic and Christian work constituting the greatest foundation for relief and training of its kind in the world, has increased mightily under Dr. Funk's zealous and untiring direction. Dr. Funk is a 32nd degree Mason, and is a member of several fraternal and ecclesiastical societies. He was married, Aug. 3, 1882, to Lottie M. Hamlin, daughter of the late Capt. Edward Hamlin of Iowa City, Ia. They have two daughters, Nellis R., and Mary Adrienne, wife of F. J. Hughes of Dayton, and one son, Alford Z. Funk, who was a sergeant in the World war, and a member of the specially selected military escort and body-guard of President Woodrow Wilson, during the Versailles Peace Conference.

BALDWIN, Edward Robinson, physician and surgeon, was born at Bethel, Conn., Sept. 8, 1864, son of Elijah Clark and Frances M. (Hutchinson) Baldwin, and a descendant of John Baldwin, who came from Bucks county, England, in 1639, and settled at Milford, Conn. He was graduated at the medical department of Yale University in 1890 with the degree M.D. For a year he was interne in Hartford (Conn.) Hospital, and in 1891 began the practice of his profession at Cromwell, Conn. Never in robust health, he began to show symptoms of tuberculosis, and in the following year became a patient and associate of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau (q.v.), proprietor of the Saranac sanatorium and laboratory for the study of tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was

made assistant director and remained there permanently, becoming director after Dr. Trudeau's death in 1915. He is also the director of the Trudeau Foundation and of the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, a post-graduate school for physicians, and is vice-president of the Trudeau sanatorium. As a specialist in the study of tuberculosis, both laboratory and clinical, especially as to prevention and treatment, he is eminent alike for scientific discoveries and for the self-sacrificing spirit with which he has pursued them; for this work Yale gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1914. He is a contributor to various medical journals; to Osler's "System of American Medicine," and "Modern Medicine," and Klebs' "American Text-Book on Tuberculosis." He was president of the Saranac lake board of health during 1896–1900.

BENSON, Samuel Cranston, clergyman and author, was born at Seward, Nebr., July 3, 1884, the son of Enoch and Mattie Jane (Tobias) Benson. He was educated in public schools and at Columbia University, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1907. In the following year he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. During 1908–10 he studied at Yale University. Oskaloosa (Ia.) College conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1916 and in 1922 the Ph.D. degree. During 1910–11 he was pastor of the Glen-

side Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, and president of the San Francisco and bay cities ministerial union. Returning East in 1912 he was pastor of the Patton, Pa., Presbyterian Church for two years, during which the congregation was considerably enlarged and a new church built. At the outbreak of the European war he took sides with the allies and from his pulpit urged his congregation to give their moral and spiritual support to that side. Feeling that true Christianity and civilization were in the balance and that it behooved him to do his part even though his country was neutral, early in 1915 Dr. Benson went to France and for two years drove an ambulance in the French army. After America entered the war, he became first lieutenant chaplain in the 59th U. S. infantry, a unit of the 4th division and served with it for almost a year. During 1919–22 he was eastern secretary of the American Bible Society, from which he resigned to go to London to enter upon his life mission, that of promulgating a crusade for the restoration of apostolic healing within the church. He is the founder of the Bible healing movement, instituted in London, England, at the City Temple in September, 1922, whence it took on world-wide importance. In America the movement was initiated in New York, at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association and the Broadway Tabernacle, in January, 1923. Dr. J. H. Jowett sponsored the movement in England, and Dr. S. Parkes Cadman and Charles E. Jefferson of New York city were among the sponsors of the movement in America. The charter of the Bible Healing Society of America states that its aims are "solely religious, existing for the purpose of promulgating the Bible, and particularly the spiritual healing of soul and body there set forth." Its central purpose is to restore the revitalizing power of the apostolic gospel to the regular interdenominational churches or, as the founder has stated it, "to humanize religion by putting the Son of God and the Word of God into more vital touch with human life." Dr. Benson is the author of "Back from Hell," a war tract (1918); "Bible Healing Guide" (1921); and the "Bible Healing Prayer Book" (1922). Dr. Benson, an intensely religious and fervent man, possessed of great personal magnetism and a sense of humor, is devoted to religious writing, speaking and evangelistic work. Through the late winter storms of 1920 he made a pilgrimage from Niagara Falls to New York city, presenting a Bible to the mayor of every city through which he passed. He married in Hastings, Pa., July 1, 1915, Jessie Lee, daughter of William Wilson Paterick.

STEPHENS, Kate, author, was born at Moravia, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1853, the daughter of Nelson Timothy and Elizabeth Lydia (Rathbone) Stephens. Miss Stephens received her preliminary education in public and private schools at Auburn, N. Y., and in Hartford, Conn. She was graduated at the University of Kansas in 1875 with the A.B. degree, receiving the A.M. degree from that institution in 1878. Upon receiving her master's degree she was made assistant professor of Greek at the University of Kansas, and during 1879–85 she was professor. From 1890 to 1905 she wrote on women's status and education for the American supplement of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "Forum," the "Atlantic Monthly" and other publications. She was a founder and for two terms president of the Alumni Association of the University of Kansas. She is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Theta Sigma Phi sorority, and The Pen and Brush Club (New York). A woman of tremendous energy and resourcefulness, she has led a broad and active life. Women's affairs have always excited her interests and enthusiasms, and as a speaker and writer on feminine topics she has few peers. She began her editorial career as junior editor of the "Heart of Oak" series, and of her work the senior editor, Charles Eliot Norton, says in his preface: "I regret that I am not

allowed to mention by name one without whose help the books would not have been made, and to whose hand most of the notes are due." She edited several series of books, among them the MacMillan "Stories from American History"; Johnson's "Life of Pope" (1897); "Stories from Old Chronicles" (1909); and, with Hamilton Wright Mabie, "Heroes Every Child Should Know" and "Heroines Every Child Should Know." She is author of "American Thumb Prints: Mettle of Our Men and Women" (1905);

"A Woman's Heart" (1906); "Delphic Kansas" (1911); "The Greek Spirit" (1914); "The Mastering of Mexico" (1916); "Workfellows in Social Progression" (1916); "Life at Laurel Town: In Anglo-Saxon Kansas" (1920); and "A Letter to the University of Kansas Memorial Association" (1922). The New York "Times" called "The Greek Spirit" "a brilliant and penetrating study of elements and influences that went to the creation and development of that racial spirit." Of "The Mastering of Mexico" the Newark (N. J.) "Advertiser" said: "These pages give a new picture of Cortez . . . a human Cortez . . . in democratic council with his men."

GIFFORD, Walter Sherman, telephone executive, was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 10, 1885, son of Nathan Poole and Harriet Maria (Spinney) Gifford. He attended the Salem High School and Harvard University, completing the university course in three years, receiving his A. B. degree in 1904, one year after entering commercial life. His first position was as clerk for the Western Electric Co. at Chicago, where aside from his regular duties, he took an active part in the Hull House settlement work. In 1906 he was transferred to the New York office of the Western Electric Co., was soon made assistant secretary and later assistant treasurer of the company. In 1908 he left this company to become statistician for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. at Boston and two years later he was transferred to the New York office of this company and made chief statistician. He resigned this position in 1911 and spent six months in reorganizing the finances of certain railroad and mining properties, after which he returned to the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In 1916 Mr. Gifford's ability as an organizer and executive led to his being asked to direct the national industrial preparedness campaign under the auspices of the naval consulting board of the United States. He accepted the service as a patriotic duty and during the fall and winter of that year an inventory of the manufacturing resources and possibilities of all industrial establishments in the country which had an annual business of more than $100,000 and which numbered about 27,000, was taken, the results classified and catalogued and later turned over to the council of national defense. In the conduct of this campaign he displayed such energy, enthusiasm and skill that in December, 1916, he was appointed director of the council of national defense. This body was created by an act of congress, approved Aug. 29, 1916, and was charged with the "coördination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare" and with the "creation of relations which render possible in time of need, the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation." It was composed of the secretaries of war, navy, interior, agriculture, commerce and labor and functioned with the advice of an advisory commission. As director of the council Mr. Gifford was the chief executive officer and in creating the administrative machinery he exhibited tact, business sagacity and organizing ability of the highest order. Under his supervision representatives of scores of industries were called into consultation, coöperative committees were appointed to establish contact between the government and the various lines of trade, and the ground-work laid for the vast war industrial machine which later came into being. Several of the subordinate committees of the council of national defense developed into powerful and active war agencies, such as the war industries board, the aircraft production board, the war labor board and others. In September, 1917, the coöperative committees which the council had organized were dissolved in order to relieve their members from the embarrassing position of trying to represent the interests of the government and the industries at the same time, but large numbers of the men who had composed the committees were appointed to responsible government positions as advisers and experts on business matters. In July, 1918, Mr. Gifford went to France as a representative of the United States to assist in organizing the interallied munitions council at Paris, and for four months acted as secretary of the American branch of that body. He returned to this country in November, resigned as director of the council of national defense, whose work in the mobilization of industry had been completed, and returned to his position with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In June, 1919, he was elected vice-president of the company, in charge of accounts and finances. In 1922 he became a director, in 1924, executive vice-president, and in January, 1925, was elected president. He is a member of the American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Institute of Social

Science, and is a director in the First National Bank of New York, the American Surety Co. and in more than a score of telephone companies. He was married Oct. 28, 1916, to Florence, daughter of Walter Pitman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has two children: Walter S. Gifford, Jr., and Richard P. Gifford.

SCHEIDENHELM, Frederick William, engineer, was born at Mendota, Ill., June 16, 1884, son of Jacob and Katherine (Faber) Scheidenhelm. His father came from Germany in 1856 and after spending several years near Lancaster, Pa., and serving in the Union army during the civil war, engaged in the carriage manufacturing business at Mendota, Ill. The son was graduated at Cornell University in 1905 with the degree A.B. and in 1906 with the degree C.E. He began his professional career with the West Penn Railways

Co. as structural engineer, and was hydraulic engineer for that corporation during 1908–09. He was in turn chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Hydro-Electric Co., chief engineer of the Georgia-Carolina Power Co., and chief engineer, and later also vice-president and director, of the Hydro-Electric Co. of West Virginia and affiliated corporations. During the years 1912–15 he lived in Pittsburgh, Pa. Since 1914 he has been consulting engineer, one year in Pittsburgh and thereafter as a member of the firm of Daniel W. Mead and F. W. Scheidenhelm of New York city. For one year (1916–17) he was also secretary and treasurer of the Scheidenhelm Construction Corporation, general contractors, of New York city, associated with his brother, Edward L. Scheidenhelm. He has made several inventions, including an anchoring wall for dams which was patented Sept. 16, 1919. His engineering practice has been mainly along hydraulic lines, exclusively so since 1909, and he has specialized in hydro-electric developments and the design and construction of dams for all purposes. He planned the development of the water power resources of the Cheat river drainage area in northern West Virginia, with practicable capacity of approximately 600,000 horsepower and supervised the reconstruction of Stony river reinforced concrete dam for the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. For his success in this difficult problem he was awarded the Fuertes gold medal by Cornell University in 1917, and the Thomas Fitch Rowland prize by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1918. When the United States entered the World war he attended the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., and was commissioned as captain, engineer officers' reserve corps, June, 1917. After a short period of service with the 303d engineers at Camp Dix, he was ordered to France in October, 1917, and served until March, 1918, in the water supply section of the chief engineer's office, A.E.F. He spent the month of December, 1917, with the British third army, observing water supply work during the latter portion of the Cambrai offensive. He was in turn water supply officer of the 1st corps, A.E.F., assistant to the chief engineers of the 1st and 2d armies, and water supply officer of the 1st army to Nov. 20, 1918, continuing to perform the duties of the last office after assuming command of the 26th engineers with the rank of major, Sept. 21, 1918. His promotion thereafter was rapid and he was advanced to a lieutenant colonelcy Oct. 21, 1918. As water supply officer he directed the work of the 1st army water supply service during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and was cited by Gen. Pershing "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as water supply officer, 1st army, A.E.F." Returning to America in command of the 26th engineers in March, 1919, he was assigned to the office of the chief of engineers, U. S. A., in order to formulate plans for military water supply personnel and material, based upon the lessons of the World war. He was honorably discharged in August, 1919. He was commissioned colonel, engineer section, officers' reserve corps, in November, 1919, and assigned to general headquarters of the field forces. Col. Scheidenhelm is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Cornell Society of Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, and the Cornell Club of New York. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1912, to Clare Louise, daughter of Frederic F. Espenschied, and has one daughter, Jean Everit Scheidenhelm.

ANDERSON, John F., physician and surgeon, was born at Fredericksburg, Va., Mar. 14, 1873, son of John Kerwin and Lucy Ella (Hundley) Anderson, and a grandson of William Anderson, who emigrated from Scotland in 1815 and settled at Fredericksburg. He was graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia in 1896, and for two years served as interne and resident physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and as interne at various hospitals in New York city. In March, 1898, he entered the U. S. Marine Hospital and Public Health Service as assistant surgeon and in March, 1903, he was promoted to past assistant surgeon. During 1898–99 he was engaged in yellow fever epidemic duty on the Gulf coast, served as executive officer of the detention camp at Eggmont, Ky., had charge of the quarantine station at Dry Tortugas, and was immigration inspector, Ellis Island, New York city. During the next two years he

was detailed as sanitary attaché to examine prospective emigrants to the United States at the American consulates at Barcelona, Spain; Marseilles, France; Vienna, Austria; and London and Liverpool, England; and did special work at Oporto, Spain; and Glasgow, Scotland. While in Vienna he studied bacteriology and pathology at the Patologische Institut and in Liverpool he studied at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and the Thompson-Yates Laboratory. Upon his return to the United States in 1901 he served for a brief period at Ellis Island, after which he was ordered to the hygienic laboratory at Washington, D. C., for instruction. On Oct. 27, 1902, he was detailed as assistant director of the laboratory and on Oct. 1, 1909, he succeeded Dr. Milton J. Rosenau as director, continuing in that position until Jan. 1 1916, when he resigned. In this period he made field investigations on typhoid fever at Butler, Pa.; Lexington, Va., and Charlotte, N. C.; on meningitis at Hartford, Conn., and on spotted fever in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana. In addition he conducted inspections of plants engaged in the manufacture of viruses, serums, toxins and anti-toxins. His research work was, largely, in connection with the examination of disinfectants, the standardization of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxins, the investigation of various miscellaneous problems with reference to tubercle bacilli in market milk, anaphylaxis, tetanus in gelatin, the etiology and methods of spread of measles, typhus fever and poliomyelitis. Upon leaving the public health service he became director of the research and biological laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons of New York city, manufacturers of chemicals for the medical profession, and in 1920 he was elected a vice-president of the company. Dr. Anderson has published more than 100 papers and bulletins on medical subjects. He was lecturer for the Harvey Society in 1907 and Cutter lecturer at the Harvard medical school in 1910. During 1912–15 he served also as professor of sero-therapy and experimental medicine at the Georgetown University medical school. Since 1916 he has been lecturer in the medical department of Rutgers College. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists (president, 1915), the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Medical Association, the Society of Experimental Medicine and Biology, the American Public Health Association (president, 1915), the Association of American Physicians, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 6, 1899, to Lucy Temple, daughter of James H. Hundley of Essex county, Va., and has two children: Richard Hundley and Beverly Whiting Anderson.

CRANE, Thomas Frederick, educator and author, was born in New York city, July 12, 1844, son of Thomas Sexton and Charlotte (Nuttman) Crane. His father was a merchant residing in Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans, La. The son was graduated A.B. at Princeton College in 1864; three years later Princeton gave him the degree of A.M. and in 1903 that of Litt.D. In 1868 he was appointed professor of Romance languages at Cornell University, a post he filled until 1909, when he was made professor emeritus. He was dean of the college of arts at Cornell during 1896–1902; dean of the university faculty, 1902–09; and acting president of the university 1899–1900 and 1912–13. His researches in the history of the development of European folklore were particularly valuable and he became a leading authority in his specialty. He was the author of "Tableaux de la Revolution Française" (1884); "Italian Popular Tales" (1885); "La Société Française au Dix Septième Siècle" (1889); "The Exempla of Jacques de Vitry" (1890); "Chansons Populaires de la France" (1890); "Boileau's 'Les Héros de Roman'" (1902); "Rotrou's 'St. Genest and Venceslas'" (1907); "Italian Social Customs of the Sixteenth Century" (1920) and numerous magazine articles on French, Spanish and Italian literature and folklore. He also edited "Le Romantisme Francais" (1887, 5th edition 1907). Prof. Crane was a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Arts, Palermo, Italy, the American Philosophical Society and the Century Club, New York. He is a member of the Republican party, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He was married July 10, 1872, to Sarah Fay, daughter of Jeremiah Tourtellot of Ithaca, N. Y.; she died in 1912, leaving one daughter, Frederika Waldron Crane.

KEY, Wilhelmine Enteman, eugenist, was born at Hartland, Wis., Feb. 22, 1872, daughter of Charles John and Katharine Elizabeth (Noller) Enteman, and a granddaughter of George Enteman, who emigrated from Württemberg,

Germany, to Toledo, O. She was graduated B.S. at the University of Wisconsin in 1894. She was assistant teacher in German and biology at the Green Bay (Wis.) high school for four years and then went to the University of Chicago as graduate student and a fellow and assistant in zoology, receiving her Ph.D. degree there in 1901. She was head of the department of biology and nature study at the New Mexico

Normal University in 1903, presiding teacher at Belmont College during 1907–09 and professor of biology at Lombard College, 1909–12. Since 1912 her work has been largely in the field of eugenics. She has done pioneer work on what may be termed the genetic interpretation of American history and the results of her surveys in heredity have figured largely in the development of state programs for the care and treatment of defectives and delinquents. She was field worker for the eugenics record office of the Carnegie Institution, and investigator for the Public Charities Association, of Philadelphia, Pa., and worked in collaboration with the Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., during 1912–14. In the summer of 1914, as public investigator, she made a eugenics survey in sections of northeastern Pennsylvania and following that did valuable work with cases outside of institutions which needed to be restored to normal life. She was educational director in the state training school for the feeble-minded, at Polk, Pa., for three years and archivist for the eugenics record office at Cold Spring Harbor during 1917–20. From 1920 to 1925 she was in charge of eugenics and biology for the Race Betterment Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich., her work including writing, lecturing, teaching and research. She conducted the department of eugenics for "Good Health Magazine" for five years. Her early studies in heredity, chiefly at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., were of variation, chiefly in form and color. Later she sought to discover what relationship existed between social problems and unchecked reproduction in families that are socially inadequate and the hereditary basis of traits making for leadership in industry, politics, education, the arts, etc., in socially superior families. She has lectured extensively before civic and scientific bodies and is the author of "Feeble-Minded Citizens of Pennsylvania" (1915), "Coloration in Polistes" (1904), and "Heredity and Social Fitness in a Pennsylvania Family" (1920). She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Genetic Association, Eugenics Research Association, American Eugenics Society, American Association of University Women, the Michigan Academy of Science and the Phi Beta Kappa society. Her church is the Congregational. She was married, June 23, 1906, to Francis Bruté Key, a cartoonist and special writer, of Chicago, Ill., and Los Angeles, Calif.

CLEVELAND, Alfred Edward, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1871, the son of Stephen and Isabell Mariah (Tarbox) Cleveland. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Moses Cleveland, a native of Ipswich, Suffolk co., England, who settled in Woburn, Mass., in 1636. His wife was Ann Winn, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Edward and his wife Deliverance Palmer; their son Edward and his wife Rebekah Payne; their son Payne and his second wife Susannah M. Faulknow; their son Stephen and his wife Hannah Huntington; their son Stephen Cleveland and his wife Deborah Reeves Vaughn, who were the grandparents of Alfred Edward Cleveland. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and began his business career in 1890 in the employ of D. Eggert Sons, New York city. For five years he was a traveling salesman for a New York firm in whose interests he covered every state in the United States and Mexico, Canada, Great Britain and central Europe. From 1899 until 1906 he was with Swift & Co., packers, Chicago, Ill., having charge of their soap department in New England during a part of this time. In the year 1906 he organized the Flash Chemical Co., Cambridge, Mass., and from a small beginning has built up a line of liquid cleaners and polishers which today enjoy a sale in almost every civilized country in the world. They include "Flash cleaner," "Flash Camfo-Cedar," "Flash cream silver polish," "Flash creothol dis-

infectant," "Flash soap," "Flash vegetol soap," and "Flash soap paste." He is president and director of the Flash Chemical Co. and the Orona Manufacturing Co.; treasurer and director of the Standard Chemical & Supply Co. and of Marmite Incorporated of America, and a director in the Vitamin Food Co. and the Manufacturers' National Bank of Boston. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Boston Masonic and City clubs of Boston. He was twice married: (1) in 1891, to Eleanor Rietz of St. Paul, Minn.; they were divorced in 1919, and (2) in 1920, to Olive Hanecy of Chicago, Ill. He has two children: Dorothy and Phyllis Isabell Cleveland.

STOTESBURY, Edward Townsend, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26, 1849, son of Thomas and Martha (Parker) Stotesbury. His father was a member of the firm of Harris & Stotesbury, leading sugar refiners of Philadelphia, and prominent in business circles. After completing his education in the Friends' Central School, Mr. Stotesbury was employed, first by Rutter & Patterson, wholesale grocers, later by his father's firm, and in 1866 began his banking career in the employ of Drexel & Co. The young man was quick to master the details of the banking business and in a short time he

was regarded as an authority on commercial paper in Philadelphia. A reorganization of the Drexel interests was concluded Jan. 1, 1882, when he was admitted to a partnership in the Philadelphia house, the other members of which were Anthony J. Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, George C. Thomas and James W. Paul, Jr. In 1883 he became a partner with Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York. Since the death of Anthony J. Drexel in 1893, he has been the virtual head and manager of Drexel & Co., one of the leading banking firms of the United States. He is a director in numerous corporations, including the Beaver Coal Co., Fidelity Trust Co., Girard Trust Co., and Philadelphia Trust Co., of Philadelphia, the Capital Hotel Co., Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Co., Transportation Mutual Insurance Co. and United Gas Improvement Co., and is chairman of the board of the Reading Co. He is a member also of the stockholders' advisory committee of the Germantown Trust Co., a manager of the Merchants' Fund of Philadelphia, and a member of the Philadelphia stock exchange. Formerly active in politics, he was treasurer of the Republican National Committee during the Roosevelt campaign in 1904, and again in the Taft campaign in 1908. He was the only banker called into the celebrated conference of party leaders when President Taft was forming his cabinet and in 1909 he assisted in financing the International Chinese loan. For years he has been one of Philadelphia's outstanding citizens in social activities, and he has contributed freely to its civic and intellectual development. A liberal patron of music, his interest in the art induced him to assume the indebtedness of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Co. and led to the formation of a syndicate to purchase Oscar Hammerstein's enterprises in that city. He is also a discriminating lover of paintings, and his private collection of the old masters, the accumulation of many years, is choice and valuable. His donations to charities and public movements have been generous and cover a wide range in character. He built the imposing gateway in Fairmount Park and gave $50,000 for the New York State Park on the Hudson River. One of his hobbies has been the breeding and showing of harness horses. For several years he was a director of the National Horse Show Association and during successive annual horse shows at Madison Square Garden, New York, and at Bryn Mawr his entries were notable in number and successful in competition. He is honorary president of the Road Drivers' Association, and in 1908 represented America at the International Horse Show at the Olympic Meet, London. Mr. Stotesbury is a member of numerous clubs, both in the United States and England. His home clubs are the Union League (ex-president), Philadelphia Country, Art, Germantown, Merion and Philadelphia Cricket clubs, Radnor Hunt, Rose Tree Fox Hunt, Racquet, Penn, Rabbit, Corinthian Yacht, Huntingdon Valley Country, and Rittenhouse clubs. He was twice married (1) in 1874 to Frances Bergman Butcher, of Philadelphia, by whom he had three daughters; Edith L., wife of Sidney E. Hutchinson; Frances B., wife of J. Kearsley Mitchell and Fanny H., wife of Ellis D. Williams; and he was married (2) Jan. 18, 1912, to Eva (Roberts) Cromwell, widow of Oliver Eaton Cromwell, of New York and daughter of John H. Roberts of Washington.

McGRAW, James Herbert, publisher, was born at Panama, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1860. He was graduated at the State Normal School, Fredonia, N. Y., in 1884, valedictorian of his class. In the meantime, he taught in a district school, and after graduation served as principal for one year. He then joined H. M. Swetland and Emerson P. Harris, who were proprietors of the American Railway Publishing Co., publishers of railroad and engineering journals, New York, and was appointed its representative in Philadelphia. His faith in the enterprise was so great that, with borrowed capital, he purchased an interest in the company, and, in August, 1886, was elected vice-president. When the company was dissolved two years later, in order to allow a division of interests, Mr. McGraw acquired ownership in the "Street Railway Journal" and "Journal of Railway Appliances." He sold the latter shortly afterward and devoted his attention to developing the "Street Railway Journal," through the incorporation of the Street Railway Publishing Co. In the columns of this periodical, Mr. McGraw early advocated electric power for street railways, and in 1891 changed its name to "Electric Railway Journal," by which it is still known. He enlarged its circulation, increased its advertising value, directed the editorial policy, so as to reflect the best tendencies in both engineering and management, and, in 1900, began its publication as a weekly. His realization of the vast possibilities of electricity in industry led him, in 1896, to purchase "Electrical Industries," which was issued for many years, as "The American Electrician," by the American Electrician Publishing Co., of which Mr. McGraw was the president. Subsequently he purchased "Electrical World" and "Electrical Engineer," merging them under the name of "Electrical World and Engineer," which in turn was combined with the "American Electrician" in January, 1906, as "Electrical World." At the time of this last purchase, he organized the McGraw Publishing Co., superseding his other corporations, so that all his journals were published under a single management. In establishing this company, the first to bear his name, he inaugurated the policy of service and sound business practice, which has made his publications recognized leaders in their industries. In 1902, he purchased "Engineering Record," a weekly devoted to civil engineering, and, in 1903, founded "Electrochemical Industry," later known as "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering." In 1906 an 11-story fireproof building was erected in New York for the printing plant and publication offices for these periodicals. The production of engineering books was another department of Mr. McGraw's activities, growing apace with the constant demand. In 1909 this department was consolidated with the book business of the Hill Publishing Co., under the style McGraw-Hill Book Co., which has become the largest publisher of technical books in the world. Following the death of John A. Hill, in 1916, the company founded by him was merged with Mr. McGraw's company into an organization now known as the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., the largest and most influential international publisher of industrial and engineering publications in the world. Through this merger five publications were added to the McGraw-Hill list, "The American Machinist," "Engineering News," "Power," "Coal Age," and

"Engineering and Mining Journal." Of these, "Engineering News" was combined with "Engineering Record" and "The Contractor," acquired in 1916, to form "Engineering News-Record," and the "Engineering and Mining Journal" was combined with the "Mining and Scientific Press," to form "The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press," which with the July, 1927, issue again became "Engineering and Mining Journal." The list was further increased by founding "Electrical Merchandising," in 1916; "Ingenieria Internacional," a technical publication in Spanish, in 1919; "Journal of Electricity," purchased in 1919 and since January, 1927, known as "Electrical West"; "Bus Transportation," founded in 1922; "Electrical Retailing," purchased in 1923, and known as "Radio Retailing" since 1925; "Construction Methods," purchased in May, 1926, and "Coal Age News," established in 1927. These publications, with the European Edition of the "American Machinist," bring the list of McGraw-Hill periodicals to seventeen. In their coverage of their respective fields of industry and engineering, these publications penetrate to every civilized country in the world. Apart from his business connections, Mr. McGraw has been a conspicuous figure in public and civic life. For eight years (1900–08) he was chairman of the Morris County (N. J.) Republican Committee, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1904. He was, for a number of years, chairman of the New Jersey state executive committee of the Y.M.C.A., and has been a generous benefactor of the organization. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Electric Light Association, Illuminating Engineering Society, American Electric Railway Association, Harvard Business Historical Society, N. Y. State Chamber of Commerce, Society for Electrical Development, English Speaking Union, and the Union League, Engineers', and Princeton clubs of New York city. Mr. McGraw was married, June 8, 1887, to Mildred, daughter of Curtis E. Whittlesey of Corfu, N. Y., and they have four sons, Harold W., James H., Jr., Curtis W. and Donald C. McGraw, and one daughter, Catherine, wife of J. E. Osmun.

PLATT, Edward Marcellus, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Manitowoc, Wis., Sept. 4, 1865, son of Jarvis E. and Mary Chandler (Vilas) Platt. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin in 1887 with the B.L. degree and the following year began his business career with Armour & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Returning to Manitowoc, Wis., in 1890 he was for two years manager of the Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co., operating and having charge of sales at the company's large coal docks. He was vice-president and general manager of the Manitowoc Coal & Dock Co., and vice-president of the Manitowoc Seating Co., during 1892–98 and was then for two years vice-president and general manager of the Pennsylvania & Ohio Fuel Co., with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. He was general western sales agent, in full charge of all business and properties of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., during 1902–12, and in addition was president of the Mueller, Platt & Wheeland Co., wholesale grocers, of Decatur, Ill., during 1901–11. Since 1912 he has been president of the Paragon Electric Co., manufacturers of electrical apparatus, with factories at Manitowoc, Wis., and Marion, Ind., and with branch houses in San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif. During the same period he has also been president of the Platt & Brahm Coal Co., wholesale coal dealers, of Chicago. He was one of the organizers and first president of the American Wholesale Coal Association, formed in Washington, D. C., in 1919. He is a member of various clubs in Chicago and in Manitowoc and in

religion an Episcopalian. He is a man of strict integrity, great industry and keen mental alertness, prompt in decision and enterprising in the conduct of his business. He is fond of music, reading and outdoor sports. He was married, Oct. 16, 1898, to Alida King, daughter of George E. Hoskinson, a paper manufacturer, of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and has four children: Edward Vilas, Marion Louise, wife of James B. Jacob, Caroline Alida and George Jarvis Platt.

THOMSON, Elihu, scientist and inventor, was born in Manchester, England, March 29, 1853, son of Daniel and Mary A. (Rhodes) Thomson, his father being of Scotch and his mother of English parentage. The family came to the United States in 1858 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where Elihu Thomson was educated in the public schools. His inventive genius, which was inherited from his father, a skilled engineer and machinist, began to manifest itself in early life and from the age of eleven, when with a wine bottle for a cylinder he constructed a crude frictional machine, he devoted all his spare time to mechanical, optical and electrical experiments, making batteries, Leyden jars, electromagnets and telegraphic instruments. At the

Central High School, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1870, chemistry and physics were his favorite studies. For six months following his graduation he was employed as an analyst in the Iron Masters' Laboratory and for five years was assistant professor of chemistry, with supervision of the laboratory, at the Central High School. In 1876 he was appointed professor of chemistry and mechanics and at the same time was lecturer on chemistry at the Artisans' night school. Throughout this period he continued his electrical and mechanical experiments and built all the parts including pipes of an electrically operated pipe organ. About this time he conducted experiments which probably involved the earliest demonstration of the transmission to a distance and through brick walls, floors, etc., of wireless (Maxwellian) waves in space, antedating Hertz by about ten years, and Marconi's development by nearly twenty years. Owing to other work, this pioneer experimentation was not followed up. In the winter of 1876–77 and subsequently he delivered lectures on electricity at the Franklin Institute, often illustrating his lectures with apparatus of his own design and construction. He became familiar with lathe work, lens grinding and optical work generally. The future possibilities in electrical applications early attracted him and in 1875 he built his first model dynamo. This was followed by other machines for working arc lights, one of which machines was shown in operation at the Franklin Institute in 1877. About the same time, in conjunction with Prof. Edwin J. Houston (q.v.), then professor of natural philosophy in the Central High School, he invented a machine for the perfectly continuous centrifugal separation of substances of different densities, which being particularly applicable to the separation of cream from milk, has gone into practically universal use in creameries. This was a pioneer invention, patent for which was applied for Oct. 29, 1877, and issued April 5, 1881, No. 239,659. A typical claim set forth is, the "process of creaming milk mechanically, skimming off the cream mechanically and removing the skimmed milk mechanically by centrifugal force." In the winter of 1877–78 he served with Prof. Houston on a committee of the Franklin Institute on dynamo-electric machines and tests made by them definitely established the advantages of thorough lamination of armature cores and the now universally accepted principle that the higher the external resistance of the dynamo circuit relative to its internal resistance, the greater its efficiency. Further experiments, at first conducted jointly with Prof. Houston, resulted in an improved electric lighting system and apparatus on which patents were issued in 1878 and 1879 and thereafter. The system was what is known as the Thomson–Houston system of arc lighting, due mostly to the labors of Prof. Thomson, and which system in a few years was spread over our country, as also in foreign lands. It possessed a number of unique features such as: (1) an automatic regulating mechanism for keeping the current in the lamp circuit constant, no matter how many lamps were in use; (2) the arc lamps were all provided with switches to shunt them out ad libitum, a feature peculiar to the system; and (3) the Thomson–Houston dynamo embodied for the first time three-phase winding, unknown in the art before, but now almost universal in power systems. There were besides these a number of other features peculiar to the system which aided greatly its expansion commercially. The Thomson–Houston arc lighting system antedated Edison's invention of the carbon filament lamp, also that of Maxim and of Sawyer, and differed from those in being a constant current arc series system, which their work did not embody. Several of Mr. Thomson's machines and lamps were constructed by George S. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and put into operation in 1879, and in 1880 he resigned his professorship and went to New Britain, Conn., as electrician to the American Electric Co., which had secured control of the patents of the Thomson–Houston system and was organized early in 1880. William H. Parker was its president, and F. H. Churchill was its secretary and treasurer, succeeded by Joseph J. Skinner a year later. In his capacity of electrician of the company, Prof. Thomson took charge of the development and exploitation commercially of the Thomson–Houston electric lighting system and other inventions of his own. He gave his whole time to the work, arranging all details of design and manufacture, and in 1882 he was the chief founder of the Thomson–Houston Electric Co., which took over the business and property of the American Electric Co. He became its electrician and inventor, his work covering details of design, testing, construction and general supervision. In 1883 the works were moved to Lynn, Mass., where the controlling syndicate consisted principally of Silas A. Barton, Henry A. Pevear, Charles A. Coffin, Joseph N. Smith, B. F. Spinney, and a few other prominent business men in Lynn. The establishment of the plant at Lynn signalized the beginning of a period of phenomenal development of the Thomson–Houston company, a development which grew largely out of Prof. Thomson's engineering genius and electrical discoveries. The business soon extended from arc lighting into the other important fields, such as incandescent lighting, motors, transformer distribution, and electric railways, and in these fields much pioneer work was done by Prof. Thomson. During this period he invented the famous Thomson electric meter. In 1892 the company was merged with the Edison General Electric Co., forming the General Electric Co., under the presidency of Charles A. Coffin (q.v.), which has for many years been the largest manufacturer of electrical equipment in the world, with extensive plants at Schenectady, N. Y., Lynn, Mass., Pittsfield, Mass., Erie, Pa., Fort Wayne, Ind., Cleveland, O., and Harrison, N. J., and with branches in England, France and Germany. Prof. Thomson has been associated with the General Electric Co. since the date of its establishment as inventor and as consultant in engineering matters, patent litigation and general questions of policy, and he has continued through the intervening years to add to his electrical achievements until the patents which have been issued to him in the United States alone now exceed 700 in number, many of which are of outstanding importance and have gone into extensive use in electric lighting, railway operations, power transmission, etc. Among the most distinctive of his inventions is the art of welding metals by electricity, on which he received his first patent in 1886, and which is being more and more extensively applied in various metal manufactures. The process was

exploited for many years by the Thomson Electric Welding Co., founded by the associates of Prof. Thomson in 1888. Other noteworthy inventions, many of which have gone into practical use on an extended scale, are his lightning arrestors, which first employed magnetic means for blowing out or interrupting an electric arc, this remaining an important feature of many modern electric control devices; his watt-hour meter, first shown in 1890 and designed for the measurement of either direct or alternating electric current, millions of which are in use in this country and abroad; and his constant-current transformer, high frequency transformer, alternating current repulsion motor, and shaded pole motors. Besides these he has made notable contributions to the design of many machines such as internal combustion engines, and has worked in turbo-ship propulsion, metallurgy, electric railways, Roentgen ray tubes, making the first stereoscopic pictures in X-ray work. He has embodied in mufflers a new fundamental principle. His extraordinary mechanical skill has extended even to the construction of objectives for refracting telescopes, a ten-inch glass so made being mounted in his private observatory in his home at Swampscott, Mass., and his amateur optical work has included oil immersion high power microscope objectives capable of resolving most difficult test objects. Prof. Thomson is also noted for his early work in securing safety in electrical installations and some of his early recommendations have since been made mandatory. He is the author of many papers covering a wide range of research achievement, which have been published in scientific and technical journals. In recognition of his attainments and inventions he has been showered with honors both at home and abroad. Among the numerous medals and prizes, he has received twice the John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium from the city of Philadelphia on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute; the Rumford medal (1902) of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Hughes medal (1916) of the Royal Society of Great Britain; the first Edison medal (1910) of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; the Elliott Cresson gold medal (1912) of the Franklin Institute; the John Fritz medal (1916) given by the four principal American engineering societies; the Lord Kelvin medal by the Kelvin Medal Committee representing the civil, mechanical and electrical engineering societies and society of naval architects of Great Britain, which award was seconded by the four principal American societies; the Franklin medal (1925) by the Franklin Institute; the Grand Prix at the Paris expositions of 1889 and 1900, and half of the first prize in the Paris electric meter competition of 1890. He was also made Officier et Chevalier de la Legion D'Honneur in 1889. He holds the following honorary academic degrees: A.M., Yale, 1890; Ph.D. Tufts College, 1894; D.Sc., Harvard, 1909, and University of Manchester, England, 1924, and LL.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1924. Prof. Thomson is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers (president 1889–90), American Chemical Society, American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and National Academy of Sciences; member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of Great Britain, and honorary member of the Franklin Institute and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers of Great Britain. He has been for many years a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (acting president 1921–24), and a trustee of Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. He was one of the six official U. S. delegates to the chamber of delegates of the Electrical Congress in Chicago, Ill., in 1893; was president of the International Electrical Congress in St. Louis, Mo., and of the chamber of official delegates thereto in 1904; and succeeded the late Lord Kelvin as president of the International Electrotechnical Commission in 1908, serving three years in that capacity. Prof. Thomson is recognized throughout the world as one of those who have contributed most to the phenomenal development of electrical science during the past fifty years and there is none who has applied the principles of advanced theory to practical inventions to a greater extent. Personally he has that simplicity of manner which so often marks the man of high scientific attainments. He is an excellent speaker, his lectures and addresses being distinguished by their extreme lucidity and accuracy of expression, and it has been said of him that he is equally at home before an audience of children or a congress of scientists. He was married (1) May 1, 1884, to Mary L., daughter of Charles Peck, of New Britain, Conn., by whom he had four sons, Stuart, Roland D., Malcolm and Donald T.; Mrs. Thomson died in 1916, and he was married (2) Jan. 4, 1923, to Clarissa, daughter of Theodore F. Hovey, of Boston, Mass. Three of Prof. Thomson's sons enlisted and served in the World war, and the eldest, Capt. Stuart Thomson, died in 1919 from disabilities due to his service.

McMURRY, Lida Brown, educator and author, was born at Kiantone, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1853, daughter of Russell McCary and Electa Louisa (Sherman) Brown and granddaughter of Alva and Eunice (Eddy) Brown. She was graduated at the Illinois Normal University in 1874. Most of her education, however, has come from wide reading and from studying out school problems for herself. She began her professional career as primary teacher in public schools at Normal, Ill. For fourteen years she taught in public schools in that state. During 1891–1900 she was primary training teacher in State Normal University, Normal, Ill., and during 1900–17 was a member of the faculty of the State Normal School, DeKalb, Ill., where she was also a training teacher in the primary grades. As a teacher she was noted for her insight, her remarkable womanhood, and her indulgent kindness. Early in her career she undertook to adapt classical stories for children, and collections of them were published as "Classic Stories for the Little Ones" (1892) and "More Classic Stories" (1913). With Mary Hall Husted she adapted for the primary grades "Robinson Crusoe for Boys and Girls" (1893); and compiled "Songs of Mother and Child" (1902), "Songs of the Treetop and Meadow" (1907) and "Sunshine," being a collection of poems for children (1920). She was, with Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, author of "Our Language Book" (1905); she wrote or adapted "Nature Study for Primary Grades" (1908); "Fifty Famous Fables" (1910); "Tell Me a Story" (1912); and "How to Teach Primary Reading" (1914), and with Dr. C.

Alphonso Smith she is author of "The Smith-McMurry Language Series" (1919). She is a communicant of the Dutch Reformed church. She is a member of the Kappa Delta Pi fraternity, the Sunshine Club, and the Old Tappan

Parent-Teachers' Association. She was married at Normal, Ill., Aug. 7, 1878, to William Patteson McMurry, and they have two children: Fred R., and Karl F. McMurry.

RUNNELLS, John Sumner, president of the Pullman Co., was born at Effingham, N. H., July 30, 1844, son of John and Huldah (Staples) Runnells. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1865, studied law at Dover, N. H., and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1869. After serving two years as U. S. consul at Tunstall, Staffordshire, England, he practiced law in Iowa for sixteen years and was U. S. district attorney for Iowa from 1881 to 1885. He removed to Chicago in 1887 and became general counsel for the Pullman Company, his law firm being Runnells, Burry and Johnstone, of which he was senior partner until 1913. During the life of George M. Pullman, Mr. Runnells was his close and valued counsellor, and his shrewd estimate of people and affairs and his far-seeing vision had much to do with the prosperity of the company. In 1911 he succeeded Robert Todd Lincoln (q.v.) as president and in 1922 was elected chairman of its board. During his presidency the company continued to expand to keep up with the increased passenger traffic on the railroads of the United States and still maintains its reputation as the world's foremost car building concern. The capacity of the passenger car shop is nearly equivalent to that of all the other passenger car building plants in the United States combined. The plant, at Pullman, Ill., covers an area of 450 acres, in which are located 100 buildings, served by 100 miles of track within the shop enclosure, and its output is 2,400 passenger cars and 30,000 freight cars per year. Since becoming president of the Pullman Co., Mr. Runnells' every effort has been exerted toward the success and betterment of the company and its employes. The organization consists of two great divisions, operating and manufacturing. In the operating department which controls the operation of sleeping, parlor and private cars on nearly all the railroads of the United States, Mr. Runnells was active in securing contracts with railroads which owned their own sleeping cars, and in renewing old contracts on such terms that all contracting companies may receive as nearly as possible the same conditions, according to the amount of business on their lines. But his more direct contact since his accession to the presidency has been with the manufacturing department. Under his own direction and management it has grown into a profitable, highly-organized and efficient establishment, capable of turning out, in the shortest time and the greatest quantity, the finest product of its kind. In the new shops for the building of steel cars, the most modern machinery and appliances have been installed. Machines have largely taken the place of hand labor in the transfer of raw and finished material, particularly in furnishing them to and removing them from the hand of the workmen; and training under a simplified and improved efficiency system has resulted in an increased output from the workmen, as well as to their comfort and welfare. In addition to these changes, there has been a great betterment in the conditions surrounding the employes. Pension and relief systems have been inaugurated for all employes of the company, both in the operating and manufacturing departments, and since 1911 there have been general increases in wages which have benefited particularly the conductors, porters and office employes, who are too often overlooked on such occasions. The solicitude of the company for the health, safety and comfort of its employes is further exemplified by the maintenance of an accident and disease prevention department. The company provides for the physical examination and the administration of preventive measures to all workmen subject to occupational diseases. A dispensary, splendidly equipped, is maintained under a director of sanitation and surgery, assisted by a consulting physician and surgeon, a plant physician and surgeon, and a requisite number of nurses, and is capable of taking care of anything from the slightest injury to a major surgical operation. Mr. Runnells is a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, the National Biscuit Co., the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, of Chicago, and the Pullman Trust & Savings Bank. For years he was an active and prominent figure in the Republican party in Iowa, serving as secretary of the Iowa Republican state central committee during 1867–69, chairman of the Iowa state Republican committee in 1879–80, and a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880. He is an able and eloquent orator on patriotic and historical occasions, a gifted after-dinner speaker and a ready writer. A deep interest in life, intellectual and personal, keeps him perennially young and he takes much pleasure in his library which contains some rare old books and first editions. Before the war his favorite pastime was motoring in Great

Britain and on the continent. He is a gentleman of the old school, a charming conversationalist, and a staunch and faithful friend. Mr. Runnells is a member of the American Bar Association, the University clubs of New York and Chicago, and the Chicago, Onwentsia and other clubs. He was married at Des Moines, Ia., Mar. 31, 1869, to Helen Rutherford, daughter of Gov. Nathaniel B. Baker, of New Hampshire (q.v.), and has four children: Mabel, wife of Robert Irving Jenks, Lucy, wife of Albert Atlee Jackson, Alice Rutherford, wife of William James, and Clive Runnells.

MEES, Carl Leo, educator and physicist, was born in Columbus, O., May 20, 1853, son of Konrad and Eliza (Adam) Mees, both natives of Germany. His father came to America in 1840 and was pastor of the Lutheran Church in Columbus for fifty years. Carl Mees attended the Ohio State University one year and was

assistant chemist to the Ohio state geological survey during 1870–75. At the same time he studied medicine at the Starling Medical College of Ohio State University, receiving the M.D. degree in 1875. He lectured on chemistry and microscopy at Ohio Medical College and Starling Medical College during 1874–76 and for four years was professor of physics and chemistry at the University of Louisville. He did graduate work at the University of Berlin and the University of South Kensington, London, during 1880–82 and in the latter year became professor of physics and chemistry at Ohio University, Athens, O. Five years later he accepted the chair of physics at Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., holding it until 1916. He was acting president of the institute, 1890–94, and president, 1894–1919. Since then he has been president emeritus. Dr. Mees has been especially interested in the dissemination of scientific knowledge and has written and lectured extensively on scientific problems. He is the inventor of an electric railway signal (1878) and an electric rail bond (1915). His principal researches have been in microphotography, the elastic behavior of metals, electrolysis and wind velocity in tornadoes. In recognition of his scientific achievements Rose Polytechnic Institute conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1887. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Physical Society, and member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Microscopical Association, the Indiana Academy of Science (president, 1898), the Association of Science and Mathematics Teachers, the Northwest Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the American College Association and the Indianapolis Science Tech Club. He is an honorary member of the Steel Treating Research Society, the Vigo County (Ind.) Medical Association, the Terre Haute Academy of Medicine, the Indiana Credit Men's Association, the Kiwanis Club and the Alpha Chi Sigma society. Dr. Mees' recreational pursuits are music and athletics. He is unmarried.

BLAINE, John James, twenty-fourth governor of Wisconsin (1921–27) and U. S. senator (1927–..), was born at Wingville, Grant co., Wis., May 4, 1875, son of James F. and Betsy (Brunstad) Blaine. His father was a farmer. He attended the country schools of Grant county, the Montfort high school, and the law school of Valparaiso (Ind.) University, at which he received his graduating degree in 1896. In that year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Boscobel, Wis., where he also engaged in the breeding of pure Holstein cattle, and became a partner in the Austin-Blaine Farm Co. He served three terms as mayor of Boscobel and four years as a member of the Grant county board of supervisors. During 1909–13 he was a member of the Wisconsin state senate and while in that body helped to frame the state workmen's compensation act. After holding the office of attorney general of Wisconsin in 1919–20 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket in the latter year and was re-elected in 1922 and again in 1924. His administration effected a large reduction in expenditures which did not impair or restrict the conduct of the state's institutions and government. He outlined and pursued a fiscal policy that permitted the efficient functioning of state activities unabated by economies and at the same time made a remission in taxes of $9,650,000, the first abatement in ten years. In producing revenue he succeeded in collecting some $9,300,000 in back income taxes through publishing tax returns. There was marked improvement in the laws providing for the protection of women and children in industry and for workmen's compensation; a model cooperative measure for farmers and consumers was adopted and successfully operated; and two state hospitals, one for soldiers suffering from mental diseases, were initiated and built. Gov. Blaine also undertook a survey of the state penal institutions to ascertain the condition of ex-service men in them, discovered that many should have been sent to hospitals instead of to jail, and pardoned a considerable number.

During his entire administration of six years he issued 103 absolute pardons, 341 conditional pardons and 230 commutations of sentence. In April, 1926, the legislature was convened for one day to enact an emergency appropriation of $450,000 to meet an ordinance of the city of Chicago requiring that milk and cream sold

for consumption in that city be produced by herds that had passed a satisfactory test for bovine tuberculosis. This was the only legislation enacted in 1926. In 1926 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term ending in 1933. He is a member of the Wisconsin and Grant County bar associations. He was married, Aug. 23, 1904, to Anna C., daughter of Michael McSpaden, a merchant of Boscobel, Wis., and has one child, Helen M., wife of D. M. Farris, of Madison, Wis.

SWAYNE, Samuel Edward, manufacturer, was born at Spring Valley, Greene co., O., Dec. 16, 1859, son of Elias Hicks and Mahala Merritt (Barrett) Swayne, and a descendant of Francis Swayne who settled in Chester county, Pa., in 1710. After a public school training, he began a business career in 1876 as bookkeeper for the wholesale grocery firm of Benjamin & Weaver, Richmond, Ind. In 1878 he became bookkeeper and cashier of the Richmond City Mill Works, manufacturers of flour mill machinery, and in 1887 went with Robinson & Co., Richmond, organized in 1842 to manufacture threshing machinery. He was made secretary of this company two years later, vice-president and treasurer in 1897, and president and treasurer in 1908. In 1914 the business was reorganized as Swayne, Robinson & Co., and Mr. Swayne is still president and treasurer. Under his management the company has grown from a small manufacturer of machines to one of considerable prominence in the country, and has also a large export trade. It manufactures ensilage cutters, fodder cutters, and hay balers; also operating two complete foundries for making gray iron castings, and its annual sales are about $2,000,000. He is also vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Richmond, and a director in the Jenkins Vulcan Spring Co., Richmond, manufacturers of automobile springs. He was chairman of the executive committee of the National Implement & Vehicle Association, Chicago, and its president in 1915. He was president of the Richmond Commercial Club and the Richmond Country Club, and he is a member also of the Columbia Club (Indianapolis), the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arcanum, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Travelers Protective Association. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican and his

chief recreations are travel and golf. He was married May 10, 1882, to Sue C., daughter of Francis W. Robinson of Richmond, Ind., and has one child: Juliet Robinson, widow of John E. Shirk.

EDER, Phanor James, lawyer, was born at Palmira, Colombia, South America, Dec. 11, 1880, son of James Martin and Lizzie (Benjamin) Eder. His father, a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1859, practiced law in California, was in the U. S. consular service, and was a pioneer in public works construction and the sugar industry in Colombia. The son

was a special student at the University of Liege during 1897–98. He was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1900 and received his LL.B. degree at the Harvard Law School in 1903. He practiced alone in New York city until 1923 when he became a partner in the firm of Hardin & Hess, later changed to Hardin, Hess, Eder and Freschi. His firm maintains an office in Mexico City and has correspondents in the principal Latin American and European cities. In New York it acts as counsel to the Mexican government, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and several banks. In addition to a general commercial or corporation practice Mr. Eder has specialized in private international and foreign, particularly Latin-American law, building up a clientele especially among Latin-Americans and American firms and corporations interested in foreign trade, banking and investments abroad, also acting as counsellor to other lawyers on foreign law. He has been particularly active in oil, mining and financial matters in Colombia and Venezuela, and has negotiated or participated in several South American loans or security flotations. He was vice-president of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas during 1917–22. He is author of "The Republic of Colombia," in the South American Series; "The Mining Laws of the Republic of Colombia" (Pan-American Union, 1912), and "Foreign and Home Law" (1916), and numerous magazine articles and pamphlets on legal, international, Latin-American and financial subjects, among which are "Introduction to the Argentine Civil Code," "Law of Waters in Pan-American Countries," annual contributions to the "Comparative Law Bureau Bulletin," articles on the Panama Canal controversy, which contributed to securing ratification of the treaty with Colombia. During the World war he was a member of the Spanish local law board, New York city. He was vice-consul for Colombia in New York city during 1904–07 and was official delegate of Colombia to the Fourth Pan-American Congress, Washington. He is a member and director of the Pan-American Society and the American Foreign Law Association, and a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the American Geographical Society, the English Speaking Union, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the International Law Association, the American Association of International Law, the Société de Legislation Comparée, the Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence (hon.), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and the Explorers', Harvard, Lawyers', Ibero American, and Town Hall clubs of New York. Golf, travel and photography are his chief recreations. He was married in New York city, Apr. 21, 1909, to Violet, daughter of Joshua J. Lindo, and they have two children: Linda and James Phanor Eder.

TEFFT, William Wolcott, engineer, was born in Milbank, S. Dak., Feb. 28, 1882, son of Levant Coats and Ada (Wolcott) Tefft. He was graduated B.S. in civil engineering at the University of Michigan in 1906, and took post-graduate work at that institution during the following session. The vacation periods during his college course were spent in railroad, electric railway and water power survey or construction work in Michigan and during 1907–08 he was assistant to Gardner S. Williams, head of the civil engineering department of the University of Michigan, in various hydraulic and hydro-electric developments, serving for five months as resident engineer on the construction of a hydro-electric power plant at Superior, Mich. In 1908 he entered the service of the Commonwealth Power Co., of Michigan, and for three years had charge of surveys for that corporation for hydro-electric developments aggregating more than 160,000 horse-power, besides designing concrete mixer plants and a reinforced concrete power house. From 1911 to 1919 he was a partner in the Fargo Engineering Co., of Jackson, Mich., during which time he designed a hydro-electric power plant of 30,700 capacity, made appraisals of existing hydro-electric properties costing $34,000,000, and invented a special type of spillway, which decreased the usual construction cost of hydro-electric projects by varying amounts but in some cases as much as 42 per cent, which was patented in 1918. In addition he investigated and reported on the power possibilities of all of the 103 rivers in the southern peninsula of Michigan, redesigned several existing power plants, made topographic surveys and reported and had accepted the general conditions for the construction of dams on the Chippewa and Menominee rivers, Wisconsin, aggregating 120,000 horse-power. Since 1919 he has been associated with Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., of New York, with office in Jackson, Mich., and has been engaged in work in connection with the general engineering of large steam and electric generating plants and hydro-electric power plants and dams, and reports thereon. During the world war he compiled a report to the U. S. government on all water power available for war purposes in Wisconsin and Michigan and investigated the possibilities of substituting water power for steam power, resulting in the saving of thousands of tons of coal per annum and 2,850,000 ton miles of railroad haulage in Michigan and many times that amount in Wisconsin. He is vice-president and chief engineer of the Consumers Power Co., of Michigan, and the Commonwealth Power Corporation and chief engineer of the Central Illinois Light Co., the Illinois Electric Power Co., Peoria, Ill., the Illinois Power Co., Springfield, Ill., the Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., Evansville, Ind., the Ohio Edison Co., Springfield, O., Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co., Akron, O., and the Tennessee Electric Power Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. He is a director of the Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co., the Electric Railway Securities Company, the Commonwealth Power Corporation, the Grand Rapids, Holland & Chicago, the Lansing Southern and the Michigan railroad companies, and the National Union Bank, of Jackson, Mich. He was president of the Jackson council of Boy Scouts in 1918, chairman of the building committees of the Methodist Church in 1922 and the Community Hotel, Jackson, in 1925. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the Michigan Engineering Society, the board of trustees (president) of Albion

College, the board of trustees (president, 1920–..) of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Jackson, the Rotary, Jackson City, Jackson Country, and Brac Coupe Hunting and Fishing clubs. His favorite diversions are

hunting, fishing, trap shooting and motoring. He was married, Oct. 8, 1910, to Ethel Lucille, daughter of the late William A. Foote, founder of the Consumers Power Co., and has one child, Robert Foote Tefft.

JENNINGS, Sidney Johnston, mining engineer, was born at Hawesville, Hancock co., Ky., Aug. 13, 1863, son of James Rody and Katherine S. (Hennen) Jennings, of Virginian ancestry. His father was interested in coal mines in Kentucky, and thus he passed his early years in a mining atmosphere. He was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1885 with the degree of C.E. He also took the equivalent of three years' work in the academic department, for which he received a special certificate from Pres. Eliot. He was first assistant surveyor at the New Almaden Quicksilver mines, California, under his brother, Hennen Jennings, who was general superintendent. He took a post-graduate course at the University of California, and in 1887 joined the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., in Montana, where he remained two years. His next field of work was in South Africa, first as manager of the Willows Copper Argentiferous Syndicate, Ltd., near Pretoria in the Transvaal. As these ores did not continue in depth he resigned and joined the DeBeers Consolidated Mines at Kimberley as assistant general manager. In 1893 Mr. Jennings went to Johannesburg as manager of the Crown Deep and Langlaaghe Deep Mines, subsidiaries of the Rand Mines, which had been organized to develop the deeper levels of the Witwatersrand. He was in the Transvaal throughout the troubles between the British and the Boers that led to the Jameson raid and the Boer war, but took no active part in the work of the committee of safety organized to assist Dr. Jameson in his celebrated raid. In 1896 he became general manager of the Crown Mines, the outcrop company of the Crown Deep. Later he was also appointed consulting engineer to the Robinson Gold Mining Co. When the Boer war came he was one of the small body of American engineers headed by Louis Seymour, who offered to continue working some of the gold mines, provided the Kruger regime allowed them the necessary facilities to import supplies and export the gold. When it was apparent that the government would not keep its word, he took his family to Europe. In 1900 he was recalled to South Africa as consulting engineer to H. Eckstein & Co., which controlled 40% of the gold production of the Transvaal. He returned to Johannesburg in June as one of a party of twenty engineers who were allowed to enter the city after Lord Roberts had cleared the Boers from the region. It was not until May, 1902, that the first mine, the Robinson, of which he was still consulting engineer, was allowed to resume operations. In the readjustment period he was chairman of the committee to facilitate the return of the mining population to Johannesburg. Lord Milner appointed him a member of the town council, of whose works committee he was elected chairman, and during his term of office the city was supplied with electric trolley lines, an adequate water supply and a sewer system. Mr. Jennings received the thanks of Lord Milner for his municipal services. He also promoted mining education by acting as examiner in mining for the University of the Cape of Good Hope and by fostering the formation of the Witwatersrand School of Mines. Returning to America in 1907, he accepted the vice-presidency of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, an office he still holds. He also became a director of the Cia de Real del Monte y Pachuca, United States Fuel Company, Hanover Bessemer Iron & Copper Company and other mining companies. During the world war he served under the War Industries Board on the committee to supply the government with zinc. Mr. Jennings is a member of the South African Association of Engineers (past president), American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers (president 1916–19), American Mining Congress, Harvard Engineering Society, Chemical Metallurgical Society of South Africa, Institute of Mining & Metallurgy of Great Britain and other societies. In politics he is a Democrat and in creed an Episcopalian. He retains his interest in Johannesburg as a member of the Rand Club, of that city. His other clubs are the University and Bankers (New York city), Harvard and Exchange (Boston), and the Alta Club (Salt Lake City). He was married in Kimberley, Aug. 18, 1893 to Amy Florence (Horne) Valpy, of Newbury, England, and has four children: John Morris, Amy Sidney, Mary Agnes and Philip Hennen Jennings.

BOLTON, Charles Knowles, librarian and antiquarian, was born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 14, 1867, son of Charles Edward and Sarah (Knowles) Bolton. His father and mother (qq.v.) attained wide note in their respective callings, the former as a lecturer and the latter as an author. He received his primary edu-

cation at the Cleveland high school, travelled in Europe in 1886, and declining an offered cadetship at West Point, entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1890. He then became an assistant at the Harvard library, where he remained three years, and occupied the post of librarian to the Brookline library during 1894–98. Since the latter year he has been librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; he was also professor at Simmons College. Mr. Bolton is the author of a number of miscellaneous works, including volumes of poetry and history and papers on genealogy and library administration. His poems are collected in "From Heart and Nature" (1887), which also contains verse by his mother. The range of his other writings embraces "The Boltons of Old and New England" (1889); "Gossiping Guide to Harvard" (1892); "Saskia, the Wife of Rembrandt" (1893); "Harvard University Library" (1893); "On the Wooing of Martha Pitkin" (1894); "Genealogical Research in Libraries" (1895); "The Love Story of Ursula Wolcott" (1895); "What the Small Town May Do for Itself" (1896); "Librarians of Harvard College, 1667–1877" (1897); "Brookline, History of a Favored Town" (1897); "The Ancestry of Margaret Wyatt, wife of Matthew Allyn of Windsor, Conn." (1898); "Philip Gereardy of New Amsterdam, landlord of the City Tavern, and his Rhode Island descendants" (1898); "The Private Soldiers under Washington" (1902); "Scotch-Irish Pioneers" (1910); 'The Elizabeth Whitman Mystery" (1912); "Christ Church, 1723," a guide (1913, 1923); "Portraits of the Founders" (1918); and "Ethics of Librarianship, a proposal for a revised code" (1922). He also edited "Letters of Hugh, Earl Percy, from Boston and New York, 1774–76" (1902); "The Athenaeum Centenary" (1907); and "Sarah K. Bolton—Pages from an Intimate Autobiography" (1923). Mr. Bolton has been a trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts since 1917 and is also a member of the American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts and Maine historical societies, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (president) and of the Harvard chapter, Phi Beta Kappa (honorary). He is an Episcopalian in creed and has been warden of Christ Church, Boston, since 1912. He was married, June 23, 1897, to Ethel, daughter of Edward Stanwood (q.v.) of Brookline, Mass., managing editor of the "Youth's Companion" from 1887 to 1911, and has had two children, Stanwood K. and Geoffrey Bolton. Mrs. Bolton, who has been registrar of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames since 1914, is, like her husband, an antiquarian and author, her works including "Some Descendants of John Moore" (1904); "Clement Topliff and His Descendants" (1906); "Farm Life a Century Ago" (1909); "Wax Portraits and Silhouettes" (1915); "American Samplers," with Mrs. E. J. Coe (1921); and has also edited "Topliff's Travels" (1906); "The Smile on the Face of the Tiger," a volume of limericks (with Mrs. C. C. Lane, 1910), and "The Kelseys of Shirley" (1926).

PYNE, Percy Rivington (II), banker, was born in New York city, June 23, 1882, son of Moses Taylor (q.v.) and Margaretta (Stockton) Pyne. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and was graduated at Princeton University in 1903. After three years employment with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., where he mastered the details of the banking business, he formed a partnership with I. Wister Kendall and Buell Hollister in 1908, under the name, Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, in a general banking and investment business. He remained with the firm which became one of the soundest in New York's financial district, until 1926 when he resigned to devote his attention to his various family interests. At the outbreak of the war with Germany in 1917, Mr. Pyne joined the council of national defense in Washington, D. C., as a "dollar a year" man, and served throughout the war as the council's assistant director and business manager. His office was a clearing house of information for those having official business in Washington, but not knowing what department or branch of the government to visit. In addition he did much work in a liaison capacity between British and French officers and the war department. He interviewed hundreds of persons applying for commissioned or non-commissioned positions in the army or navy and provided personnel for certain specific units in the army and navy, such as the chemical warfare, intelligence and remount services. His duties were arduous and exacting and he won the reputation of being one of the hardest-worked of the many civilian volunteers. He succeeded his father as a trustee of Princeton University in 1922 and has participated actively in every movement to advance its interests and its welfare. One of these activities is the management of the Prospect Co., a tract of 500 acres of land adjoining Princeton, provided by his father in 1907 for the homes of Princeton professors and rented to them at a nominal figure. Mr. Pyne is a director of the Commercial Trust Co.; Delaware Navigation Co.; Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad Co.; United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Co.; Morris & Essex Railroad Co.; Oswego & Syracuse Railroad Co.; Empire Trust Co.; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.; Princeton Bank & Trust Co., and Nevins-Church Press Co. He is a trustee of St. Luke's hospital, the Children's Aid Society and the Y.M.C.A. and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Museum of Natural History, the Pan-American Society, National Americanization committee, Princeton Engineering Society, the Pilgrims' Society, St. Nicholas Society, New York Historical Society, New Jersey Historical Society and the New York Zoological Society. In addition he belongs to the following clubs: Knickerbocker, Union, Brook Club (president and governor), Racquet and Tennis (governor), Down Town Association, Church, Links, Piping Rock, Tuxedo, Southside Sportsman's (governor), Meadow Brook, Turf and Field (vice-president and governor), National Golf, Ivy (governor), Princeton Golf (governor), Princeton Club of New York, Princeton Polo Association (director), Philadelphia and Racquet and Tennis clubs (Philadelphia), Tennis and Racquet Club (Boston), Metropolitan Club (Washington), and the Matamajaw Salmon Club. He is unmarried.

GREY, Zane, author, was born at Zanesville, O., Jan. 31, 1872, son of Lewis M. and Alice Josephine (Zane) Grey. His father was a dentist and one of the pioneers of Ohio and his mother was a descendant of Ebenezer Zane (q.v.), of Danish extraction, who owned the

land on which Zanesville, O., is built, laying out the original settlement there, and was a colonel in the revolutionary army. After graduating at the Zanesville high school, the son attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania to study dentistry with the view of following his father's calling, and in 1896 received the degree of D.D.S. He practiced dentistry in New York for six years. In 1904 his first book, "Betty Zane," the story of the heroic sister of Ebenezer Zane, was published at his own expense on borrowed money after the script had been rejected by the publishers. Its publication determined him to give up his profession, which assured him a certain income. He removed from New York city to Lackawaxen, Pa., where he devoted all his energies to precarious literary work. A long period of struggle followed, in which he wrote under continued discouraging circumstances. To this period belong his "Spirit of the Border" (1905); "The Last Trail" (1907); "The Last of the Plainsmen" (1908), based upon the exploits of C. J. (Buffalo) Jones, a notable Western character and plainsman, to whom the title refers; "The Short Stop" (1909), and "Nassau, Cuba, Yucatan, Mexico" (1909). His first Western romance, "The Heritage of the Desert" (1910), was accepted by Harpers after that firm had rejected all his previous books. Adventurous novels and short stories subsequently flowed from him in prolific numbers. His later works include: "The Young Forester" (1909); "The Young Pitcher" (1911); "Riders of the Purple Sage" (1912); "Ken Ward in the Jungle" (1912); "Desert Gold" (1913); "Light of the Western Stars" (1914); "The Lone Star Ranger" (1915); "Rainbow Trail" (1915); "The Border Legion" (1916); "Wildfire" (1917); "U. P. Trail" (1918); "Desert of Wheat" (1919); "Tales of Fishes" (1919); "Man of the Forest" (1920); "The Red-Headed Outfield" (1920); "The Mysterious Rider" (1921); "To the Last Man" (1922); "Tales of Lonely Trails" (1922); "The Day of the Beast" (1922); "The Wanderer of the Wasteland" (1923); "Tappan's Burro" (1923); "The Call of the Canyon" (1924); "Tales of Southern Rivers" (1924); "Roping Lions on the Grand Canyon" (1924); "The Thundering Herd" (1924); "The Vanishing American" (1925); "Tales of Fishing Virgin Seas" (1925); "Tales of Angler's Eldorado" (1926); "Under the Tonto Rim" (1926), and "Code of the West" (1927). His stories lend themselves to effective adaptation as moving pictures and several have been successfully shown on the screen. As his titles convey, Mr. Grey is a worker of the outdoors, at home among canyons, mountains, plains, jungles and forests, deserts, lonely seas and rivers. He knows the hunter, camper, explorer, fisher, desert rat and prospector; intrepid women, white and half breed, who live remote from the indoor life of urban domesticity; and Indians, buffalo herds and mountain lions. All these people his stories. His most striking quality as a writer is his descriptive gift, through which he makes the wild and gorgeous scenery of the West and elsewhere exercise a potent influence upon his characters; at times his scenery itself is a character, projects, in fact, so effectively in its atmospheric power as to seem the leading character. His stories, placed amid such settings, are thus invariably of vivid coloring. In their structure they follow customary fictional models as to characterization, plot and incident. Perhaps designedly, being a romanticist, the author abstains from viewing his creations with the searching psychological insight of the realist, and tends more towards sentimentality than sentiment in depicting emotional situations. The strength of his tales lies in their glamour of romance and thrill of adventure. They are often hearty and refreshing with the deft, safe touch that produces a wide response from the enormous public which loves the tang, ruggedness and gusto of the outdoor life and which needs no other fictional reading. As viewed by the Boston "Transcript," Zane Grey builds his novels on a fundamental system. "They require all the attention of the reader," it commented, "but they do not leave him with any problem to consider. Undoubtedly this author has found the secret of his own success to lie in his appeal to the child qualities in the minds of grown men and women." Mr. Grey's own pastimes are those which his own characters pursue—hunting, camping and exploring. He is a member of the Camp Fire Club and of the Sigma Nu fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania. This institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Letters in 1921. He was married, Nov. 21, 1905, to Lina Elise, daughter of Dr. J. A. Roth, of New York city, and has three children: Romer Zane, Elizabeth Zane, and Loren Grey.

BORAH, William Edgar, U. S. senator, was born at Fairfield, Ill., June 29, 1865, son of William Nathan and Elizabeth (West) Borah. He was reared on his father's farm, and after receiving a public school education attended the Southern Illinois Academy at Enfield and Kansas State University, but was not graduated owing to illness. Beginning the study of law in 1889 in the office of A. M. Lasley of Lyons, Kan., he was admitted to practice in 1890, and in 1891 removed to Boise, Ida., then a frontier town, where he settled and rose rapidly in his profession, becoming a leader of the state bar. He was specially noted as a jury pleader and participated in some of the most memorable criminal trials in the West, though he did not specialize in criminal law. His court practice was general, covering all branches, criminal and civil, with occasional corporation litigation. In the most famous of the criminal trials with which he became identified he was retained by the state. These cases included the prosecution in 1899 of a labor union leader, Paul Corcoran, for his complicity in the dynamite outrages and murders in the Coeur d'Alene mining district, the question of his guilt developing one of the hardest forensic struggles ever witnessed in a Northwest court room; the trial in 1907 of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, leading officials of the Western Federation of Miners, for the assassination of ex-Gov. Steunenberg, and that of "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, whose conviction was secured in the face of powerful interests working to effect his acquittal. A sequel to his part as one of the principal prosecutors in the Steunenberg murder trial was a charge made against him that he conspired to defraud the government of title to 17,280 acres of Idaho timber lands through his connection as counsel with the Barber Lumber Co. The indictment was traceable to a hostile combination of the

mining federation and his political opponents, and came prior to his presenting his credentials to the U. S. senate, to which he had been elected. He demanded a jury trial, courted the fullest inquiry, entered a plea of not guilty, and forbade his attorneys to make any technical objections but to let the case against him proceed on its merits. At the trial the state prosecuting attorney failed to substantiate the charge, and the case, which broke down before the defendant testified, ended in his acquittal. He entered public life in 1902, when he first sought election to the U. S. senate, but without success. At the close of that contest he declared an independence of organization control which he thereafter sustained in every political situation affecting the Republican party. He determined to secure popular support for his senatorial candidacy at the next contest instead of submitting to the rule of a caucus, and in the campaign of 1906 entered the primaries that elected delegates to the Republican state convention. The latter endorsed him for the senate by acclamation and on Jan. 15, 1907, he carried the legislature by a decisive majority against Sen. Dubois, the Democratic candidate. He gave up his law practice and thereafter devoted his whole time to the duties of his office, to which he was reelected in 1913, 1918 and 1924. As a newcomer to the senate he was viewed as a western radical with a popular following and bent on advancing progressive policies regardless of his party's programme. But his record showed that the measures or views he urged had their mainspring in his own independent thinking rather than in their popular appeal and at times he even ran contrary to public sentiment in his attitude on pending issues. He was an early champion of a federal income tax in the face of a supreme court decision that such a levy was unconstitutional and it was largely due to his advocacy that congress in 1909 passed a joint resolution which led the way to the constitution being amended to enable the tax to be imposed. His first term was also of note for his forcing congressional action on a further amendment to the constitution to enable U. S. senators to be elected by popular vote instead of by state legislatures, and for his effecting the establishment of the department of labor and of the children's bureau. His principal speeches, which brought him into front rank as an orator, were on the popular election of senators and on forestry and public lands. In the Republican-Progressive strife of 1912 he championed the candidacy and policies of Roosevelt, but after Taft's renomination withdrew from taking further part in the campaign. Although regarded as a strong presidential candidate in the West in the pre-nomination campaign of 1916, he took no steps to encourage the canvassing of his name, and, as head of the Idaho delegation at the Republican national convention, supported and campaigned for Charles E. Hughes. The war issues which arose that year were the themes of notable speeches he made in the senate on modern militarism and preparedness. He specially attacked the military features of the army reorganization bill and urged that national defence measures be more directed toward naval expansion. The League to Enforce Peace incurred his hostility and he denounced Pres. Wilson's last step towards peace made before Germany's desperate submarine policy compelled the United States to enter the war. The senate's approval of the Wilson peace plan, and the president's declaration before that body early in 1917 that the United States would gladly join in an international movement for world peace on a just and lasting basis, caused him to offer to the senate a resolution reaffirming confidence in the Monroe Doctrine and in the established American policy of non-interference with European affairs. With the declaration of war the administration received his staunch support in all its emergency measures. After the armistice he revived the issue of entangling alliances as an unbending opponent to American entrance into the League of Nations and as a strong advocate of American isolation. He consistently adhered to this attitude, even to resisting American recognition of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This tribunal he viewed as an appanage of the league, as lacking compulsory jurisdiction, and for its successful functioning needed to be based on a fiat outlawing war and on a new codification of international law. Disarmament was his remedy for ending war rather than a league of peace, and it was through his initiative in adding a rider to the naval bill of 1921 proposing a meeting of the three principal naval powers, and in stirring the question of armaments before the country, that the Washington conference for limiting armaments was called in 1922 by Pres. Harding. In the latter's administration he also opposed the soldiers bonus bill, taking the ground that the federal treasury could not stand the strain of the large appropriation proposed, and attacked the ship subsidy bill. He constantly urged American recognition of Soviet Russia in the belief that real peace could not obtain in Europe while the world's relations with Russia remained unsettled. As a member of the foreign relations committee of the senate he became its chairman by seniority following the death of Sen. Lodge, and was elected to that important post on Dec. 3, 1924. His new position brought him in closer relation with Pres. Coolidge on matters of foreign policy, including war debts of European nations to the United States, the question of America's ultimate adhesion to the World Court and the calling of another disarmament conference as a sequel to the Locarno security pact of 1925. His critics regarded him as an objector and dissentient governed by an attitude of negation towards public issues. While they charged him with lacking a constructive and remediable conception of the world's problems, he succeeded in disarming them of much of their strictures by taking an affirmative stand on some pending issue, notably in demanding, upon his accession to the chairmanship of the senate foreign relations committee, the prompt ratification of a treaty of amity and commerce with Germany and the unconditional return to German owners of property held by the U. S. government since the World war. Sen. Borah's political career has been marked by a high independence of spirit and his reliance upon personality rather than upon party or principles for the retention of his place in public life. He stood aloof from his party's organization, discarding fealty to its cherished tenets, succeeded in keeping his seat in the senate without working with the state Republican machine or having an organization of his own, and even without pledges or commitments to his constituents. Sen. Borah was married, Apr. 21, 1896, to Mamie, daughter of ex-Gov. William J. McConnell of Boise, Ida.

RICE, John Hodgen, soldier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6, 1870, son of Virgil and Aurelia Rosalie (Torrey) Rice. After spending a year at Washington University, St. Louis, he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy where he was graduated in 1893. Commissioned second lieutenant, 3rd cavalry, he served his first year at Fort Riley, Kan. During the strikes of 1894–95 he was with his troop in Chicago, Ill., and for two years he was instructor in mathematics at West Point. During the Spanish-American war he was on recruiting duty at Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn., and Omaha, Nebr., trained recruits and commanded several troops of cavalry at Tampa, Fla.; and served at Fernandina, Fla., Montauk, L. I., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and Augusta, Ga. Commissioned first lieutenant in the ordnance department Nov. 21, 1898, he was placed on duty at Watervliet, (N.Y.) arsenal, where he remained until July, 1899. Then, after two years' service at the Sandy Hook (N.J.) proving ground, he was assigned as assistant ordnance officer in the Manila ordnance depot. Promoted captain, ordnance department, Apr. 3, 1903, he was appointed inspector of ordnance in September, 1903, and was in charge of the inspection and acceptance of all material under contract in the Pittsburgh and Ohio district. He was on duty in the ordnance department, Washington, D. C., nearly ten years, having charge of the design, procurement, production and inspection for acceptance of all gun carriages, artillery vehicles, anti-aircraft mounts, machine guns, special motor equipment, tanks, fire control apparatus and their accessories. When the United States entered the world war, the ordnance department was reorganized and the carriage division, of which Maj. Rice was chief, placed orders for about $700,000,000 worth of material and facilities and increased in personnel by about 200 officers and 1,300 civilians and enlisted men. In recognition of his services, he was commissioned colonel, ordnance department, national army, Jan. 8, 1918, and brigadier-general, national army, Feb. 18, 1918, and appointed chief of the newly created engineering division, office of the chief of ordnance, which he organized and operated. The division prepared and procured all designs, drawings and specifications for all classes of ordnance material and had much to do with procurement and inspection of material. The personnel comprised about 400 officers and 1,550 civilians and enlisted men. In June, 1918, Gen. Rice was sent abroad to coordinate and direct the activities of the engineering divisions in the United States and abroad. As chief of the engineering division of the office of the chief ordnance officer, A.E.F., he organized the division in France and operated it until the beginning of October, 1918, when he became chief ordnance officer. In the latter capacity he had charge of about 2,000 officers and 22,000 enlisted men, as well as of the procurement abroad and the storage, issue, repair and maintenance of ordnance for some 2,000,000 troops. After the armistice he had charge of clearing the first and second army areas of unexploded fired ammunition; of salvaging and disposing of enormous quantities of other ammunition, both German and American; of returning to the United States all American ammunition and guns retained, as well as captured and surrendered German ordnance, and of returning the ordnance officers and troops to the United States. Gen. Rice, on returning to the United States in 1919, was assigned to the ordnance office as chief of manufacture. He resumed his regular army grade of lieutenant-colonel, ordnance department, Sept. 15, 1919, and was promoted to colonel, Feb. 22, 1920. He was retired from active service at his own request July 1, 1921, and was commissioned brigadier-general, officers reserve corps, ordnance, Feb. 4, 1922, and recommissioned in the same grade Feb. 4, 1927. He was ordnance engineer in Europe for E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. for two years ending October, 1925. He then became vice-president and director of the American Machine and Foundry Co., and director of the International Cigar Machinery Co. and the Lakewest Corp., all of New York city, specializing in the manufacture of automatic machinery. The distinguished service medal was awarded him for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" as chief ordnance officer (A.E.F.) and he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1919 for his ordnance work in France. Gen. Rice is a member of the University and the Pelham Country clubs of New York and the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Army and Navy clubs of Washington. He was married Nov. 7, 1903, to Mary L., daughter of Andrew Jackson Angell, of Leavenworth, Kan., and has one son, John Angell Rice.

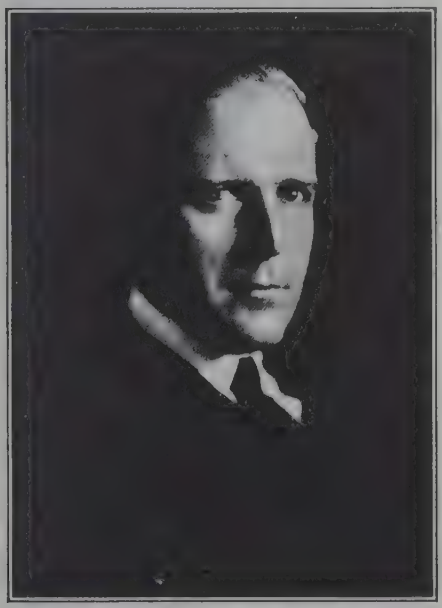
HUTTON, Paul Churchill, soldier and surgeon, was born in Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 7, 1875, son of Benjamin Van Lear, and Sophia (Churchill) Hutton. He was graduated M.D. at Col-

umbian (now George Washington) University in 1897, and began the practice of medicine in his native city. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in the following year, he entered the U. S. army as a private in the 1st

N. C. infantry, and was promoted to be sergeant and later contract surgeon. He accompanied the American force of occupation to Porto Rico, and later served in the Philippine Islands throughout the insurrection. He accompanied the American forces to China during the Boxer outbreak and the allied intervention. He was commissioned assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant in 1901 and returned to China as military medical officer attached to the American legation at Peking. In 1904 he was assigned to duty at the army general hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M. He was promoted captain, medical corps, in 1906. As post surgeon at Fort Seward, Alaska, he investigated the condition of the native Indian population which resulted in relief measures for these wards of the nation. In 1915 and 1916 he commanded the department hospital at Manila, P. I., and when the United States entered the World war he was assigned as chief surgeon to the 32nd division, preceding it to France in January, 1918. He had been promoted lieutenant-colonel, medical corps, in May, 1917 and commissioned colonel, national army, in November, 1917. In France he was transferred to the general staff as representative of the medical department, serving on the staff of Gen. Pershing at Chaumont, and on active general staff duty in the field, where his duties as liaison officer carried him to every part of the front occupied by American troops. The work of the medical department increased tremendously in importance and scope from the battle of Chateau Thierry to the end of the war. Col. Hutton was chief surgeon of the group of nine divisions, known as the Paris group, operating in the Chateau Thierry campaign, and from this group the total evacuation of American casualties was about 67,500, requiring a vast amount of hospitalization. When the American counter-attack began following the enemy's supreme drive in 1918, the American 32nd division was ordered into the line in great secrecy. Col. Hutton succeeded in anticipating the localities where hospitalization was most needed and was complimented by Gen. Degoutte, commanding the French sixth army, for the splendid character of his work. He was ordered from the Chateau Thierry sector to the Lorraine sector, and assisted in the establishment of the hospitalization for the St. Mihiel offensive, and later for that of the Argonne offensive, when some 200,000 casualties were handled in six weeks. After the armistice, Gen. Pershing put him in charge of the inspection of measures for insuring the health of the American troops. On his return to the United States in July, 1919, he was ordered to duty in the surgeon general's office. In 1923 he was assigned to command Fitzsimons general hospital at Denver, Colo., the largest military hospital in the United States and the largest institution caring for tuberculous sick in the world. For his services in the World war he was awarded the distinguished service medal and the French "Etoille Noir" and Croix de Guerre. He was promoted colonel, Medical Corps, in 1927. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Association of Military Surgeons, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Military Order of the Carabao, the Army and Navy Club and the Dumbarton Tennis Club of Washington, D. C., the Lakewood Country Club, Rotary Club and Civic and Commercial Club (Chamber of Commerce) of Denver, Colo., and the Army and Navy Club, Manila, P. I. He was married, May 29, 1901, to Sallie B., daughter of William H. Borden, of Goldsboro, N. C., and their children are: Julia Borden, Paul Churchill, Jr., and Sara Borden Hutton.

OLSON, Harry, jurist, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1867, son of Olof G. and Clara C. (O'Berg) Olson, both natives of Sweden. He received his academic education at Washburn College, Kans., and was graduated LL.B. at the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1891. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in the same year and from 1896 to 1906 served as assistant state's attorney for Cook county. Since 1906 he has served as chief justice of the municipal court of Chicago, which was created in that year as a substitute for the system of magistrates' courts hitherto prevailing and which is recognized as one of the most efficiently organized and conducted tribunals in the country. Judge Olson has given many years of earnest study to the causes of crime and the nature of criminals and in 1913 established a psychopathic laboratory as an adjunct to the criminal division of the municipal court, under the charge of Dr. William J. Hickson, with whom he has collaborated in formulating a series of character tests which are analogous to the more familiar tests of intelligence, and in otherwise developing his theories with respect to the origin of crime. His studies have convinced him that the criminal is a person who has an incurable, structural defect in his lower brain, a conclusion which character tests and the records of criminals have borne out with remarkable uniformity. He has found that this brain defect, which is usually inherited, renders its victim so far below normal in emotion that he has little or no conscience, or so far above normal as to make him irresponsible. To the former type belongs the cool, calculating criminal who steals or slays by design, while to the latter belongs the one whose criminal instincts betray themselves in sudden seizures of insanity. On the commonly accepted calculation that all crimes are committed by not more than two per cent of the population Judge Olson has proposed the theory that it would be possible to isolate all mental defectives permanently from society and, with reproduction eliminated, to exterminate the tainted blood stream within one or two generations. He is a trustee of Northwestern University and Lake Forest University, and a member of the American Institute of Law (life), American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Club, American Judicature Society (chairman of the board of directors), International Prison Congress, National Congress of Charities and Correction, Chicago Vice Commission, American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, the Society of Mental Hygiene of Illinois and of the American Committee ad interim of the International Congress on Eugenics. He is also a Mason (Knight Templar and Shriner) and a member of the Press, Adventurers' and University clubs. He received the LL.D. degree from Washburn College in 1915 and from Lake Forest University in 1923. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Lutheran. He was married, June 1, 1902, to Bernice, daughter of Sanford Miller, of Pecatonica, Ill., and has three children: Harry, Jr., Sanford and Jane Olson.

MURPHY, James Bumgardner, pathologist, was born at Morganton, N. C., Aug. 4, 1884, son of Livingston and Bettie Wadel (Bumgardner) Murphy, and great-great-grandson of Patrick Murphy (born MacMurdock), a native of Greenock, Isle of Arran, Scotland, who emigrated to Wilmington, N. C. in 1767, and settled in Sampson county, N. C., and was married to Elizabeth Kelso. He was prepared for college at the Horner School, Oxford, N. C., and entered the medical department of Johns Hopkins and received his medical degree in 1909. The same year he became an interne in the New York Psychiatric Institution and in 1910 was made assistant in bacteriology and pathology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York city. He was advanced to the position of associate in 1912, to that of associate member in 1915, and to member of the institute, in charge of the department of biophysics in 1924. Dr. Murphy has specialized in studies of cancer, the biological action of the x-ray, tissue grafting, and the role of the lymphocyte in tuberculosis and is the author of numerous papers and addresses on those subjects. During the World war he was a member of the medical corps, U. S. army, with the rank of major, serving as aid to the surgeon general from December, 1917 to March, 1919. Since 1922 he has been a commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of Experimental Pathology, Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Harvey Society, American Association for Cancer Research (president 1922), Association of American Physicians, American Society for Clinical Investigation, Association Francaise L'Etude du Cancer, American Society for the Control of Cancer, and Deutsches Zentralkomitee zur Erforschung und Bekampfung der Krebskrankheit. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913, and to the Congress on Cancer at Strasbourg in 1923. He was married Apr. 28, 1919, to Ray, daughter of Horatio N. Slater, of Webster, Mass. and they have two children: James Slater and Ray Livingston Murphy.



BARTLETT, John Henry, governor of New Hampshire (1919–21), was born at Sunapee, N. H., Mar. 15, 1869, son of John Z. and Sophronia Almeda (Sargent) Bartlett, and a descendant of Richard Bartlett, an Englishman who settled at Newbury, Mass.; he was the grandfather of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Gov. Bartlett was graduated at Dartmouth College with the degree of A.B. in 1894. He was principal of grammar schools in Portsmouth, N. H., for two years and of the high school there in 1896–97. Preferring the legal to the educational profession, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1898 and formed a law partnership with Judge Calvin Page under the firm name of Page & Bartlett at Portsmouth, N. H. From 1899 to 1907 under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt he was postmaster of Portsmouth. Gov. McLane appointed him a colonel on his staff in 1905. As a progressive Republican, he was a candidate for U. S. senator in 1913 and the presiding officer of the Republican state convention in 1916. Having freed himself from all corporation law connections, he appeared before the general court in 1917 and made such a powerful appeal in favor of the Boston & Maine railroad reorganization that the success of the measure was assured. He was a member of the New Hampshire state legislature in 1918 and proved to be one of the strongest men on the majority side of the

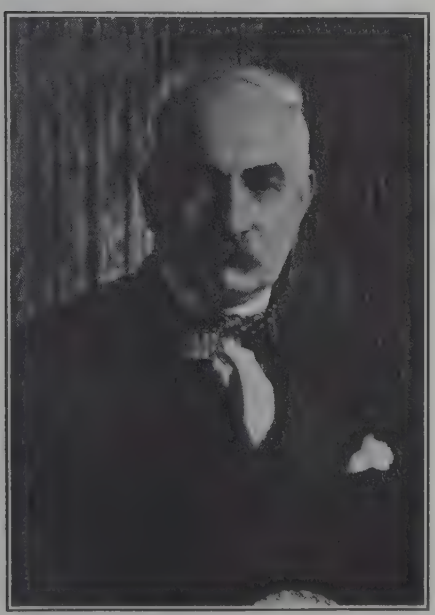
house. As an orator and debater he had no equal. He it was, also, who sponsored, fought for and obtained the passage of a fifty-four hour law for women and minors, a law removing the criminal records of juveniles, and the Portsmouth–Kittery bridge bill. As a member of the judiciary committee, his keen mind and vast legal knowledge proved to be of great value to his associates in their deliberations. He was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1918 and his administration of two years was marked with much progressive legislation. He was president of the U. S. civil service commission in 1921 and became assistant postmaster general of the United States in 1922. Dartmouth College conferred upon Col. Bartlett the degree of A.M. and the University of New Hampshire the degree of LL.D. He is president of the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Co., the Granite State Fire Insurance Co., the Maine and New Hampshire Theatres Co., the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, the Theta Delta Chi fraternity and the Masonic Order (32nd degree), the Knights Templars, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. In religion he is a Methodist. Gov. Bartlett was married, June 4, 1900, to Agnes, daughter of Judge Calvin Page, his law associate, and they have one son, Calvin Page Bartlett.

SEIBOLD, Louis, journalist, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1868, son of Louis Philip and Josephine (Burrows–Dawson) Seibold. Following a public school education, he became an office boy on the Washington "Post," and was made a reporter in 1886. Subsequently, he served on the staffs of the Washington "Republican," the Chicago "Mail," the "Rocky Mountain News," Denver, Colo., the "Globe–Democrat," St. Louis, Mo., the San Francisco "Chronicle," the Pendleton (Ore.) "Tribune," the "Press," "World," "Evening World," "Herald," "Sun," and "Evening Post," New York city, and the Providence (R. I.) "Journal." Mr. Seibold as a reporter covered the Ute uprising in Colorado in 1889, the New York state life insurance investigation, and the New Haven railroad exposures. He was the author of a series of articles which led to the celebrated lobby investigation by the U. S. senate in 1913 and in the world war unearthed and published the Dr. Albert letters, revealing German intrigue in the United States. He also covered the Paris peace conference in 1919, and accompanied Pres. Wilson to England and Italy. He also accompanied the president on his trip through the West in 1919, his last speaking tour. Mr. Seibold was the first to report a break in the friendship of Pres. Wilson and Col. E. M. House. His report of an interview which he had with Mr. Wilson won the Pulitzer prize for the year's best reporting in 1920. Later he investigated the Non-Partisan League's activities and the operation of the national prohibition law for the New York "World," his published reports of both inquiries subsequently appearing in book form. He toured South America, writing exclusive interviews with Pres. Brun of Uruguay, Pres. Irogoyen of Argentina, and Pres. Pesoa of Brazil. In 1925 he wrote for the New York "Evening Post" a series of articles on the U. S. shipping board and investigated conditions leading to the bankruptcy of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Co., his articles relating to the latter resulting in an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since 1896 he has reported almost every national political convention. Mr. Seibold's books are: "The Workings of Prohibition" (1919), "History of the Non-Partisan League" (1920), and "Japan and Its Expansion" (1921). He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Masonic fraternity, the National Press Club of Washington, and the Manhattan, Bankers', and

Newspaper clubs, of New York. He finds his chief recreation in out-of-door activities and literary studies. He was married, Apr. 6, 1891, to Jennie, daughter of Martin Hopkins, a farmer of Fountain Green, Ill., and they had one child: Martin Seibold (deceased).

MELCHERS, Gari, artist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 11, 1860, son of Julius Theodor and Mary (Bangetor) Melchers. His talent for art was inherited from his father, a native of Soest, Westphalen, who was a sculptor. He studied for three years at the Academy of Fine Arts, Dusseldorf, Germany, and then entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he was a pupil of Boulanger and Jules Lefebvre. His first picture, "The Letter," was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1882 and attracted much attention. Most of his early career for nearly thirty years was spent abroad painting and studying in Holland, Paris, and Weimar, Germany. Since 1914 he has been in America, with homes in New York city and Falmouth, Va. His picture, "The Sermon," received honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1886, and he won a first class medal at Amsterdam in 1887 and a first class medal at Munich in 1888. At the Paris exposition in 1889 he shared with Sargent the two medals of honor allotted to the Ameri-

can section. He won first prize at the Chicago Art Institute and the grand medal of honor at Berlin in 1891; a gold medal at the Philadelphia Art Club in 1892; a medal of honor at the Antwerp exhibition in 1894; the Temple gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1896; a grand gold medal at Vienna in 1898; a grand gold medal at Dresden in 1901, and gold medal at the Buffalo exposition in 1901 and at St. Louis exposition in 1904. He was a member of the international jury of award at the Columbian exposition in Chicago, Ill., in 1893, where several of his best paintings were on exhibition. Since returning to America Mr. Melchers has given more of his time to portraiture, some of his best work in this branch of art being portraits of Theodore Roosevelt, Potter Palmer, Donald K. Mitchell, David B. Jones, John Barton Payne, Dr. Lewis Stimson and Gov. Benjamin Strong. He painted the two large murals entitled "Peace" and "War" in the library of congress, Washington; the decorations for the new city library at Detroit, Mich., and portraits of Mark Twain, Eugene Field, Susan Blow and Sidney Rollins for the governor's room in the Missouri state capitol. He is represented in the Luxembourg, Paris, by "Maternity," in the National Gallery in Rome by "Man With The Cloak," in the art gallery in Dresden by "The Ship Builder," in the art gallery in Berlin by "The Family," and in Munich by "Child In Church," in the Metropolitan Museum in New York city by his "Madonna," in the Duncan Phillips Gallery in



Washington by "The Smithy," in the Philadelphia Museum by "Skaters," in the St. Louis Museum by "Vespers," in the Providence Memorial Museum by "Brabanconne," and in the Buffalo Museum by "Married." His most famous paintings in private collections are: "Audrey," "The Green Mantle," "Supper At Emmaus," "The Nativity," "Mother and Child." Mr. Melcher's paintings have an indefinable charm, a simplicity and genuineness of interpretation, and the wholesome, vigorous and refreshing touch that stamp him as a master craftsman. With a passion for color, he paints with breadth and assurance and yet with unerring fidelity to the technique of his art. His "Supper at Emmaus," "The Madonna" and "Mother and Child" in particular breathe a spirit of reverence and tenderness that could come only from the painter's heart. With his canvases hanging in the leading galleries of this country and Europe, he has achieved more and greater distinction than has yet come to any other American born painter. He is an officer of the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Michael, the Royal Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; officer of the Legion of Honor and of the grand ducal order of The White Falcon of Saxony. The University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1913. He is a member of the Royal Academy, Berlin, the International Society of Painters and Sculptors, in London, National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts, the Royal Society of Austrian Painters, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and is chairman of the National Gallery of Art Commission, of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Century, Players and Links Golf clubs, of New York city. He was married on the Isle of Jersey, Apr. 14, 1903, to Corinne Lawton, daughter of Lennard Mackall, of Savannah, Ga.

CADMAN, S[amuel] Parkes, clergyman, was born in Wellington, Shropshire, England, Dec. 18, 1864, son of Samuel and Betsy (Parkes) Cadman. His family owned and operated coal mines for more than 150 years, his grandfather and father being also Methodist ministers, both following the custom among English Methodists of combining clerical and lay occupations. Before he was twelve he began working in his father's mines and took his school books with him underground. At twenty-one, through intermittent study, he won an entrance examination to the Wesleyan College, Richmond, Surrey, supporting himself by preaching in the churches, and was graduated in 1889 with honors. The following year he came to the United States and entered the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Having had little experience in pastoral work in England he was assigned to a small charge in Millbrook, N. Y., where he displayed unusual abilities in building up the church. From Millbrook he went to the Central Methodist Church of Yonkers, N. Y., (1893) and at that time began his successful career as a lecturer and platform speaker. In 1895 he was called to the old Central Methodist Church, New York, whose officials, in seeking his services, subscribed $5,000 to the Yonkers church fund to induce his release from that pastorate. The New York church had become the centre of an evangelizing mission conducted by a group of laymen, who by hiring capacious halls and engaging powerful preachers, sought on a large scale to attract denizens of the city's lower regions. The services attracted great concourses on Sunday evenings but the results were shifting and impermanent. The movement was later attached to the Central church, whose membership had been greatly depleted through

migrations to uptown residential sections. Dr. Cadman came, the building was enlarged and equipped for conducting a great work of an institutional character, and the church renamed the Metropolitan Temple. He succeeded from the first in reenergizing the wavering religious life of the district as leader of what became known as the Forward movement. He shouldered the four-fold task of reorganizing the church and taking charge of three contiguous churches with four assistants and two missionaries. In six years he added 1,600 new members to the churches under his charge, preaching twice on Sundays, and keeping the Temple open nightly for services, prayer meetings, lectures, debates and concerts, all of which drew substantial gatherings. In 1901 the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., invited him to become its pastor and he has since occupied its pulpit. Its membership grew from 918 in 1901 to 3,000 in 1927, when the church's income was $100,000, and his spiritualizing influence widened through the various bodies organized by him: including Foreign Missionary societies, Women's Guild for Service, King's Guild, Ladies' Aid Society, Men's Guild, Young People's Association, Business Women's Club, the Boys' Civic Club and kindred bodies. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate a new chapel with modern equipment was opened to celebrate the event, and a gift of $25,000 presented to him from the congregation in recognition of his long service. Concurrent with his far-reaching success in his Brooklyn pastoral work he attained increasing note as a preacher and publicist outside his parish. When the New York churches celebrated at the Hippodrome the 300th anniversary of the founding of the first church in the city, Dr. Cadman was chosen by all denominations, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, as spokesman for the occasion, and again in 1925 he was selected to preach at the first interdenominational service held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in 1925. Great audiences assemble to hear the popular lectures he gives frequently throughout the country and enter into the spirit of his subjects by asking him questions which he freely answers. Since 1923 his voice has been heard by millions through the radio addresses delivered from the Brooklyn Y.M.C.A. every Sunday afternoon, and he has also a wide newspaper reading public, through "Dr. Cadman's Counsel," a department in the New York "Herald Tribune," and nearly a hundred other newspapers. In 1925 he headed the American delegation to the World conference on Christian life and work held in Stockholm, preaching in that city on the contribution of America to Christian thought, and in 1926 was elected chairman of the American branch of the continuation committee of the conference. Since 1924 he has been president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. This body, representing most of the Protestant denominations in the United States, is a clearing house for their cooperative service and a connecting link between them and great religious and social agencies such as the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the American Red Cross, the Child Welfare movement and similar organizations. It seeks to bring the Christian bodies in America into united service, to encourage devotional fellowship and to widen church influence in matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people. He is a trustee of the National Community Foundation, established in 1927 to raise an endowment of $5,000,000 to extend popular education and cultural advancement throughout the United States. It aims to augment the educational value of Chautauqua lectures through correspondence schools, and its initial work was undertaken in the area embraced by the Swarthmore (Pa.) Chautauqua Association, which serves 1,000,000 people annually. He is a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Adelphi College, and Union Missionary Training Institute, and a director of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Congregational Home Mission Society and Brooklyn Clerical Union, and a member of the Clergy and Union League clubs of New York, Authors' Club of London, and the Phi Beta Kappa society. Keen, eager and dynamic, Dr. Cadman has a rugged individuality of attitude towards questions of the day and shows force, clarity and eloquence in expressing his views. He is neither sensational, advanced nor wholly evangelistic in his preaching, but takes rather a moderate stand between the extremes of fundamentalism and modernism, believing in the light shed by investigations of Christian scholarship when pursued in a devout spirit and that nothing is to be feared from candor and mental integrity. In a summary of his character and attainments Prof. Robert W. Rogers, of Drew Theological Seminary, wrote, "Dr. S. Parkes Cadman is now the greatest figure in the American pulpit, and of such commanding eminence that there is no second. The elements that are compounded in his personality are simple enough each in its essence, yet is their union the more difficult to disentangle. The first is spiritual power, a mingling of gift and of attainment easily discerned and willingly followed by the humblest people yet but imperfectly characterized by such defining as an immediate, not second hand, knowledge of and communion with God, the ultimate reality. To this fundamental possession Cadman has added a wide, an uncommonly wide, knowledge of Scripture and an easy use of its sources of instruction and inspiration. To surround and enliven this, his immense range of productive reading in arts, letters and science is instantly available on every occasion, while the extent, the variety, the richness of vocabulary seldom equalled from Jeremy Taylor and John Donne to Phillips Brooks give wings to every thought. This equipment is shot through and through with warmth of sympathy, great tenderness, world wide tolerance of others, a love for the sinner and a willingness and generosity to help every need of any men in joy or in sorrow." He is the author of "The Open Door" (1910); "Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers" (1911), lectures delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; "The Victory of Christmas" (1912); "Religious Uses of Memory" (1912); "Life of William Owen" (1914); "The Three Religious Leaders of Oxford" (1916); "Ambassadors of God" (1920); "Christianity and the State" (1924), a series of lectures delivered before the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Calif.; "The Lure of London" (1925), and "Imagination and Religion" (1926), the Cole lectures delivered at Vanderbilt University; and the preface to

"The Outline of Christianity" (1926). He holds the honorary degrees of D.D. of Wesleyan and Syracuse (1898), Yale and New York universities (1926); L.H.D. of the University of Vermont and S.T.D. of Columbia University (1913); LL.D. of Syracuse University (1920); Litt.D. of Wesleyan University, Ill. (1924); LL.D. of Dickinson College, Pa. (1926), and Muskingum College, O. (1927), and the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences (1926). He was married, Oct. 3, 1888, to Esther Lillian, eldest daughter of John Wooding of Dawley, England, and had three children: Frederic Leslie, Marie Isabel and Lillian Esther Cadman.

KRAHL, William Franklin, Jr., construction engineer, was born in Houston, Tex., Nov. 12, 1883, son of William Franklin and Katharine (Dunn) Krahl He studied engineering at the University of Texas and was chief of a party on engineering surveys for a 200,000 acre irrigation project at Mission, Tex., during 1908–09. He was reconnoissance engineer on a 300 mile survey for a railroad from Brownsville to San Antonio, Tex., and designing engineer and superintendent of construction for the municipal auditorium in Houston and the Andrews Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. He became chief estimator for the Faulkner Construction Co., Chicago, Ill.,

in 1911. Since 1912 he has been president of the Krahl Construction Co., engineers of Chicago, which has executed approximately $10,000,000 worth of construction work, including the building of the Morrison Hotel, Children's Memorial Hospital, American Linen Supply Co. building, the Sherman Hotel annex, all of Chicago, Kenilworth Inn, Asheville, N. C., and part of the Hampton Roads naval base, Norfolk, Va. In building the Morrison Hotel, Mr. Krahl, after beginning construction work, redesigned the structural work, providing for additional floors, and enhanced the value of the building to the extent of $500,000 without increasing the cost. He is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a member of the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago Town and Tennis, Chicago (president), University, Racquet, Lake Shore Athletic, Builders, and City clubs, Chicago, and the Michicago Field Club, of Benton Harbor, Mich. He was married in El Paso, Tex., Dec. 25, 1910, to Dorothy, daughter of Alfred A. Howell, and has two children: William F. and George Krahl.

PRATT, Nathaniel Palmer, chemical engineer, was born at Midway, Baldwin co., Ga., Aug. 16, 1858, the son of Nathaniel Alpheus and Julia Hammond (Stubbs) Pratt. His father (q.v.) was a scientist of note and active in developing the natural resources of the South. His early education was obtained in private schools and he took elective courses in natural sciences, chemistry and modern languages at Washington and Lee University. He began his active career as a chemist in the employ of the George W. Scott Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of chemicals, Atlanta, Ga. In 1888 he organized the N. P. Pratt laboratory for analytical and technical chemistry and as president of this laboratory he has developed a new method of manufacturing sulphuric acid and has been active in exploiting the natural resources of Georgia and adjoining states. The Pratt process for making sulphuric acid was patented Sept. 17, 1895 and since then six other patents have been issued to him. It has superseded the older "chamber process" in nearly all the large chemical manufactories of the country. In its improved form as perfected in 1900 it is able to dispense with the use of chambers entirely and to achieve its result with the towers only. During the world war the Pratt process was employed in U. S. munition plants in New York, New Jersey, Missouri and elsewhere and by the British government in two similar plants in Canada. Its superiority over the older methods is indicated by the fact that in 1921 the Pratt process produced the greater part of the 7,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid manufactured that year. Mr. Pratt has largely added to the commercial fertilizer industry by organizing plants to manufacture a high grade soluble phosphoric acid from the large deposits of tri-calcium phosphate in the states of Utah, Idaho and Montana. There are now some forty factories producing this fertilizer which is being sold in increasing quantities to the farmers of these states. At the request of Attorney General Wickersham in 1909 he made extensive investigations at the smelter of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to devise means for overcoming the exhaust of poisonous fumes and gases which destroyed animal and vegetable life in the surrounding territory. Knowing that these fumes contained chemicals of great value industrially, he recommended that they be saved and in consequence the Anaconda company, by systematically utilizing the greater part of its waste gases and poisonous emanations, is now one of the largest manufacturers of sulphuric acid in the world. In recognition of his scientific achievements the honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Oglethorpe University in 1923 and that of LL.D. by the University of Georgia in the same year. He is president of the Pratt Engineering and Machine Company

and the Chestatee Pyrites and Chemical Company, both of Atlanta. For many years he has served as trustee of the Georgia School of Technology. He was president ad interim in 1922 upon the resignation of Pres. K. G. Matheson. Mr. Pratt was married, Dec. 18, 1888, to Frances, daughter of Rev. William E. Baker of Staunton, Va., and has five children: N. P. Pratt, Jr., Nathaniel A., Evelyn, wife of E. L. Secrest of Athens, Ga., Julia, wife of Rev. George W. Taylor of Pernambuco, Brazil, and Clifford Pratt.

RICKETTS, Palmer Chamberlaine, engineer and educator, was born at Elkton, Md., Jan. 17, 1856, son of Palmer Chamberlaine and Eliza (Getty) Ricketts. Owing to the death of his father in 1860 his mother moved with her children to Princeton, N. J., where he received his early education in preparatory schools and under a private tutor. He then entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1875 with the C.E. degree. Following his graduation he was made instructor in mathematics at the institute, continuing in that position until 1882, when he became assistant professor. He was appointed professor of rational and technical mechanics in 1884, holding that chair until 1908. He was elected director of the institute in 1892 and in 1901 his skill as an administrator and his high professional attainments were further recognized in his election as president of the institution, which position he has since occupied. He also holds the office of president of the board of trustees as well as that of director of the school. His administration as president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has been characterized by a phenomenal development in the size and resources of the institution, its student body having increased from 247 in 1901 to 1,251 in 1926 and its total assets from $488,000 to more than $9,500,000. While always remaining at the institute he was also bridge engineer of the Troy & Boston railroad in 1886–87, and of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad in 1887–91; engineer to the public improvement commission of the city of Troy in 1891–92; engineer to the river commission of Corning, N. Y., in 1897; and consulting engineer in charge of the design and construction of many other bridges and hydraulic works during 1880–1902. Dr. Ricketts' professional eminence has been recognized in his election to various scientific societies and in the bestowal of honorary degrees and decorations upon him. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (vice-president, 1916–17), the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Philosophical Society and the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. He received the honorary degree E.D. from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1905 and the LL.D. degree from New York University in 1911, while he was made a knight commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy and a commander of the Legion of Honor (French) in 1924. He has served for several years as a trustee of the Albany Academy and the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., was president of the board of managers of Lakeview Sanatorium, Troy, in 1914–16; and has served as trustee and director of the Troy Public Library, director and member of the executive committee of the Samaritan hospital, and director of the United National Bank of Troy. He is a member of the Union Club, New York city, the Troy Club, and the Albany Country Club. He is the author of "History of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute" (2nd. ed., 1914) and has contributed numerous papers to technical journals and to the transactions of engineering societies. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Dr. Ricketts was married in Troy, Nov. 12, 1902, to Vjera C., daughter of William Renshaw, of Baltimore, Md.

YERKES, Leonard Augustus, manufacturer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1880, the son of Augustus A. and Ella E. (Ehret) Yerkes and a descendant of Anthony Yerkes who came over from England and settled in Bucks county, Pa., about 1650. He was graduated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1898 and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1902 and began his business career with the firm of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., of Wilmington, Del., of which he was vice-president during 1913–17. He joined the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., in development work in 1917 and was advanced to the presidency of two of its subsidiary companies, the Du Pont Fibersilk Co. (reorganized in 1925 as the Du Pont Rayon Co.) in 1919 and the Du Pont Cellophane Co. The Du Pont Rayon Co., with plants in Buffalo,

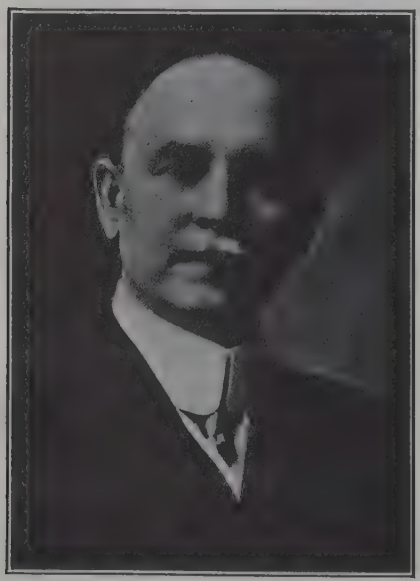
N. Y. and Old Hickory, Tenn., is one of the largest American manufacturers of artificial silk called rayon, a textile raw material produced by chemical processes and widely used either by itself or in combination with silk, wool or cotton, in the manufacture of underwear, sweaters, scarfs, ribbons, braids, tapes, elastic webbing, gas mantles, imitation furs, electric light cords, etc. As manufactured in the plants of the Du Pont Rayon Co. the basic

constituent of rayon is sulphite wood pulp, which is first mercerized by treating it with a solution of caustic soda, then shredded into fine particles and treated with carbon bisulphide which converts it into cellulose xanthate, an orange yellow water-soluble derivative of the cellulose. The xanthate is dissolved in water, forming a spinning solution which is then sent to spinning machines where it is forced through nozzles, perforated with minute holes, into a setting bath which precipitates the solution and forms the thread. After being washed and dried the thread is subjected to the same treatment of twisting, cleansing and reeling as natural silk. Although artificial silk was first manufactured by Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, a Frenchman, in 1884 it was not introduced into the United States commercially until 1910, when the Viscose Company began making rayon. Of the total domestic production of 50,000,000 pounds in 1926 the Du Pont Rayon Company made 12,000,000 pounds. The Du Pont Cellophane Company was established in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1923, to manufacture "cellophane," a tough, flexible, transparent material, made from cellulose by a process similar to that used in making rayon from the same basic raw materials, the only difference being that cellophane is cast in sheet form instead of yarn or thread. The process was purchased from the French company, Societe la Cellophane, who were the originators and patentees. Cellophane is largely used in thin sheets for wrapping confections, bakery products and toilet articles, as a protection from the dust, dirt, water and air. In 1924 Mr. Yerkes was elected a director of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., and of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, N. Y. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Wilmington Club and the Wilmington Country Club, of Wilmington, Del., and of the Country, Saturn and Tennis clubs of Buffalo. He was married at Lakewood, N. J., Apr. 30, 1905, to Helen Jayne, daughter of William H. Joyce, and they have six children: Leonard A., Jr., Evelyn Joyce, Lisa Clipperton, William Joyce, Jane Littig and Helen Remsen Yerkes.

MITCHELL, Harold Hubbard, physician, was born at Canisteo, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1888, son of James W. and Ella Christmas (Fisher) Mitchell. After completing his preparatory education in the Canisteo high school and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, he studied medicine at Syracuse University, and was graduated B.S. and M.D. in 1914. He served as physician and sanitarian to the American Red Cross sanitary commission to Serbia, under Dr. Richard P. Strong in 1915, and was epidemiologist to the Indiana state board of health, 1916–17. During the world war he served in the medical corps, U. S. army, as commander of sanitary squad No. 1, attached to the 41st division. In France he was sanitary inspector, engaged principally in sanitation work in preparing camps and in the sanitary direction of camps and quarters for 30,000 to 60,000 men. His overseas service ended with his appointment, in December, 1918, as division sanitary inspector of the 41st division. After the war, he began a memorable career as agent of the National Child Labor Committee. His first work, as a specialist in child hygiene, was a survey of health conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee, in cooperation with the boards of health and state child labor organizations. He made a special study of the health of working children in the continuation schools of Newark, N. J., which was reported to the American Public Health Association, and a child health survey in Erie county, N. Y., for the National Child Health Council. In 1922, he was appointed a member of the committee of the children's bureau, U. S. department of labor, to formulate standards of normal development and sound health for the use of health officials. In that year he pursued courses in health and physical education and pedagogy in Columbia University,

New York, and in 1923, made a survey of seventeen cities of the Middle West as special research associate of the American Child Health Association. During 1924–26, he was director of school hygiene at Fall River, Mass., resigning to enter the service of the American Child Health Association, for special research studies of school health programs for that organization. Dr. Mitchell is the author of numerous articles on the health of working children in "The American Child" and the Proceedings of the American School Hygiene Association and the American Public Health Association, also of numerous reports on health and sanitary surveys. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts State Medical Society and the American Public Health Association (child hygiene section), and a member of the American Physical Education Association and American Academy of Political Science. In recognition of his services in Serbia, in the early years of the world war, he was awarded by King Peter the decoration of the Order of St. Sava. Dr. Mitchell was married, Aug. 30, 1919, to Mary, daughter of John Hampden Holliday of Indianapolis, Ind., and had three daughters, two of whom, Evalin and Nancy Mitchell, survive.

BRITTAIN, Marion Luther, president, Georgia School of Technology (1922–..), was born at Washington, Ga., Nov. 11, 1865, son of Dr. Jabez Mercer and Sarah Ida (Gallaway) Brittain. He was graduated at Emory College in 1886 with the degree of A.B. and began his career as an educator as principal of the Crew street grammar school, Atlanta, Ga., in 1888, and two years later became head of the department of languages in the Boys' high school of that city. In 1898 he took a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago. From 1900 to 1910 he was superintendent of schools for Fulton county, Ga., and from 1911 to 1922 served as school commissioner for the state of Georgia. Since the latter year he has been president of the Georgia School of Technology. During his administration a ceramics building has been erected and opened (1925), providing the South with a full course of instruction in the art of making clay products, and in that year a new stadium, seating 40,000 was completed. In 1927 the Georgia School of Technology had an enrollment of more than 1,900 students. In 1898 he was the winner of a $1,000 prize in a literary contest of the Atlanta "Constitution" and in 1919 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by



Mercer University. He is the author of "Introduction to Caesar" (1900), "History and Methods of Sunday School Work" (1901), "History of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta" (1905), and "Blue Book of Stories" (1915). Dr. Brittain has been president of the Georgia State Teachers' Association (1906), president of the Georgia Baptist Young People's Union (1902), president of the Southern Educational Association (1913), and president of the council of State Superintendents of the United States (1917). He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Capitol City and Rotary clubs of Atlanta. Politically he is a Democrat and is a member of the Baptist church. He finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing. He was married, Dec. 20, 1899, to Lettie McDonald, of Atlanta, Ga., and has three children: McDonald, Marion Luther, Jr. and Ida Brittain, wife of Spann Milner.

KEMMERER, Edwin Walter, economist, was born in Scranton, Pa., June 29, 1875, son of Lorenzo Dow and Martha Hanna (Courtright) Kemmerer. His father served in the civil war with the 132d Penn. volunteer infantry. The son was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1899 with honors, and was a fellow in economics and finance in Cornell University during 1899–1901, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Cornell in 1903. After two years as instructor in economics at Purdue University, he was appointed financial adviser to the U. S. Philippine commission. In that capacity he drafted the bill reorganizing the Philippine currency system, which was enacted by the Philippine commission Oct. 10, 1903, practically as he wrote it, and during 1904–06 he was chief of the division of the currency of the Philippine Islands, the function of which was to supervise the new currency plan. The new currency was based on the gold-exchange standard which is, in effect, a gold standard without a gold currency, and it was adopted in the Philippines on the most systematically worked out scale ever before attempted. Under the new law and in accord with the gold-exchange standard a theoretical gold peso, consisting of 12.9 grains of gold of a fineness of .900, was fixed as the unit of value, but the coinage of only silver pesos, consisting of 416 grains of silver and smaller silver coins was permitted. To maintain the parity of the currency a gold reserve fund was established, part being deposited in New York and part in Manila. The sale of gold drafts in Manila on the gold fund in New York at a premium representing the gold-export point and the sale of silver peso drafts in New York on the fund in Manila, at a premium representing the gold-import point for the Philippines, took the place of gold shipments in adjusting the supply of currency to the changing demands of trade and thereby maintained the gold parity. The system as established worked out with entire success and the skill which Prof. Kemmerer exhibited in thus stabilizing the hitherto erratic currency of the Philippines was highly praised. The problem of displacing the old silver standard currency in circulation by the new gold standard currency was solved by the currency export law and the currency tax law, both of which were worked out and written by him. He drafted the law establishing the postal savings system of the Philippines, many features of which were later incorporated into the newer system of the United States. In 1906 he was made a special commissioner of the Philippine government in Egypt, and enroute to Egypt, visited the Straits Settlement and made a report on the currency situation there. The result of his study of Egyptian conditions was his "Report on the Agricultural Bank of Egypt" (1906) and "Report on the Advisability of Establishing a Government Agricultural Bank in the Philippines." On the basis of these investigations he drafted the Philippine Agricultural Bank law which was passed by the U. S. congress in 1906. He was assistant professor of political

economy at Cornell during 1906–09, and professor of economics and finance there, 1909–12. He has since held this position at Princeton University. He was financial adviser to the government of Mexico in 1917 and to the government of Guatemala in 1919. In 1918 he spent six months with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York helping to organize their statistical department. He was managing editor of the American Economic Association's "Bulletin" during 1907–10. He is a member of the American Statistical Association (fellow), the American Economic Association (president), the National Tax Association, American Association for Labor Legislation, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa society, the Princeton, National Arts and Bankers clubs of New York, and the Cosmos Club of Washington. He spent seven months in Europe in 1914 studying banking problems and seven months in South America in 1922 studying South American financial problems. While in South America on this trip he served as U. S. trade commissioner. In 1923 he was chairman of the American financial commission in Colombia which effected a comprehensive and thorough-going reorganization of the currency, banking, taxation and fiscal systems of the country. He was given a gold medal by the government of Colombia in recognition of his services to that country. Prof. Kemmerer was made an honorary member of the Chilean Academy of Economic Science in 1925; he received the degree of LL.D. at Wesleyan University in 1926, and was given an honorary doctor's degree by the University of Ecuador in 1927, being the second foreigner to receive such a degree in the history of the university. In 1924 he was banking expert of the Dawes committee, and in connection with that work drafted a large part of the projects for the reorganization of the German Reichsbank and the stabilization of the German currency. In November, 1924, he went to South Africa, at the invitation of the government of the Union of South Africa, together with Dr. Vissering, president of the Netherlands bank, to make an investigation and report on the advisability of the Union of South Africa returning to the gold standard independently of Great Britain. Prof. Kemmerer and Dr. Vissering made a report favorable to the immediate return of South Africa to the gold standard, and the Union of South Africa, on the basis of this report, promptly returned to the gold standard. In 1925 he went to Chile as head of an American financial commission. As a result of the work of this commission, Chile returned to the gold standard, established a new central bank and enacted a general banking law providing for a thorough-going reform in its banking legislation. Many other financial reform projects were prepared by the commission for the Chilean government, some of which have been passed and others of which are still under consideration. In 1926 he went to Poland as the head of an American financial commission to that country. The commission succeeded in stabilizing the Polish currency and instituting extensive reforms in the statutes of the Bank of Poland and other financial reforms to be acted upon by the Polish government. In the fall of 1926 Prof. Kemmerer left for South America as the head of an American financial commission to Ecuador and Bolivia. This commission made recommendations to the Ecuadorean government for the country's return to the gold standard, for the establishment of a central bank of issue, for new general banking legislation, and for a number of other financial reforms, including a new organic budget law, new customs laws, and new tax laws. In March, 1927, the commission went to Bolivia, the tenth foreign country to engage his services in reorganizing its economic and financial system. Prof. Kemmerer is the author of "Money and Credit Instruments in their Relation to General Prices" (1907); "Seasonal Variations in the Relative Demand for Money and Capital in the United States" (1910); "Modern Currency Reforms" (1916); "The Monetary System of Mexico" (1917); "Postal Savings, An Historical and Critical Study of the Postal Savings Bank System of the United States" (1917); "The A. B. C. of the Federal Reserve System" (1917); "Six Lectures on the Federal Reserve System" (1920); and "High Prices and Deflation" (1920), and is joint author of "Standard Banking" (1921). He was married at Higganum, Conn., Dec. 24, 1901, to M. Rachel, daughter of T. W. Dickel, of New Haven, Conn., and they have two children: Donald Lorenzo and Ruth Kemmerer.

BOOTH, Evangeline Cory, commander of the Salvation Army in America, was born in London, England, Dec. 25, 1865, daughter of William and Catherine (Mumford) Booth. Her father, originally a Methodist minister, founded the Salvation Army, as a small mission which he conducted in the Whitechapel district of London. Evangeline Booth was educated in private schools in London. From her early girlhood she has devoted her life to the organization's redemptive work among the struggling masses. While in her teens she lived and worked among the denizens of London's slums in order to enter into their lives and gain their confidence, her home a room in a congested tenement and her clothing rags, her voluntary occupation, a flower-girl or a match-seller. Known as the "White Angel" she fed, cleaned and cheered the sick, comforted the dying, stood as the only mourner at paupers' graves, separated drunkards locked in murderous quarrels in the dead of night, and rescued bewildered, beaten babies from their parents' cruelty and nestled them in her own bed. Later, as a valiant crusader of religious freedom, she defended the Salvation Army's right to pursue its chosen methods of reclaiming the fallen and outcast. She plunged into the public arena as a leader of its street parades and services, with their bands, singing and preaching, in defiance of police interference and much popular prejudice and derision, frequently expressed in riotous demonstrations. The organization had extended its evangelizing work into the English provinces, where court decisions against its vigorous open-air campaigns precipitated a legal struggle that did not abate until, carrying the issue to the House of Lords, she won from that tribunal a ruling recognizing its right to conduct its missionary work unmolested. Successful as a social force, the Army ultimately won public respect and admiration, and its original evangelical aim was broadened to embrace the salvation of mankind from all forms of moral, spiritual and temporal distress, especially among non-churchgoers beyond the reach of religious influences. In her challenging and magnetic leadership of

this crusade of social regeneration Miss Booth, when in her early twenties, assumed the dual positions of principal of the Army's International Training College, and commander of field operations in London. After five years' work in these two fields she took command of the Salvation Army in Canada (1896). She reorganized the headquarters in Toronto, established a new system of administration throughout the provinces, built hospitals for women and children and industrial homes for Canada's workless and directed field operations over Canada's great areas, entailing extensive travels and yielding eventful experiences. In 1904 Miss Booth left Canada to take over the command of the Salvation Army in the United States. The movement had been established in America for twenty-four years, yet was popularly regarded as migratory and ephemeral, though in that year it had 696 stations, 2361 officers, 25,009 communicants, many relief institutions, real estate valued at $1,500,000, personal property exceeding $400,000, and an annual trade turnover derived from the operation of industrial homes for the unemployed of more than $200,000. One of the first administrative tasks she undertook in the United States was to house the Army's officers and activities in buildings owned by the organization instead of in rented premises. Year by year its temporary quarters gave place to new properties which were added to until in 1927 there were 1220 buildings owned by the organization throughout the United States as landmarks of its permanence. These buildings embrace training colleges which qualify as army officers students imbued with the spirit of altruism and social service; 100 self-supporting industrial homes for employing vagrants and the downfallen who, among other occupations, sort and bale waste paper and renovate furniture and clothing collected from the public; workingmen's hotels, where the workless or low-paid are sheltered free or at a nominal cost; homes for the helpless aged; slum posts for caring for the sick in poor neighborhoods and for visiting families; and rescue homes for girls and children. The organization also conducts many employment bureaus (eighty-eight in 1927) that cooperate with government, commercial and industrial establishments in finding work for the many it befriends, relieves multitudes of the indigent outside its hotels and homes, distributes Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, ice in the summer and coal in the winter. In the dispensing of Christmas charity Miss Booth early discarded the Army's previous custom of serving dinners to a typical "bread line" of the needy, and substituted the family basket, which enabled Christmas dinners to be eaten at home and encouraged the poor to celebrate the day in domestic surroundings. Some 400,000 of these baskets are presented annually. Closely allied with its redemptive work is its prison department, recognized as a semi-official adjunct of the country's penal system, which assists and reclaims convicts on their release from jail. In a number of penitentiaries, notably at Pendleton, Ind., Folsom and San Quentin, Calif., Marquette, Mich., McAlester, Okla., and Trenton, N. J., are corps of the Brighter Day League, a creation of the Army, composed wholly of prisoners. For the social welfare of women it supports maternity homes and hospitals; hotels for middle-aged working-women; employment bureaus; residences for young working-women, all bearing Miss Booth's name, providing a comfortable and pleasant living environment for the inmates; and the Home League for instructing its members in domestic economy. Its League of Mercy visits hospitals, poorhouses, asylums, jails and similar institutions. There are settlement houses and nurseries maintained in the large cities, also children's homes and hospitals for orphans and children whose parents are temporarily impoverished. Juvenile welfare is also the mission of the Army's boys' clubs, the Life Saving Scouts of the World, the Young People's League and other bodies.

When the world war began Miss Booth originated and organized the war auxiliary movement known as the "old linen campaign," soliciting and collecting vast quantities of discarded linen, which her workers converted into bales of regulation bandages for the wounded. When the United States entered the war she placed the Salvation Army's personnel, equipment and energies at the government's service to befriend and mother the millions of men at the front. She headed the Army's war board, and supervised the expenditure of $2,000,000 for its manifold operations. A trained corps of officers directed the relief and welfare work in the fighting zones, where numerous cheerful huts were maintained for supplying creature comforts to tired men relieved from the trenches, and ambulances were placed at the service of the military authorities. At home the Salvationist war activities covered the widest field. The organization maintained eighty-seven hotels for the use of soldiers and sailors, and placed many other buildings at the government's disposal for relief purposes. Some 200 huts at training camps served for religious and social gatherings and 15,000 beds in hotels near railroad stations and seaports were provided for recruits. Salvationist chaplains ministered under government appointment at camps, forts and navy yards, war widows and soldiers' families were assisted, and military hospitals visited. Much of this war work so commended itself to the authorities that it was placed on a permanent basis. When the armistice came the Army directed its services to the American occupying forces in Germany. Following the wave of universal commendation of the Army's war services Miss Booth believing that the American public had come to regard its financial contributions as a business investment in good citizenship rather than doles to charity, established in 1919 the home service fund, which inaugurated a different method of appeal. The response that year aggregated $14,000,000. Equally successful have been the succeeding annual drives which have enabled the organization to strengthen its financial structure, field of action, and equipment. After 1920 the organization was divided into four territories, the Eastern, with headquarters in New York city; Central, with headquarters in Chicago; Western, with headquarters in San Francisco and Southern, with headquarters in Atlanta. The magnitude of the Salvation Army's work in the United States is conveyed by a survey of its activities in 1926, when the value of its properties stood at more than $35,000,000. It had 1655 corps and outposts, 4614 officers and cadets and 22,780 non-commissioned officers and bandsmen. Its indoor and outdoor meetings in that year numbered 733,493, with an aggregate attendance of 43,380,485, and a record of 120,388 converts won. It also found 903 missing persons out of 3074 enquiries; advised 80,532 prisoners, assisted

20,742 on their discharge from jail and took 662 who were on parole. Its relief work during the year included temporary aid to 2,690,976 persons outside its institutions; it also cared for 56,786 patients in its hospitals, gave summer outings to 11,815 mothers and 55,735 children, and distributed 187,101 pounds of ice and 5,077,424 pounds of coal among the poor. The Army's record in an era of continuous and diversified progress represented by Miss Booth's administration, projects in strong relief her executive gifts and practical sympathies with the world's woes. She has written "Love is All" (1922); "The Only Thing," reminiscent of her Canadian ministrations (1906); "Desperation, A Picture Darkly Framed" (1904); "The War Romance of the Salvation Army," recording the organization's war relief activities (1919), written with Grace Livingston Hill, and a descriptive article "Round the World with the Salvation Army" in the "National Geographic Magazine" (1920). Frequent inspiring messages from her pen appear in the Army's "War Cry," which, printing no advertisements, increased in circulation from 3,700,000 in 1904 when she took command to 14,000,000 in 1927; it is issued weekly from four publishing offices in New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco. Entirely devoted to her self-ordained mission, the keynote of her life being service to humanity, to which every other consideration is made subservient, Miss Booth is nevertheless neither an ascetic nor a recluse in her personal life as an individual. She has pronounced athletic tastes, is an accomplished horsewoman, swims and dives as another diversion, plays the harp, and is devoted to animals and birds. She is withal a poet and composer. Many of her songs are sung daily in the Army, and a collection of them was published in 1927 as "Songs of the Evangel." Her incidental recreations serve as sidelights to her dynamic character, but form the least of her pleasures. Her passion, as her father expressed his object in life, is the souls of men. Her heartening phrase, "A man may be down but is never out," evoked by post-war conditions, has entered into every-day speech as a charm that stimulates and buoys unfortunates broken by economic vicissitudes. In the pursuit of her aim she has not sought to build a name for herself but to build the character of others, inspired by a boundless faith in the divine agency through which humanity is raised from the lowest to the highest. In 1919 she received the U. S. distinguished service medal from the government "for exceptionally meritorious service as commander of the Salvation Army of the United States," and in 1921 the honorary degree of M.A. from Tufts College.

WALLER, Peter August, manufacturer, was born at Amotsbruk, Ockelbo, Sweden, Jan. 15, 1868, son of Hans Johan and Karin (Pers-Dotter) Waller. He received his education at the public schools of his native country, came to the United States in 1885 and was employed as a mechanic and clerk until 1889, when he became a salesman in the service of Lay & Lyman at Kewanee, Ill. In 1893 he became a traveling salesman for the Boss Manufacturing Co. of Kewanee, manufacturers of gloves, and was vice-president of that company from 1912 to 1924, when he was elected president. The Boss Manufacturing Co. was founded in 1888 as the H. H. Perkins Manufacturing Co., making a small line of corn-husking implements, and in 1893 the name was changed to the present style and the manufacture of cotton mittens was undertaken. Since then the business has steadily increased until at the present time the corporation is operating twenty factories in various parts of the country, making it the largest institution of its kind in the world. Its products in 1927 embraced a large variety of cotton and leather gloves and mittens. Mr. Waller was a member of the Illinois Centennial Commission during 1915–17; during the world war chairman of the war service committee of the

cotton glove industry; a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1920, and in the same year Democratic candidate for the U. S. senate. He is president of the Kewanee Real Estate & Improvement Co., a director in the Union State Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Kewanee, is a Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Union League and Iroquois clubs of Chicago and the Kewanee and Rotary clubs. He is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He was married at Kewanee, Ill., Nov. 7, 1889, to Carrie Cordelia, daughter of Andrew Thure Peterson, of Wataga, Ill., and has three children: Olga Louise, wife of Emerit M. Anson, Ellis Julian and Harold Everett Waller.

MARKS, Jeannette, educator and author, was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1875, daughter of William Dennis and Jeannette Holmes (Colwell) Marks. She was graduated A.B. in 1900 at Wellesley College and received the A.M. degree two years later. In 1901 she joined the faculty of Holyoke College as instructor, became associate professor and after an interim of three years spent in authorship,

partly in England, was made lecturer in English literature. She established the college's noted "Poetry Shop Talk" in 1916 as a forum to which American free-verse writers, lyrists, sonneteers and members of the widely divergent schools of American poetry are invited to read their productions and discuss present-day aspects of their art, and in 1917 founded a playwriting class, "English 26 Playshop," at the college, which became and continues an influential factor in the Little Theatre movement. Since 1921 she has been professor of English literature at Mount Holyoke. She is the author of: "The Cheerful Cricket" (1907); "The English Pastoral Drama" (1908); "Through Welsh Doorways" (1909); "Little Busybodies" and "A Holiday with the Birds," with Julia Moody (1910); "The End of a Song" (1911); "Merry, Merry Cuckoo" (1911); "Welsh Honeymoon" (1911); "Gallant Little Wales" (1912); "Vacation Camping for Girls" (1913); "Leviathan" (1913); "Early English Hero Tales" (1915); "The Sun Chaser" (in O'Brien's anthology, "The Best Short Stories of 1916"); "Three Welsh Plays" (1917), used as textbooks in many schools and colleges and produced in many Little Theatres and college dramatic societies; "Courage" (1919); "Children in the Wood Stories" (1919); "Goeffrey's Window" (1921); "Willow Pollen," a collection of her magazine verse (1921); "The Sun Chaser," a play of four acts (1922); and "Genius and Disaster" (1925). She frequently contributes stories, essays, plays and verse to leading magazines.

Her "Merry, Merry Cuckoo" and "Welsh Honeymoon," two Welsh plays, won the Welsh national theatre prize in 1911. In her dramatic work Miss Marks succeeds in fusing imperceptibly the realistic and the poetic and in mastering the difficult art of suggestion through a restraining power at high moments in conveying delicate emotional undercurrents. Much of her verse, like her later fiction tends towards allegory, often subtly symbolical, and in turn of thought and choice of subject communicates a flavor of personality and a genuine and individual artistic spirit. She is a member of the Authors' League of America, Poetry Society of America, Modern Language Association, New England Poetry Club, Poets of New York, Authors' and College clubs of Boston, Women's University Club of New York, American Association of University Women and the American Association of University Professors. Politically she is a Socialist. Her chief recreations are music and outdoor sports.

WASON, Leonard Chase, engineer, was born in Brookline, Mass., Aug. 5, 1868, son of Elbridge and Mary Isabella (Chase) Wason. He was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891 and began his professional career as a draftsman in the office of Frederick S. Pearson, of Boston, Mass., consulting engineer to the Brooklyn City Railway of New York and the Dominion Coal Company of Boston. For two years he was engaged in design and field supervision work for these companies and in 1894 assisted in organizing the Aberthaw Co., of Boston, serving as engineer during the first year, as president and treasurer since 1895 and for twenty years of this period as general manager of the company. The Aberthaw Co. was the pioneer company in New England to specialize in designing and building in reinforced concrete but it later extended its operations to include all kinds of material and buildings, such as dams of concrete, stone or earth, mills, warehouses, bridges, office buildings, docks, standpipes, etc. From the first it has maintained an engineering staff and has designed fully one-half of its own construction work as well as prepared building designs for others. During the early period of its history Mr. Wason conducted extensive experiments and research in concrete, plain and reinforced, in order to keep ahead of the industry. He has originated many devices useful in construction work, some of which were later patented by others. Among the early noteworthy structures which he designed or built, or both designed and built, are the Harvard stadium, the Fall River (Mass.) public library, and the Attleboro (Mass.) water standpipe, still the largest in the world. In 1905 he assisted in organizing the Federal Mutual Liability Insurance Co. and has continued to be a director of the company. In the world war he built important war structures costing many millions of dollars, including buildings for the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn., the Victory plant of the U. S. navy department at Squantum, Mass., and many others. He has written numerous articles for technical societies and the technical press concerning the design of reinforced concrete structures, the physical properties of building materials, methods and equipment for use in construction, cost accounting, estimating costs, etc. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Concrete Institute (director and president, 1919–21), Boston Society of Civil Engineers (director and vice-president), the Chi Phi fraternity, the

Algonquin and Boston City clubs and the Fraternity Club of New York. He has always been active in civic affairs and is now chairman of the Brookline planning board, a member of the board of appeal (building department) for fifteen years, and a member of the Brookline town meeting. He has also served as a director and as a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts state chamber of commerce. He is interested in the study of the economics of public questions and his favorite outdoor diversion is golf. He was twice married (1) Oct. 8, 1896, to Harriet C., daughter of James D. K. Willis, of Boston; she died in 1915, leaving four children: Elbridge, Alfred Boyd, Raymond, and Lawrence Willis Wason; (2) June 24, 1916, to Annie B., widow of Charles H. Redlon, of Portland, Me.

CUSHMAN, Allerton Seward, chemist, was born in Rome, Italy, June 2, 1867, son of Edwin Charles and Emma Conn (Crow) Cushman and grandson of Nelson K. and Susan (Cushman) Merriman. His grandmother was a sister of Charlotte Cushman, the actress, and his father, Edwin Charles Merriman, took his mother's name, Cushman. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year and at the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute, where he graduated in 1888 with the degree of B.S. His technical studies were continued at the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony, and at Heidelberg University, where the famous scientist, Bunsen, was one of his teachers. He was instructor in chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., during 1891–95, and at Harvard University, until 1898, at the same time pursuing post-graduate work for the degrees of A.M. (1897) and Ph.D. (1898). He was professor of chemistry at Bryn Mawr College, 1899–1900; assistant director, office of public roads, U. S. department of agriculture, and chemist in charge of investigations, 1900–11; director of the Private Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C., of which he was the founder, 1911–25; and since then has been consulting metallurgist of the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, O. He is widely known for his research work in chemistry and metallurgy which comprised the extraction of potash from feldspathic rocks, the use of ground rock as fertilizer, the properties of road materials, and the cause and prevention of the rusting of iron and steel. He was also responsible for starting the researches which led to the manufacture of commercially pure iron in the open hearth furnace, a product being now extensively used throughout the world under the name of Armco iron. During the world war he made important researches on primers and the use of antimony sulphide therein, his work resulting in the elimination of the old sulphur type of primers. The patent he received for his type of small arms primer was turned over to the nation. In 1905 the Longstreth medal of the Franklin Institute was awarded to him for his theory of corrosion of iron and steel. He was the official U. S. delegate to the twelfth international congress of industrial chemists at London in 1912. During the Spanish-American war he served with the 6th Mass. infantry, taking part in the battle on the Jaco road, Guanica, P. R., July, 1898, and rising from private to the rank of captain. During the World war he served, from June, 1917, to December, 1918, first as major and later as lieutenant-colonel, U. S. ordnance department, being in charge of laboratories and explosives at the Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. He is the author of "Colloid Theory of Plasticity of Clay" (1905); "Binding Power of Rock Powder in Connection with Road Building" (1905); "Dustless Roads and Bituminous Macadam" (1910); "Portland Cement Research" (1915); "Corrosion and Preservation of Iron and Steel" (1911), and "Chemistry and Civilization" (1926). He has also written numerous pamphlets, bulletins and monographs on scientific subjects, on which he has also extensively lectured. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Ceramic Society, the British Institute of Metals, the British Iron and Steel Institute, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Washington (D. C.) Academy of Sciences. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Cosmos, and Chevy Chase, of Washington, D. C., and the Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, Pa. The chief diversion from his research work is in horticulture. He was twice married (1), in 1900, to Sara Dunn Hoppin, who died in 1921, and (2) in 1926, to Kay MacCausland. By the first marriage he had two children: Charles Van Brunt and Agnes Hoppin Cushman, the latter dying young.

MORRIS, Newbold, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city, Jan. 12, 1868, son of Augustus Newbold and Eleanor Colford (Jones) Morris. He received his academic education in

private schools, and was graduated at the school of law of Columbia University in 1891. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1892 and established the law firm of Emmet & Morris,

with William T. Emmet, but he practiced for six years only, retiring in 1898 to devote his time chiefly to the management of estates and to military, educational and political affairs. As a trustee of Teachers' College since 1894 and of Columbia University since 1922, he had established a wide acquaintance among educators. He was a student at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris, in 1908. The field of military science has claimed a large share of his interest and active effort. In the Spanish-American war he was a captain in the 12th N. Y. volunteer infantry and in the world war served with the A.E.F. in France as a lieutenant-colonel, ordnance department, being chief of the sub-section on enemy resources second section of the general staff at general headquarters. He participated in the Somme defensive operations and served also in the Metz sector and with the army of occupation in Germany. He received a citation from Gen. Pershing, "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as chief of the sub-section on enemy resources." He also received the Spanish war medal, Victory medal and the New York state conspicuous service cross. Before reentering the military service he was a member of the defense committee appointed by the mayor of New York. On demobilization in 1919 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the ordnance reserve and promoted colonel, 432nd field artillery in 1924. In 1924 he was graduated at the command and general staff school, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. A Republican in politics, Col. Morris has been a member of the New York county Republican committee since 1905, and was also for years a member of its finance committee. He has been vice-president of the New York Home for Incurables since 1906 and is a trustee of the Vanderbilt Clinic. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Academy of Political Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Geographical Society, the Institute of Politics of Williams College, the American Museum of Natural History, the Zoological Society, the New York Historical Society, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Military Order of the World War and the Delta Phi fraternity. He was a member of the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church, in 1922, and is a trustee of the diocese of western Massachusetts. He was married, Apr. 9, 1896, to Helen Schermerhorn, daughter of George Lovett Kingsland, of New York, and they have three children: Augustus Newbold, George Lovett Kingsland and Stephanus Van Cortlandt Morris.

EDMUNDS, Franklin Davenport, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1874, son of Henry Reeves and Anna Hunter (Welsh) Edmunds. He received the B.S. degree in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania in 1897, and did post-graduate work there in 1897–98. He began his professional career as a draftsman in the office of David Knickerbacker Boyd, architect, of Philadelphia. He was associated with Guy King, in 1901, and with George W. and William D. Hewitt, of Philadelphia, 1902–6. In 1906 he was appointed assistant superintendent of buildings of the Philadelphia board of education and in 1914 established an independent practice of architecture while continuing his position with the board of education. In 1924 he resigned to devote his entire time to his private practice, chiefly the designing of residences, both city and suburban. His specialty is school buildings and in that branch of his art he has won his chief recognition. He was head of the architectural department of the Boys' Central Evening High School, of Philadelphia, during 1902–12, was the founder and vice-president of the Architectural Post Card Company in 1908 and chief of the bureau of building inspection of the borough of Millbourne, Delaware co., Pa., during 1915–17. In the world war he was an assistant town planner for the U. S. bureau of industrial housing. He has gained a wide reputation by his contributions to the science of architecture. He was the associate architect on the Lehigh Avenue and Manayunk branches of the Free Library. He has taken an active interest in community affairs, being a member of the board of education at Millbourne, Pa., during 1910–18, and of the borough council during 1918–22. He has been a director of the Friends' Home for Children, Philadelphia, since 1911, secretary since 1920 and president since 1925, and a member of the committee in charge of the West Philadelphia Friends' elementary school. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the American Institute of Architects, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Engineers' Society of Philadelphia, National Geographic Society, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, City History Society of Philadelphia, Municipal Engineers' Society and Philadelphia Geographic Society. Formerly an Episcopalian, he has been a member of the Society of Friends since 1909. He was married, June 26, 1909, to Sue, daughter of John B. Paxton, of Philadelphia, and has three children: Anne Price Paxton, Adeline Welsh II, and Henry Reeves Edmunds II.

DESMOND, Thomas Charles, engineer, was born at Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1887, son of Thomas Henry and Katherine (Safried) Desmond. He was graduated A.B. (magna cum laude) at Harvard University in 1908, and B.S. in civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909. During 1909–14 he was employed in engineering work in thirty-six states, acquiring a varied experience in bridge, railroad, subway and heavy building construction as well as in the financing of engineering projects. In 1914 he established and became president of the firm of T. C. Desmond & Co., engineers and contractors, New York city. At the request of ex-Pres. Roosevelt, he organized a regiment of engineers for service in the event the United States entered the war, and enrolled 3,000 engineers and construction men for service in France, but the U. S. government declined to use the division. He then assisted in organizing the Newburgh Shipyards, Inc., which built a shipyard on the Hudson river near Newburgh, N. Y., and of which he was president and chief engineer until 1920. The company constructed twelve 9,000-ton steel merchant ships for the U. S. shipping board, and five large ships for private account, 3,500 men being employed in the work. Since 1914 Mr. Desmond's company

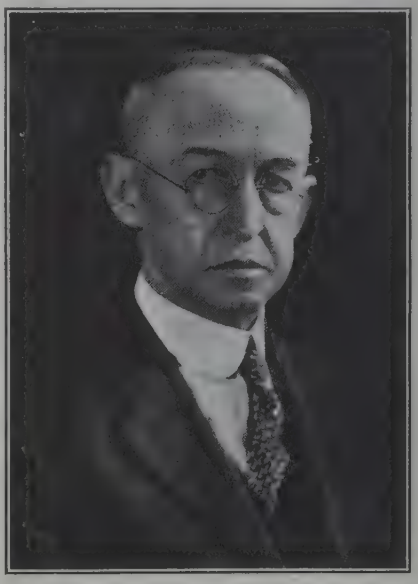
has obtained contracts for more than forty-five million dollars' worth of engineering construction work, consisting chiefly of building large factories, apartment houses, group housing developments and ocean-going ships. In 1923 the twenty-story Park Lexington office building, covering an entire block on Park Avenue between 46th and 47th streets in New York city, was erected by Mr. Desmond. Its construction presented the most difficult engineering problems as it was built over two levels, express and suburban, of the New York Central railroad tracks. Mr. Desmond is also president of the Newburgh Housing Corporation, president of the Colonial Terraces Corporation, and a director of the City Housing Corporation. A Republican in politics, he was a member of the Republican county committee of New York during 1915–27. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Civic Federation, and his clubs are University, Union League, Engineers, Harvard, Technology, Players, and National Republican clubs of New York city, and the Newburgh City and Brooklawn Country clubs. He is also a director of the National Security League, and a governor of the Harvard Engineering Society. He was married, Aug. 16, 1923, to Alice Beardsley, daughter of Lewis Beers Curtis, a banker and manufacturer of Bridgeport, Conn.

SHARPE, Henry Granville, soldier, was born at Kingston, N. Y., Apr. 30, 1858, son of George Henry and Caroline Hone (Hasbrouck) Sharpe. His father (q.v.) was an officer in the civil war and member of New York state legislature. The son was educated at Phillips Academy, Rutgers College and the U. S. military academy, being graduated at the last in 1880. After serving for two years as second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. infantry he resigned from the army and engaged in railroad construction work with the North River Construction Co. In September, 1883, he reentered the army and was commissioned captain and commissary in the subsistence department. He was promoted major and commissary in 1895 and lieutenant-colonel and deputy commissary general in 1898. In the war with Spain he accompanied the army to Porto Rico in July, 1898, and was chief commissary until January, 1899. He was promoted colonel and assistant commissary general in 1901 and during 1902–04 was chief commissary of the division of the Philippines. Appointed brigadier general and commissary general in 1905, he served eight years in that capacity during which he introduced modern methods for feeding, clothing and transporting an army and gained an experience that proved invaluable when the United States declared war against Germany. In 1905 he directed the army schools for bakers and cooks to experiment with the "Swedish hay box" in cooking foods by retained heat, with the result that there was developed the "fireless cooker" which later became part of the rolling kitchen provided for troops in the field and was the forerunner of the improved cookers for general household use. He was commissioned brigadier general, quartermaster corps, in 1913, and major general and quartermaster general in 1916. He was a member of the war council of the secretary of war. He was assigned to the command of the department of the southeast, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., in June, 1918, and held that command, with the exception of three months spent in Europe in 1919, until May 1, 1920, when he was retired. During the first year of American participation in the world war the quartermaster corps of the army, under Gen. Sharpe's direction, organized twenty-eight different types of units for service in France and in the camps in the United States; established a quartermaster training school at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, where 82,000 men were trained and 405 special technical units organized, of which 360 were sent to France; organized

schools for bakers and cooks at the army camps where 16,000 mess sergeants, 50,000 cooks, 1,200 instructor cooks and 9,000 bakers were trained, and provided meals for the drafted men upon their arrival in camp and until cooks for the organizations formed there could be trained in the schools. In addition the corps clothed and equipped 1,582,014 men by Jan. 1, 1918, and the troops sent abroad each month beginning with September, 1917, were fully equipped and provided with reserve supplies for six months. A Remount Division and Remount Service were organized and more than 400 officers and 9,000 men assigned to the latter to have charge of the purchase and transportation overseas of the horses, mules and wagons needed by the American army in France. Gen. Sharpe is the author of "The Art of Subsisting Armies in War" (1892), "The Supply of an Army in the Field as Exemplified during the Civil War" (1895); "Provisioning Modern Armies in the Field" (1905); and "The Quartermaster Corps in the Year 1917 in the World War" (1921). He was awarded the American Distinguished Service Medal in 1923 but declined to accept it because of the character of the citation on which it was based. The honorary degree of M.S. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1917. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Huguenot Society of America, the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, the Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, D. C., and the University Club of New York. He was married, June 2, 1887, to Kate Huntington, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York.

MYERS, Louis Wescott, jurist, was born at Lake Mills, Wis., Sept. 6, 1872, son of Jesse Hall and Elizabeth Louise (Wescott) Myers. His father was a millwright and mill owner of Wisconsin. After completing the course in the high school of his native town, Louis W. Myers proceeded to the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated B.L. in 1893, and LL.B. in 1895. While engaged in reading law, he served as a clerk in the office of Spooner, Sanborn & Kerr of Madison, a firm in which John C. Spooner, later U. S. senator, was the senior member. Immediately after completing his professional preparation, he entered upon the practice of law in Chicago, and during two years was associated with Jesse A. and Henry R. Baldwin. In 1898 he removed to Los Angeles, Calif., where at once he became prominently active in professional and civic affairs, serving as vice-president of the Municipal League (1912–13), and as chairman of the Municipal Conference in 1913. He was appointed to the bench of the superior court by Gov. Johnson in 1913, and served through two successive elections, until the end of 1922. At that time he was transferred to the bench of the state supreme court, serving as an associate justice from January, 1923 to April, 1924, and then, by appointment of Gov. Friend W. Richardson, he was elevated to the office of chief justice, to succeed Curtis D. Wilbur, who had resigned to accept the secretaryship of the U. S. navy. He was elected to the same office, in November, 1924, for the term ending Jan. 1, 1927, but resigned Jan. 1, 1926, to resume practice. Judge Myers is recognized as one of the foremost figures at the bar of California, and on the bench earned a high reputation for his exact knowledge of law and consistent justice in decisions. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Southern California in 1925, and by the University of California in 1926. He is a member of the American, California State, San Francisco and Los Angeles bar associations, the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the Los Angeles City Club (president, 1915–16) and the University Club of Los Angeles (president, 1917–18). He was married, Nov. 27, 1901, to Blanche, daughter of John C. Brown, of Saginaw, Mich., and has two children: Elizabeth and John Wescott Myers.

HANNA, Charles Augustus, banker, was born at Cadiz, O., Dec. 28, 1863, son of Neri A. and Eliza Jane (Phillips) Hanna. He began his business career as a clerk in a grocery firm. In the following year he became collection clerk in the First National Bank of Lincoln, and was made vice-president in 1892, a position he held until 1897, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. He was treasurer of the Nebraska Stock Yards Co., Lincoln, during 1890–96, and director in the First National banks of Plattsmouth, Crete, Pawnee City, and Wilber, Neb., and the state banks of Burchard, Table Rock, Havelock, Benkelman, and McCook in the same state. He



was interested in gas and electric lighting companies in the cities of Seattle, Houston, Shreveport, Mobile, Little Rock, El Paso, East Chicago and elsewhere. In 1899 he removed to New York city. He was national bank examiner in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia during 1899–1900, receiver of the National Bank of North America in 1908 and national bank examiner in New York city until 1911. Since 1911 he has served as New York clearing house examiner. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Marietta

College in 1902 and L.H.D. in 1925. He is the author of "Historical Collections of Harrison County, O." (1900); "Ohio Valley Genealogies" (1900); "The Scotch–Irish in America" (1902) and "The Wilderness Trail—a History of the Indian Trade in the Middle Colonies," (1911). He was a trustee of Marietta College (1905–12). He is a member of the New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia and Ohio historical societies; and also the Ohio Society and the Metropolitan Club of New York, Automobile, Bankers, Colonial, Montclair Golf, and Essex County Country clubs. He was married, Oct. 19, 1905, to Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of Dr. Henry H. Harrison of Wheeling, W. Va.; and has three daughters: Elizabeth Harrison, Mary Eleanor and Virginia Phillips Hanna.

TODD, Robert Isaac, railway official, was born in Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 29, 1869, son of Francis Makemie and Mary Catherine (Titus) Todd. His father was a volunteer in the civil war and became a Presbyterian minister. The son, after completing the course in electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., commenced his professional career in Washington in 1893, as superintendent of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company. In 1899 he left this company to

become chief engineer of the American Air Power Company, of New York city, which had undertaken the development of compressed air motors for the Metropolitan Street railway. Later he became more directly connected with the Metropolitan company in association with Mr. Starrett, its chief engineer. He was master mechanic in charge of the shops and power houses of the Consolidated Street Railways Company of Pittsburgh, vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati Traction Company, and electrician of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. He had special charge of the Connecticut and Rhode Island properties which were owned by the United Gas Improvement Company, and were later taken over by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. In 1903, Mr. Todd was appointed general manager of the Rhode Island Company which controlled many suburban lines and in 1906 he was appointed vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Traction and Terminal Company. Upon the organization of the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction Company, in 1907, he also became vice-president and general manager of that company. Since 1911 he has been president of the two properties. He was president of the American Electric Railway Transportation and Traffic Association in 1912, the Central Electric Railway Association in 1920, and the American Electric Railway Association in 1921–2. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Todd is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married in New York city, Apr. 17, 1901, to Charlotte L. Vinal, and has one son, Robert William Todd.

COHEN, Julius Henry, lawyer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1873, son of Henry Cohen, a native of Russia, and his wife Elizabeth Wolf. Following a public school education, he studied law at New York University, was graduated in 1896 and entered the offices of Manice, Abbott & Perry, New York city, in 1897 following his admission to the bar. During 1899–1901 he was associated in practice with Horace E. Deming (q.v.), a pioneer in municipal and ballot reform in New York city. Becoming interested in public questions, he was made chairman of the legislative committee of the Citizens' Union in 1902 and as such was identified with much of the legislation affecting the city of New York and its development. The committee reorganized the municipal court, made it possible to build the subways of New York through a constitutional amendment by which self-sustaining bonds were exempted from the debt limit, and practically dealt with every phase of state legislation affecting the city. In 1900–05 he was counsel for the Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred, which established the right of the public to free transfers under the then railroad law and which also began the movement for state regulation of transit facilities, resulting ultimately in the public service commission law adopted in Gov. Hughes' administration, in the framing of which Mr. Cohen participated. In 1907 he established the firm of Cohen, Creevey & Richter which in 1914 was reorganized as Cohen, Gutman & Richter. His close connection with the cloak and suit industry in New York began in 1907 as attorney for a manufacturer whose employees struck work rather than change their luncheon hour to relieve the midday sidewalk congestion on Fifth Avenue. The issues of the case, turning on the rights of labor, reached the county supreme court which ruled in favor of the employer. During a garment workers' strike in 1910 he was counsel for the Cloak, Suit & Skirt Manufacturers' Association and the large body of employers in that industry, involving nearly 60,000 people. A protocol of peace, formulated by Mr. Cohen,

Louis D. Brandeis, Meyer London and Louis Marshall, and based on collective bargaining, followed. It established boards of arbitration and of sanitary control. The latter, operating as the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, has become a national institution. At Mr. Cohen's suggestion it issues a sanitary label which is attached to every garment made under sanitary conditions. The protocol of peace in its original form lasted until 1916 and raised the industry to a higher level of sanitary and health protection, with a marked material advance in the well-being of the workers. It was the first attempt to introduce law and order into the garment industry and its principle of collective bargaining was adopted by similar organizations in New York city. In 1909 he prepared a model commercial arbitration statute for the National Association of Credit Men and at the same time formulated a new statute to prevent bankruptcy frauds. As counsel for the New York State Chamber of Commerce in 1911 he made an exhaustive study of commercial arbitration. He was chairman of the committee of the New York State Bar Association which formulated a commercial arbitration act which was passed by the state legislature in 1920 and assisted in drafting a similar statute for New Jersey which was adopted in 1923; he drafted a federal statute on behalf of the American Bar Association which was passed by the National House of Representatives in 1924, and he assisted in drafting a proposed uniform arbitration law for adoption by all the states. Mr. Cohen has been counsel, also, for the National Woolens and Trimmings Association, Converters' Association, the Lace and Embroidery Association and the Greater New York Cigar Manufacturers' Association. In 1916 he was special counsel for the state public service commission in the street car strike of that year in New York city and with Oscar S. Straus effected a settlement with the strikers in three days. The following year, as counsel for the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the Merchants' Association of New York, he intervened in the so-called New York harbor case, which involved the entire interrelationship between the states of New York and New Jersey in the future development of the harbor and its railroad connections with the rest of the country. He drafted the measures passed by the legislatures of those states (chapter 426, laws of 1917, New York; chapter 130, laws of 1917, New Jersey) creating the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission and was appointed general counsel of the commission. Following an extensive examination of port conditions by this bi-state body, Mr. Cohen advised the creation of a port authority through a compact to be entered into between New York and New Jersey and ratified by congress, the new body to function as a separate corporate municipal agency of the two states and provide a common ground on which the states could effectively cooperate in carrying out engineering plans for port development. With the signing of the agreement between the two states on Apr. 30, 1921, the Port Authority came into being. As its general counsel, Mr. Cohen appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in crucial matters affecting the use of the port's approaches by common carriers and submitted a brief for the Port Authority in the board's hearings on the proposed consolidations of railroads. With William D. Guthrie he was special deputy attorney general for the state of New York in litigation challenging the constitutionality of emergency rent laws passed by the legislature in 1920 to cope with the critical house shortage in the post-war period. He made an exhaustive historical study of housing legislation, submitted a brief embodying his findings to the N. Y. court of appeals and later to the U. S. supreme court. The latter sustained the New York rent laws in a decision that was regarded as epoch making in determining the validity of legislative action in housing emergencies. With Felix Adler he organized a group of lawyers in 1908 to study problems of ethics arising in the practice of their calling in consequence of which the New York County Lawyers' Association formed a committee on professional ethics, of which Mr. Cohen was a member, and a second committee (1914) of which he was chairman, dealing with unlawful practices of members of the profession. He has been a zealous champion for betterment of the legal profession both educationally and ethically. He was secretary and later chairman of a conference of bar association delegates, representing the country's local and state bar associations which adopted as a result of long deliberation the four-year requirement of preliminary education as one of the standards for admission to the bar. During the World war he was secretary and counsel for the War Board of the Port of New York, and chairman of a local exemption board. He is the author of "Law and Order in Industry" (1916); "An American Labor Policy" (1919); "The Law: Business or Profession" (1916); "Commercial Arbitration and the Law" (1918) and numerous pamphlets and monographs, on the various aspects of law which he has mastered. He is a member of the American, New York State, County and City bar associations, Society for Ethical Culture, of which he was a trustee for many years, and the City, Bankers', Authors', Harmonie, Fairview and Metropolis clubs of New York. Politically he is an independent Democrat. He was married July 20, 1900, to Ida, daughter of Abraham Strasburger, of New York city.

HUMPHREY, Caroline Louise, educator, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1875, daughter of David and Caroline Jackson (Hall) Humphrey, and a descendant of Jonas Humphrey, who came from Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, in 1637, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. From Jonas Humphrey, the line of descent is traced through his son Jonas, his son James, his son Major James, his son James, his son William and his son David Humphrey, who was the grandfather of Miss Humphrey. She was educated at the Harvard grammar school, Cambridge Latin school and Radcliffe College, being graduated at the last in 1898 with the degree of A.B. In 1913 she served for a year as acting dean of Radcliffe College and during 1917–19 was assistant president and acting president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Until 1923 she was executive secretary of Bradford (Mass.) Academy. She is a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, now known as the American Association of University Women (president, 1914–17), the Rad-

cliffe Alumnae Association (president, 1914–17), the Boston College Club (president, 1908–10), honorary member of Iota chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa society and is a trustee (associate)

of Radcliffe College for an unlimited term. She is a member of the Unitarian church and resides at Brookline, Mass.

SMITH, Samuel Calvin, physician, was born at Hollidaysburg, Pa., Feb. 28, 1881, son of George W. and Eliza Blodget (Calvin) Smith. He was graduated B. S. at Bucknell University in 1901, receiving the M. S. degree in 1905. In the latter year he received his M.D. degree at Jefferson Medical College and won four prizes for essays on the heart, the nose and throat, the ear and genito-urinary diseases. He then joined his father who was a physician in general practice at Hollidaysburg, where he remained for ten years. After devoting a year to special study of the heart at various medical centers he established a practice in Philadelphia, Pa., as a specialist in diseases of the heart, and won national fame, especially for his lucid and informing writings on the subject. His researches have included original studies of the heart in diphtheria, and heart conditions in mothers and the new born, reports on which he made to the American Medical Association's conventions in 1921 and 1922. His first book "Heart Affections, Their Recognition and Treatment" (1920) was a valuable contribution to the treatises on heart disorders. A feature of the work that caught the profession's attention was his interpretation of the electrocardiagram, a system introduced by Drs. Leyden and London for recording the heart beat. Besides seeking better methods of heart diagnosis than those prevailing, he was among the first American physicians to investigate the graphic methods of heart study as exampled by the electrocardiagram. His "Heart Records, their Interpretation and Preparation," (1923), sets forth the clinical aid derivable from the graphic method, describes its technique from the installation of the equipment to the final analysis of the record, and defines both the scope and the limitations of electrocardiography and polyography. His book, "How is your Heart?" (1924) was written for the general public. He was secretary of a committee which demonstrated modern methods of heart study before the American Medical Association at its conventions in 1924 and 1925. His contributions to medical journals are chiefly an appeal for the adoption of cardiology on a practical clinical basis for a better understanding of various phases of scientific heart study. He is instructor in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and visiting physician at the Philadelphia General Hospital. He has delivered many addresses before professional bodies and the public on preventive heart trouble, "Growing Older Gracefully," and related themes pertaining to health conservation. During the war with Germany, Dr. Smith was special cardiovascular examiner in the medical reserve corps at Camps Hancock, Ga., and Custer, Mich., as well as in the air service and in evacuation hospitals in France besides serving in the zone of advance, attaining the rank of major. He is a fellow of the American College of Physicians and a member of the American Medical Association, and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. As his work indicates Dr. Smith has approached his field of study with a pronounced original viewpoint and has applied initiative, resourcefulness, energy and the force of strong conviction in formulating and advancing his conceptions of how heart disorders should be diagnosed, watched and treated by the modern physician. He finds relaxation in writing, the study of nature and character analysis. He was married, May 28, 1905, to Louise V., daughter of the Rev. Edward A. Warriner, of Montrose, Pa.

WOODS, George Benjamin, educator, was born at Morris, Grundy co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1878, son of Benjamin Franklin and Augusta (Clark) Woods. He was graduated at Northwestern University in 1903 with the degree A.B., and at Harvard University in 1908 with the degree of A.M. and in 1910 with the degree of Ph.D. He was instructor in English in township high school, LaSalle, Ill., 1903–04, at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore., 1904–05 and at Evanston Academy, 1905–07. He was professor of English and head of the department, Miami University, Oxford, O., 1910–13, and professor of English, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., 1913–25, and class dean during 1917–21. Since 1925 he has been dean of the college of liberal arts and professor of English in the American University, Washington, D. C. He has lectured at special sessions at Northwestern University, 1922, University of Minnesota and Ohio State University, 1923, and University of California, 1924. During the world war he served six weeks with the American Council on Education in connection with the surgeon-general's office. He was a member of the Northfield board of education during 1919–24. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the National Council of Teachers of English, the Modern Language Association of America, the Phi Beta Kappa society and Sigma Nu, Delta Sigma Rho and Alpha Delta

Tau fraternities. Politically he is an independent and in religion a Methodist. Tennis and fishing are his chief recreations. He is editor of "English Poetry and Prose of the Romantic Movement" (1916), and author of "A College Handbook of Writing" (1922), and "Handbook of Writing and Speaking" (with Clarence Stratton, 1925). Of his "English Poetry," it has been said: "Never has any period of

English literature been treated so comprehensively in one volume as has been done by Dr. Woods." He was married, July 14, 1904, to Helen, daughter of Lucius C. Smith, a missionary of the Methodist church, and they have three children: Katharine, John Lucius, and Margaret Jane Woods.

BJORKMAN, Edwin [August], author and critic, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 19, 1866, son of Anders August and Johanna Elizabeth (Anderson) Bjorkman. After his graduation at a high school in his native city, he followed the pursuits of clerk, actor, and journalist, and in 1891 came to America. He continued his journalistic work in St. Paul, Minn., where he edited the Minnesota "Posten" during 1892–94, and was a reporter and musical critic for the Minneapolis "Times," in 1894–97. In the latter year he went to New York, where he was successively on the reporting staff of the "Sun" and "Times" until 1905, and in 1906–07 was a member of the editorial staff of the "Evening Post." He edited a feature department of the "World's Work" in 1909, and the "Modern Drama Series" in 1912–15, meantime (1914) winning a scholarship from the American Scandinavian Foundation for literary studies abroad. In the European war period he was in Sweden, serving as a representative of the British department of information (1915–17). Later he became the organizer and director of the Scandinavian Bureau of the American Committee on Public Information (1918–19), and the work done in that connection brought him the Order of the Dannebrog from the Danish government. In 1920–21 he was an associate director of the League of Nations News Bureau. Mr. Bjorkman is the author of "Is There Anything New Under the Sun?" (1911); "Gleams: a Fragmentary Interpretation of Man and His World" (1912); "Voices of Tomorrow" (1913); "Scandinavia and the War" (1914); "The Cry of Ukraine" (1915); "The Soul of a Child" (1922); and "Gates of Life" (1923). Apart from his reputation for the distinctive qualities of his own writings, he is of note as a translator into English of Scandinavian plays, especially those of August Strindberg, the Swedish dramatist. His translations include two volumes of plays by Björnstjerne Björnson from the Norwegian, and two plays by Hjalmar Bergström from the Danish (1913); five volumes of Strindberg's plays (1912–15); "Master Olof," by the same playwright, and three plays of Arthur Schnitzler from the German (1915); "The Tragedy of Love" by Gunnar Heiberg, from the Norwegian (1920); and "The Book about Little Brother" by Gustaf af Geijerstam, from the Swedish (1921). Mr. Bjorkman is a member of the Players' and Authors' clubs of New York city. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 4, 1906, to Frances, daughter of John P. Maule, of Denver, Colo., and (2) Aug. 1, 1921, to Virginia, daughter of Archie D. Mac Fadyen of Waynesville, N. C.

RICHARDSON, Charles Fremont, railroad executive and coal operator, was born at Waterford, Vt., Nov. 8, 1862, son of Charles Patridge and Kate (Moore) Richardson. His father was a lumberman and builder. He began his career as a freight handler for the Fitchburg railroad at Deerfield, Mass., becoming a locomotive fireman and, at the age of twenty-one, a locomotive engineer. He was a locomotive engineer for the Chicago & St. Paul railroad, the Chicago & Northwestern, the South Side Elevated railroad in Chicago, Ill., and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, also at Chicago. In 1896 he was transferred by the Baltimore & Ohio to Garrett, Ind., as road engineer and two years later was in turn road foreman, and general road foreman of engines. He was general road foreman of engines of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., during 1903–6 and assistant to the general superintendent of motive power, Rock Island railroad, 1908–11 when he became assistant to the president of the West Kentucky Coal Co., at Sturgis, Kentucky. He was elected vice-president of this company in 1912 and president in 1916, a position he still occupies. The West Kentucky Coal Co. operates twenty-two mines, in Union, Webster and Hopkins counties, Kentucky. The company's daily production is 20,000 tons of coal and it has approximately 500,000,000 tons unmined. In connection with its coal operations the company conducts thirteen commissaries, and a large river transportation business, the most complete of its kind ever established, which has been built up since Mr. Richardson's connection with the company. In 1918 he introduced an employer-employe co-operative system, called the Employes Mutual Benefit Association, which has made it possible to oper-

ate the mines continuously without labor difficulties. The original benefits were free medical attention for the members and their families, sick and accident benefits, as well as collective bargaining for wages, hours and conditions of labor. As the property increased and the crews grew in number the benefit association also grew in benefits and membership until today the association has a membership of 5000, representing the whole of the employees of this company; the benefits have been extended to include death benefits, old age pensions, group life insurance and social, recreational and educational activities, and peace, happiness and prosperity are evident wherever it touches. Besides being president of the West Kentucky Coal Co. Mr. Richardson is president of the West Kentucky Electric Power Co., the West Kentucky Property Co., the West Jellicoe Coal Co., the St. Bernard Coal Co., and chairman of the West Kentucky Coal Bureau, and a director of the City National Bank, of Paducah, Ky., and the Sturgis Bank, at Sturgis, Ky. He has displayed a profound interest in the general development and upbuilding of the Mississippi valley and has become identified in an important capacity with various movements instituted for that purpose, being vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Association, vice-president of the Rivers and Harbors Congress and vice-president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association. He was president of the Traveling Engineers' Association during 1910–1911 and is a member of the executive board of the International Fuel Association. He is a Knight Templar and Shriner and in religion a Methodist. He was married, Oct. 14, 1885, to Marcia, daughter of Dan Stevens, of Colebrook, N. H., and has two children: Herbert Littlejohn, and Ellen Lucretia Richardson.

MAIN, John Fleming, jurist, was born in Mercer county, Ill., Sept. 10, 1864, son of William R. and Sarah M. (Fleming) Main. He received his preparatory education at Monmouth (Ill.) College, and was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1891. During 1895–97 he studied in the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., in 1897 and that same year began the practice of his profession alone at Aledo, Ill. In 1900, after practicing law in his home state for some years, he removed to Seattle, Wash. He was a member of the faculty of the law school of the University of Washington during 1904–09. In the latter year he was appointed a judge of the superior court of King county, this appointment being duly followed by his election. He continued in this position until 1912, when he was appointed, and thereafter elected, to the supreme bench of the state of Washington. He served as chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Washington in 1918 and during 1923–25. Judge Main is a Mason of the thirty-second degree. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Seattle Golf and University clubs of Seattle, and of the Tacoma Country and Golf Club of Tacoma, Wash. He was married at Oquawka, Ill., June 29, 1892, to Mary G., daughter of W. A. M. Crouch, and has one daughter, Mrs. Margaret Wylde.

HARSHBERGER, John William, botanist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1869, son of Abram and Jane Harris (Walk) Harshberger. An interest in plants began in early boyhood. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, having served as assistant instructor in botany after a brief period of study at the Arnold Arboretum. His Ph.D. degree was obtained in 1893, his thesis being: "Maize: A Botanical and Economic Study." Published in vol. 1, No. 2, "Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania," the thesis was noticed favorably in botanical journals at home and abroad and was translated into Spanish. In 1893 he was appointed instructor in botany, biology and zoology at the University of Pennsylvania veterinary department, and in botany in the school of biology. During this period he was also professor of science at Rittenhouse Academy (1892–95). He has made many botanizing trips throughout Pennsylvania and nearby states, and in 1892 visited Europe. In 1896 he went to Mexico, studying especially the flora of the valley of Mexico, and making side trips to the tropical forests at Cordoba, Orizaba, and the palm forests on the Tampico branch of the Mexican Central railroad, and also to Guadalajara, where extensive collections of living, dried and alcoholic plants were made. The summer of 1897 was spent in California and the West, and in his 1898 vacation he went to Ireland, Scotland, England, Holland, France and Germany, inspecting the botanical departments of many universities, the botanic gardens of large cities, as well as the alpine flora of the Swiss mountains. In 1907 he was appointed assistant professor and in 1911, professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania and still holds that chair. He has lectured before farmers' institutes and at the summer school of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and was in charge of nature study at the Pocono Pines Assembly during the summers of 1903 to 1908. He had charge of botany for the Nantucket Maria Mitchell Association in 1914–15 and was in charge of ecology in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, during 1913–22. The results of his botanical observations have been recorded in some 300 articles published in botanical journals and elsewhere. In addition to his doctor's thesis on "Maize," he is the author of "The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work," (1899); "Students' Herbarium for Descriptive and Geographic Purposes," (1901); "A Phytogeographic Survey of North America," (1911), for the series of monographs, "Die Vegetation der Erde"; "The Vegetation of South Florida," (1914); "The Vegetation of the New Jersey Pine Barrens," (1916); "A Textbook of Mycology and Plant Pathology," (1917); "Colored Wall Map of the Vegetation of North America," (1919); "Pastoral and Agricultural Botany," (1920). Dr. Harshberger was chosen botanical editor of The College Standard Dictionary in 1922. He is a member of the Botanical Society of America, the American Philosophical Society, the Botanical Society of Pennsylvania (president), the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Natural History Society (president), a fellow of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science and a member of American Forestry Association, the Ecological Society of America (president), the American Geographical Society (fellow), the Anthropological Society of Philadelphia (president) and of the Sigma Xi and honorary member of the Finnish Forestry Society. Dr. Harshberger was married to Helen Brendlinger, daughter of Isaac Cole, June 28, 1907, and they had two children: Jane Yard, and Elyonta Cole Harshberger.

BEACOM, Thomas Henry, railway president, was born near Monticello, Jones co., Ia., Nov. 3, 1866, son of John and Mary (Ryan) Beacom; grandson of Earle Beacom, and great-grandson of Jeremiah Beacom, who came to this country about 1792. After a public school education, he entered the railroad service in 1884 as timekeeper of a construction gang. He was successively check clerk, ticket clerk, brakeman, conductor and general yardmaster with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1902 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway as train master, covering the Iowa and Illinois divisions. Later he was made superintendent of various divisions of the road and in 1908 became assistant general manager with headquarters located at El Reno, Okla., where he remained until 1913 when he was transferred to the first district, with headquarters at Des Moines, Ia. In 1914 he returned to El Reno as general manager in charge of the

second and third districts. He was also elected president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway, a subsidiary of the Rock Island Lines. Four years later he was transferred to Chicago as general manager of the entire Rock Island system, a position he held until the end of Federal control of the railroads in 1920, when he was made vice-president and general manager. In April, 1923, he became receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, with headquarters at Denver, Colo. Under Mr. Beacom's personal direction as receiver, a great improvement has resulted in the operation of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Operating expenses have been reduced, both freight and passenger services have reached a point of high efficiency and the road has succeeded in regaining the confidence of the shipping public. He has served also as president of the Joliet Union Depot Company, and co-receiver of the Rock Island Southern Railway. During the World war he was a member of the National Council of Defense and chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Board of National Defense of Oklahoma. Mr. Beacom is a tireless worker, a good mixer, extremely popular with the employees, and has the faculty of securing the best efforts of those serving under him. He is vice-chairman of the committee on automatic train control of the American Railway Association, and a member also of the Railway Guild, the Denver Club (Denver), the Cherry Hills Country Club (Denver) and the Denver Chamber of Commerce. He was married at Sanborn, Ia., Jan. 8, 1888, to Nora Frances, daughter of Malachy Powers, and they have three children: Harold and Thomas H. Jr., and Mary Irene, wife of Karl Eastman Humphrey.

JENKS, Jeremiah Whipple, economist, was born in St. Clair, Mich., Sept. 2, 1856, son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks, and a descendant of Joseph Jenckes (q. v.), a master mechanic, of Hammersmith, England, who emigrated in 1629, settled in Lynn, Mass., and established the first foundry in the colony. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1878, received his master's degree in 1879 and for a year taught Greek, Latin and German at Mount Morris College, Ill. He studied law and was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1881 but did not practice. He taught languages at Mount Morris until 1883 and spent a year in post-graduate study at German universities, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from Halle a.S. in 1885. He resumed teaching in 1886, first as teacher of English in the Peoria High school; later as professor of political science and English literature at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., until 1889, then as professor of political economy and social science at Indiana University. In 1891 he was appointed professor of political and social institutions at Cornell University, changing to professor of political economy and politics in 1893. While holding this chair, Prof. Jenks undertook various important investigations in the field of economics for the government. In 1899–1901 he supervised the industrial commission's investigations of trusts and industrial combinations, examined witnesses and edited the published testimony and reports thereon. In 1900 he also acted as consulting expert for the department of labor in a similar investigation of trusts, and prepared its report. The following year, as special commissioner of the war department, he studied the administration of the English and Dutch colonies in the Orient, especially their currency, labor, legislative, taxation and police systems, to obtain information for the government as a basis for framing an administrative system for the Philippine Islands, which he also visited. In the same capacity he extended his investigations to Egypt and India. In 1903 he acted

as a special expert on currency reform for the government of Mexico, visiting that country for the purpose. He was a member of the commission on international exchange, which studied currency questions in the leading countries of Europe (1903). Later, as a representative of this body, Prof. Jenks went to China, Japan and the Philippine Islands in connection with the reform of the Philippine and Chinese currencies and by his investigations laid a foundation for currency reform on which many measures have been based. He was a member of the U. S. immigration commission during 1907-10. He resigned his chair at Cornell in 1912 to become professor of government and director of the division on public affairs in the school of commerce of New York University. The next year he founded the Far Eastern bureau, of which he was director for eight years. Since 1917 he has been research professor of government and public administration and director of oriental commerce and politics at New York University. He was appointed in 1918 umpire of the Nicaragua high commission charged with liquidating the debts of that country, and has since been a member of the same body, as well as a director of the Nicaraguan government's bank and railroad on the nomination of the state department. He is the author of "Road Legislation for the American State" (1887); "Trust Problem" (1900, enlarged edition, with Walter E. Clark, 1917–24); U. S. Industrial Commission's reports, embracing "Trusts and Industrial Combinations" in Vol. 1 (1900) and Vol. XIII (1901), "Statutes and Digested Decisions of Federal, State and Territorial Law relating to Trusts and Industrial Combinations," in Vol. II (1900), "Industrial Combinations in Europe" in Vol. XVIII (1901); "Reports of Commission on International Exchange," part author (1904–05); "Citizenship and the Schools" (1906); "Great Fortunes, the Winning, the Using" (1906); "The Political and Social Significance of the Life and Teachings of Jesus" (1906); "Life Questions of School Boys" (1908, 1916); "Principles of Politics" (1909); "Government Action for Social Welfare" (1910); "The Immigration Problem," with W. J. Lauck (1913; sixth ed., 1924); "Personal Problems of Boys Who Work" (1913); "The Making of a Nation," with Charles F. Kent (1913); "The Testing of a Nation's Ideals," with Charles F. Kent (1915); "Business and the Government" (1917); "Jesus' Principles of Living," with Charles F. Kent (1920); and "Great American Issues," with John Hays Hammond (1921). He contributed to American, English and German encyclopedias and periodicals on economics, combinations, currency, political science and Far Eastern questions. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, American Statistical Association, New York Chamber of Commerce, China Society of America (vice-president), Chinese Political Science Society, Chinese Students' Alliance, National Civic Federation (executive council), English Speaking Union, Institute of International Education, Pan-American Society, Institute of Pacific Relations (chairman of research committee), and the Delta Upsilon, Sigma Kappa Pi, Delta Mu Delta and Phi Delta Sigma fraternities. Since 1912 he has been chairman of the board of directors and since 1925 president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. During the World war period he was on the council of national defense as a member of its advisory committee, general committee on labor, and of sub-committees on wages and hours, mediation and conciliation, conservation and the health of war workers. His public service has probably exceeded that of any other living economist. His grasp of world economics, augmented by an encyclopedic mind, and his studies of trusts, monetary problems and immigration, have aided both the specialist and the public to a better understanding of these questions and advanced the cause of social reform and political science in America. The University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D in 1903. Prof. Jenks was married at Mt. Morris, Ill., Aug. 28, 1884, to Georgia, daughter of George Bixler, of Bedford Springs, Pa., and has three children, Benjamin Lane, Ernest Ellsworth and Margaret Bixler Jenks.

CROMWELL, James William, commission merchant, was born in New York city, Feb. 10, 1842, son of William and Caroline (Underhill) Cromwell. He entered Haverford College with the class of 1859 but did not graduate, leaving college before the completion of his course and becoming associated in business with his father, a wholesale drygoods merchant of New York. In 1864, he founded a commission business in knit underwear as a member of the firm of Sumner & Cromwell. This partnership was subsequently dissolved and he conducted the business alone, under his own name, until 1869 when

he became partner in the firm of Cromwell & Underhill. After several years he began to conduct the business through factors, first the firm of Farnham, Gilbert Jr. & Co., later that of William Lattimer & Co., and finally, Iselin, Neeser & Co. After the death of Mr. Neeser, a member of the latter firm, in 1890, he was

admitted as a partner in the firm of William Iselin & Co., drygoods commission merchants, of which he is still a member. Mr. Cromwell is a director of the Pacific Bank and the American Exchange–Pacific National Bank, a former trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank and the Long Island Loan & Trust Co., a vice-president of the New York Horticultural Society, a former president of the board of education of Summit, N. J., a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Century, Union League and Manhattan clubs of New York, the Highland Club of Summit, N. J., and the Laurentian Club of Canada. He is a Republican in his political sympathy. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married, June 2, 1864, to Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of John G. Henderson, of Radnor, Pa., and had four children: Lincoln, James W., Jr., Anna Caroline and Charles Edwin Cromwell.

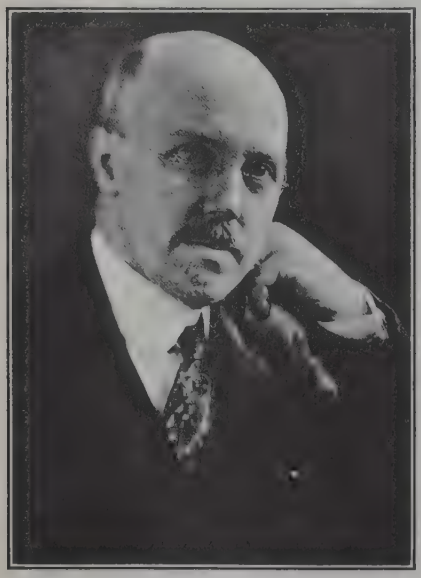
CURTIS, Monroe, lawyer, was born in Cleveland, O., Mar. 3, 1887, son of Mattoon Monroe and Emily Tubman (Chrystie) Curtis; great-grandson of Caleb Curtis, a captain in the American army in the revolutionary war, and a descendant of Richard Curtis, a native of England, who came to America in 1632 and settled at Salem, Mass. His father (q.v.) is professor of philosophy in the Western Reserve University and author of various philosophical works. His mother was a descendant of Col. John Chrystie, an inspector general in the revolutionary war and for whom Chrystie Street, New York city, is named, and of Maj. James Chrystie who won his captaincy at Ticonderoga, fought at Brandywine and Germantown and shared with Wayne the glory of retaking Stony Point, N. Y. Monroe Curtis received his early education in the University School, Cleveland, and in Swiss and German educational institutions, and was graduated A.B. at the Western Reserve University in 1911. He studied law for two years at the Columbia Law School in New York city, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Cleveland in 1914 with the firm of Herrick & Hopkins. When the United States entered the World war, he volunteered for army service and was commissioned a lieutenant. He was connected with the First army ammunition service in France, participating in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. While in France he was promoted to captain, and shortly after the armistice was sent to Berlin to take charge of the U. S. military courier service attached to the peace conference, his field including the central empires, Scandinavia and Russia. His work consisted in carrying despatches, embassy pouches, letters, etc., between various points where American institutions, missions, relief stations, etc., were quartered. his first runs including Paris, Danzig, Munich and The Hague. With a full realization of the importance of their task, namely, to convey official communications to their destinations promptly and safely, Mr. Curtis and his associates performed their duties with marked diligence and fidelity and frequently were called upon to display ingenuity as well. Thus, at the time of the Eisner revolution in Bavaria, when Munich was isolated from the rest of the world, Mr. Curtis solved the problem of sending important communications to Munich by employing an aviator who flew his man and his despatches to the Bavarian capital. His sphere of activity increased as time elapsed. He made two trips weekly to Paris, two to Danzig, two to Hamburg and The Hague, one to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors, Reval, Kovno, and Libau, and wherever else the exigency of the situation demanded. The extraordinary success achieved by Mr. Curtis in his work was attributable in large measure to his policy of establishing the most friendly relations with all with whom his duty brought him into contact and of completely eliminating "red tape." His couriers never carried arms, not even when traveling in Russia or during the Sparticist uprising in Berlin. During the seven months the courier service was under his direction, more than 10,000 important despatches were carried through a network of inquisitive eyes, over trails which had to be blazed through a region which was struggling with the difficulties of reconstruction. There were about fifty couriers usually attached to this important and responsible service under Mr. Curtis, all of them officers, ranking from lieutenant to colonel, and only one despatch was lost. In December, 1919, following his discharge from the army, he became foreign correspondent of the law firm of Peaslee & Compton of New York city, and since August, 1923, has been associated with the firm of Willcox, Hunt & Swiger of New York. He has specialized in international law and has served as counsel in various important cases, including Countess von Bernstorff vs. the alien property custodian and the treasurer of the United States; Zimmerman & Forshay vs. Greek Government; Princess Lynar vs. the alien property custodian and the treasurer of the United States, and Dumbadze vs. the Canadian Car & Foundry Co. At the convention of the Ohio State Bar Association in 1925, he sponsored a resolution establishing the committee on the International Bar Association and was appointed chairman of the committee. He is now commanding officer of the 611th ordnance company (ammunition) of the U. S. organized reserves. Mr. Curtis is a member of the American Society of International Law, the American branch of the International Law Association, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Columbia University Club of New York city, the Army and Navy Club of America, the Chapultepec Heights Country Club of Mexico City, and the University Club of Cleveland, O. He served as president of the John Hay Club of Cleveland (1915–16); as director of the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland in 1915; vice-president and chairman for the state of Ohio (1915–17) of the Young Men's Republican League; member of the first Hughes League of Cuyahoga county (1916) and in charge of the Hughes campaign for president in the outlying districts of the county for said league, and member of the labor disputes committee of the Cleveland chamber of commerce (1915–16). He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, director of the Hastings Chapter of the Order of Sir Galahad, and member of the Men's Club of Hastings. He is unmarried and resides in the historic Chrystie homestead at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., which during the revolutionary war stood on neutral ground, made famous later through Cooper's "Spy," where the "Skinners" and the "Roundheads" led their guerilla strife. It was long known as "Postavern" or the "Tavern of Peter Post." Its original owner was famous in the revolution for misdirecting the Hessians, under Lieut. Wurtz, on one of

their plundering expeditions and causing their defeat by a troop of Sheldon's Horse in the battle of Edgar's Lane. The Chrystie home houses among its rare possessions souvenirs of, and autograph letters to members of the family from Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Wayne and other revolutionary patriots.

HERR, Edwin Musser, mechanical engineer, was born at Lancaster, Pa., May 3, 1860, son of Theodore Witmer and Annie (Musser) Herr. He received his primary education in the public schools of Lancaster and of Denver, Colo., where his parents removed in his youth. He went to work before completing his high school course. His first employment as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Co. led him to become interested in telegraphy and at the age of sixteen he was a telegraph operator in the company's Denver office. Later he became operator and station agent at Deer Trail, Colo., for the Kansas Pacific railway, and while there occupied his leisure moments in study to qualify for entrance in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he enrolled in 1881. In 1884 he was graduated at this school with the degree of Ph.B. He then became a draftsman in the office of the mechanical engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Aurora, Ill., in due course advancing to the position of engineer of tests and telegraph and division superintendent. After serving as division master mechanic of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in 1891–93, he was successively general superintendent of the Grant Locomotive Works in Chicago and general manager of the Gibbs Electric Co. of Milwaukee for brief periods. The dissolution of the latter company in 1894 enabled him to visit Europe to inform himself on foreign railroad practice. On his return the following year, he resumed railroad work as assistant superintendent of motive power of the Chicago & Northwestern railway and in 1896 joined the Northern Pacific as superintendent of the same department. In 1898 George Westinghouse (q.v.), whom he had favorably impressed with his ability twelve years previous on the occasion of a series of air brake tests conducted by the Burlington road before the Master Car Builders' Association, offered him the position of general manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. at Wilmerding, Pa. He later became vice-president of that company. In 1905 he was elected first vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Becoming one of its receivers and general manager when the company was forced into a receivership in 1907, he aided materially in its successful reorganization, which was completed within little more than a year, whereupon he resumed his former position of vice-president. In 1911 he was elected president, which position he still holds (1927). He is also a member of the board of directors. Under his management the company has grown from a comparatively small one doing an annual business of about $20,000,000 to one of the largest electrical manufacturing companies in the world, doing an annual business of upwards of $160,000,000. Mr. Herr is an officer and director of the many subsidiary companies owned by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., among the largest being the Westinghouse Lamp Co. and the Bryant Electric Co. He is also a director of the American Manufacturers Export Association, Radio Corporation of America, Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Union Switch & Signal Co., East Pittsburgh Savings & Trust Co. and First National Bank of Wilkinsburg, Pa. In addition to his executive responsibilities, he has always been actively identified with educational matters and has devoted much time to the development of a system of higher education for the employees of the Westinghouse company. As a member of the corporation of Yale University and of its committee on educational policy, he has aided in the establishing of a broader curriculum, especially for the Sheffield Scientific School, to meet the growing requirements of modern industry. He is also a member of the prudential committee of Yale University, which is the executive committee of that institution. In 1920, on a visit to Japan, he was decorated by the emperor with the Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his interest in the training of Japanese students at the Westinghouse plant, and of the company's effective aid in the electrical development of Japan. He is interested in the graphic arts and has one of the finest collections of Cameron etchings in the United States. Franklin and Marshall College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1912, and Yale University that of A.M. in 1915. Mr. Herr was married (1) Aug. 27, 1890, to Katherine, daughter of William T. Forsyth, of Northumberland, Pa.; she died in 1893, and he was married (2) June 14, 1900, to Mary Forsyth, sister of his first wife.

BROWNE, Charles Albert, chemist, was born at North Adams, Mass., Aug. 12, 1870, son of Charles Albert and Susan (McCallum) Browne and a descendant of Rev. Chad Browne (q.v.), who came to America from High Wycombe, England, in 1638, settling in Providence, R. I. His father was the inventor of the electric fuse first employed in the construction of the Hoosac tunnel. He was graduated at Williams College with the degree of B.A. in 1892. After two years as an analytical chemist in the laboratory of John S. Adriance, New York city, he went to the Pennsylvania State College as instructor in chemistry in 1895, and the following year became assistant chemist at the agricultural experiment station of that institution. He made investigations upon the chemistry of butter-fat, apples, cider, vinegar and other farm products, meantime (1896) receiving the degree of M.A. from his alma mater. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in chemistry, agriculture, botany and physics, for eighteen months, at the university of Göttingen, Germany, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1901 for a dissertation upon the chemical constituents of vegetable pith. Returning to the Pennsylvania State College, he was associated with Dr. H. P. Armsby in experiments upon animal nutrition and with Dr. William Frear in food and fertilizer investigations. For four years he was research chemist at the Louisiana sugar experiment station, New Orleans, La., where with Dr. W. C. Stubbs he investigated the chemistry and technology of the sugar cane and rice and their products. In 1906 he was U. S. delegate to the sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry in Rome, Italy, and on his return entered the government service as chief of the sugar laboratory of the agriculture department's bureau of chemistry,

Washington, D.C., where he was associated with Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau, in lengthy research upon the composition of American honeys and the investigation of various sugar and starch products. In 1907 he organized and became chemist in charge of the New York Sugar Trade Laboratory, Inc., New York, which became the largest sugar control laboratory in the world, the total quantity of product tested for the producers and refiners of imported cane sugar exceeding 5,000,000 tons a year. In connection with this work he made occasional visits to the sugar-producing countries of the tropics and conducted extensive researches upon methods of sugar analysis and the deterioration of raw sugar and the means for its prevention. In 1923 he returned to the federal service as chief of the bureau of chemistry. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1924 and by Stevens Institute of Technology in 1925. He is the author of a "Handbook of Sugar Analysis" (1912), "Sugar Tables for Laboratory Use" (1912), "Life and Chemical Services of Frederick Accum" (1925), and numerous papers, scientific monographs and bulletins relating to the analysis of foods. He was associate editor of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" during 1911–17 and of the



"Journal" of the American Chemical Society, 1911–22. As a member of the latter body he was councilor-at-large (1924–27), chairman of its sugar section (1919–21), historical section (1921–23) and its New York section (1923). He is also a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (president, 1925) and the Chemists Club, New York. Collecting ancient Greek coins, etchings and old books relating to alchemy and chemistry is his hobby. He was married at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9, 1918, to Louise McDanell, daughter of William Marshall McDanell, of Gallatin co., Ky., and they have one daughter, Caroline Louise Browne.

PUGSLEY, Chester DeWitt, lawyer and banker, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1887, son of Cornelius Amory and Emma Catherine (Gregory) Pugsley. His father (q.v.) was a banker and a member of congress. The son was graduated A.B. at Harvard, in 1909 and studied law at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1913 and began his practice in New York city with the firm of Morris & Plante. Since 1917 he has been a member of the law firm of Rabenold & Scribner. In 1915 Mr. Pugsley was elected a director and in 1918 vice-president of the Westchester County National Bank, of Peekskill, N. Y., of which his father was president, and since then has devoted his time largely to its interests, being engaged chiefly in statistical and analytical work on bonds and investments. In 1921 he was the attorney of record and associate counsel with Louis Marshall on the briefs and arguments in the case involving the constitutionality of the New York state soldiers' bonus bond issue of $45,000,000 in the appellate division of the New York supreme court and in the court of appeals called in extraordinary session by the governor. During the last few months of the World war he was a private in the field artillery U. S. army. Mr. Pugsley established a postgraduate scholarship in the Harvard Law School primarily for nationals of other countries in 1920, and in 1924 founded three postgraduate scholarships in international law in the same school. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, the New York State Bar Association, Westchester County Bar Association, the University and Lawyers clubs of New York and is a trustee of Peekskill Academy. He was chairman of the Peekskill centennial celebration in 1916, treasurer of the Lake Mohonk (N.Y.) Conference on International Arbitration, president of the Peekskill board of commerce, vice-president of the Westchester County chamber of commerce, and president of the University Club of Peekskill. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a Presbyterian. His favorite diversions are horseback riding, walking and motoring. He is unmarried.

STRAUS, Nathan, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Otterberg, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 31, 1848, son of Lazarus and Sara (Straus) Straus. Because of his activity in the unsuccessful revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848, Lazarus Straus emigrated to the United States in 1852 and settled in Talbotton, Ga., where the remainder of the family joined him in 1854 and where Nathan Straus began his education at Collingsworth Institute. They resided in Columbus, Ga., during 1862–65 and in the unsettled period which marked the close of the civil war all the cotton which constituted the family fortune was burned. Lazarus Straus then took his family to New York city where Nathan Straus entered Packard Business College. He took high rank in his studies and was graduated in 1866 as the orator of his class. He immediately joined his father and brother

Isidor as a partner in the china and crockery firm of L. Straus & Sons. As the business expanded the firm established factories for glassware at Steinschönau, Bohemia, a porcelain and decorating plant in Karlsbad, Austria, a china decorating plant in Limoges, France, and a pottery factory in Rudolstadt, Germany, the house of L. Straus & Sons eventually becoming one of the largest of its kind in America. It was continued under the original firm name until 1923 when it was reorganized as Nathan Straus & Sons. Mr. Straus, with his brother Isidor, was also an active partner, for many years, in the firms of R. H. Macy & Co. and Abraham & Straus, operating two of the largest department stores in New York city. He retired from all business activity, however, soon after the tragic death of Isidor Straus in the sinking of the steamship "Titanic" in 1912 and has since devoted himself exclusively to philanthropic work, a field in which he has achieved international fame through his efforts to promote the use of pasteurized milk in the feeding of infants. Recognizing that the use of raw milk was dangerous, especially for babies, at a time when only raw milk was obtainable, and after extended bacteriological investigation, he originated milk pasteurization for the children of New York city in 1892, establishing a pasteurization laboratory and distributing depots throughout the city which he maintained at his own expense, until 1920. A special physician was attached to the laboratory, who visited all the stations at regular hours to advise the mothers in the feeding and care of their children. Ready-to-drink milk in nursing bottles, pasteurized and modified according to formulae prescribed by eminent physicians to suit babies of all ages and varying physical condition, was dispensed at five cents for a day's feeding. Coupons, each calling for one day's supply, were given away in large numbers through the city board of health, physicians practicing among the poor, the Salvation Army and many other charity organizations. Coincident with the use of pasteurized milk the death rate of children in New York city fell from 125.1 per thousand per annum in 1892 to 15.8 per thousand per annum in 1925, a saving of 445,800 lives in 33 years, according to statistics of the health department. This work of Mr. Straus was characterized in a report of the Rockefeller Foundation's international health board as "the beginning of organized effort to combat infant mortality by providing absolutely safe milk for artificially fed infants." Encouraged by the results attained in New York city he later extended his efforts to various other cities in the United States and in Europe, personally visiting many places to demonstrate pasteurization with a model plant and in many instances donating pasteurization equipment. As a result of his activities the number of infant milk depots increased from one in 1892 to 297, distributed over 36 cities, in 1920. Mr. Straus established pasteurization laboratories in 1907–08 in Heidelberg, Sandhausen, Karlsruhe, Baden, Germany, under the auspices of Dowager Duchess Louise, and in Dublin, Ireland, under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen. In 1908 he presented a pasteurization plant to Princeton University. At the Paris exposition in 1908 he was awarded a "diplome de medaille d'or" for a pasteurizer he had devised and made cheaply available for home use and in 1910 he established and maintained for a year a laboratory in Washington, D. C., to demonstrate there the need for pasteurization. After many efforts he prevailed upon the dock department of the city of New York in 1894 to roof over city piers for recreation centres for the mothers and children of the congested districts of the city and on them he erected booths for dispensing pasteurized milk. This idea of Mr. Straus has been copied in many cities both in this country and abroad. His welfare activities, however, have not been confined to provision for the proper nourishment of children. During the coal strike of 1892–93 he maintained coal distributing stations throughout New York city where twenty-five pounds of coal were sold for five cents and given free to the poorest families and in 1894 when New York was thronged with unemployed, homeless men he opened lodging houses where 64,000 persons were supplied with bed and breakfast for five cents and 50,000 separate meals at one cent. In the war with Spain he sent an ice plant and water distilling plant to Santiago, Cuba, for the use of U. S. troops and in 1902 he took an active part in settling the anthracite coal strike, at one time offering to support the families of all miners the companies declined to re-employ. After the earthquake disaster in Italy in 1909 he sent food, clothing and medical supplies for thousands of stricken families in Naples and Messina. Conceiving the idea of preventing children of tubercular families from contracting the disease by removing them to a country home for the purpose of building up their resistance and teaching them the laws of health, he established such a home at Farmingdale, N. J., in 1909, on a farm donated by Mr. Arthur Brisbane for that purpose, naming it the "Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children." It was the first institution of its kind. Both the word "Preventorium" which Mr. Straus coined, and the work it describes, have since been extensively adopted. He also presented a cottage to the Trudeau Sanitarium at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and in 1915 erected a cottage for, and otherwise aided, the Jewish Consumptive Sanitarium at Duarte, Calif. He was appointed by Pres. Taft sole U. S. delegate to the International Congress for the Protection of Infants, in Berlin, in 1911, and the following year was a delegate to the tuberculosis congress in Rome. During the business depression in 1914–15, following the outbreak of the world war, he furnished over 1,100,000 penny-a-piece meals to the poor of New York. He sold his private yacht "Sisilina" in 1916 and gave the proceeds for the relief of war orphans and in 1918 distributed free pasteurized milk, coffee and bread to soldiers and sailors from his milk depot in Battery Park, New York. He also gave the use of the land for Red Cross buildings at U. S. army General Hospital No. 9 at Lakewood, N. J. The inhabitants of Palestine have shared the benefits of Mr. Straus's philanthropy for more than twenty years. On a visit to Jerusalem in 1904 he established and has since maintained diet kitchens where 1,700 persons, irrespective of race or creed are receiving a free meal daily. Finding no facilities for combating disease he also established a health and bacteriological department through which malaria and trachoma are being controlled and gradually wiped out. Revisiting Palestine in 1913 he took with him two American trained nurses who formed the nucleus of a training

school which now provides nurses for all hospitals and clinics in the Holy Land. At the same time he established a Pasteur Institute and in 1926 he provided a fund of $250,000 for the erection of a health and welfare centre in Jerusalem for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the Holy City. Mr. Straus turned his pasteurization laboratory in New York over to the city health department in 1920 but continued his pasteurization propaganda in the United States, England and France. He has also rendered notable public service in official positions. He was commissioner of parks of New York city in 1889–92, was instrumental in having the New York state forest commission created in 1893 and served as its first chairman, and was president of the city board of health in 1898. He was unanimously elected president of the American Jewish Congress in 1916, and was re-elected in 1918, 1920 and 1922. Mr. Straus has always been a lover of horses and owned and drove many trotters, including the champions "Majolica" and "Cobwebs." He supports many charitable institutions and is chairman of several. He is the author of "Disease in Milk; the Remedy, Pasteurization" (1917), besides numerous articles on that subject, and has addressed many congresses, medical meetings, and other public gatherings on questions affecting the public welfare. One of the outstanding leaders of the Jewish race, he has long held an eminent place in public life and in the esteem and affection of the American people. For many years he has spent annually more than his entire income for philanthropy. Mr. Straus was married, Apr. 28, 1875, to Lina Gutherz, of Mannheim, Germany. Their children are: Nathan, Jr., a member of the New York state senate; Hugh Grant, a partner in Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Sissie, wife of Judge Irving Lehman, of the New York court of appeals.

STRAUS, Nathan, Jr., was born in New York city, May 27, 1889, son of Nathan and Lina (Gutherz) Straus. His father (q.v.) is one of the foremost philanthropists of the day. He was educated in the Collegiate School, New York, and Princeton University where he was awarded a special diploma, cum laude, in 1909 and pursued special courses in economics in Heidelberg University. He began his career as a journalist in the composing department of the New York "Globe and Commercial Advertiser," and later was on the city staff. From 1910 to 1913, he was associated with his father in the business of R. H. Macy & Co., and then returned to journalism as editor and publisher of the humorous weekly, "Puck." He returned to the "Globe" after the war but resigned in 1920 because of lack of sympathy with the editorial policy. He was elected to the state senate on the Democratic ticket in 1920 and reelected in 1922 and 1924. He was a member of the committees on agriculture, taxation, conservation, and reapportionment, and chairman of the committee on agriculture in 1923–24. Among the notable acts drafted or sponsored by him were the "Straus Law" of 1921, forbidding landlords to discriminate against tenants with children in the leasing of apartments; the "Straus Law" of 1924, requiring all ice cream manufactured in the state to contain at least 8 per cent. of butter-fat; the "Straus–Ullman Law" of 1924, providing larger pensions for families of policemen killed in performance of duty and the "Straus–Witter Law" of 1924, requiring the destruction of unwholesome food stuffs exposed for sale. His work in suppressing tuberculosis in dairy cattle, and thus securing a pure and healthful milk supply, constitutes in itself one of the most notable contributions to legislation in recent years, since, according to the report submitted to the senate, between 20 and 30 per cent. of all herds in the state were tubercular to as late a date as 1922. Senator Straus also introduced and handled all the legislation known as the "state park program." This series of statutes has placed New York in the forefront in providing play-spaces in perpetuity for the people of the state. Most important of these bills was that providing for a bond issue of $15,000,000 for the purchase of state park land. This bond issue was approved in 1924 by the voters of the state, receiving the largest plurality ever accorded a bond issue in the history of the state. His legislative record is a noble example of faithfulness to the ideal propounded by Grover Cleveland, "public office is a public trust." In the midst of the exacting duties of his office, Sen. Straus has found time to develop to a high degree of prosperity the business originated by his grandfather. In 1923, he acquired the holdings of his father and Lee Kohns in the firm of L. Straus & Sons, importers and manufacturers of glassware and china, which he reorganized as Nathan Straus & Sons, Inc., with himself as president. Mr. Straus is a member of the Manhattan, Aldine, National Democratic and City clubs of New York city. He was married, Apr. 29, 1915, to Helen Emilie, daughter of Dr. Bernard Sachs of New York, and they have four sons, Nathan, Barnard Sachs, Irving Lehman and Ronald Peter Straus.

HYDE, Ida Henrietta, educator and physiologist, was born in Davenport, Ia., Sept. 8, 1857, daughter of Mayer and Babette (Lowenthal)

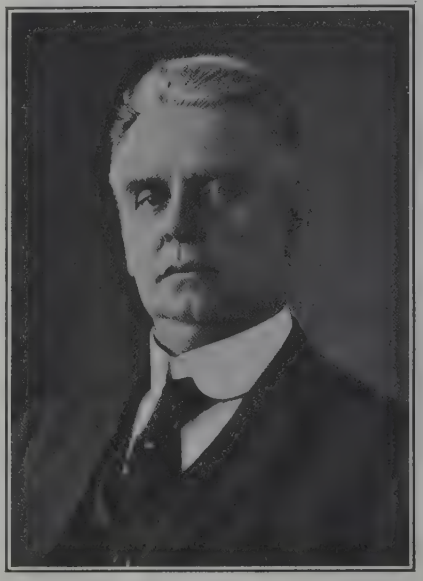
Hyde. She was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1891, was fellow at Bryn Mawr College in 1892 and instructor in biology in Bryn Mawr College in 1893. She was fellow of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae at the University of Strassburg and Heidelberg medical departments, being the first woman student admitted to work for the Ph.D. degree which she received from Heidelberg in 1896. She did research work at the University of Berne in 1896 and at the Harvard Medical School in 1897. She was a fellow in biology and investigator in Radcliffe College also in 1896. Miss Hyde served as professor of physiology and was engaged in research work at the Woods Hole Marine Biological Station during the summers of 1897–99 and 1901–07 and was engaged in research work at the University of Liverpool, in 1904. She studied at the Rush Medical College (University of Chicago) in the summers of 1908–12,

completing all but one semester's medical work for the M.D. degree. She was professor of physiology at the University of Kansas during 1899–1905, and in the latter year became professor of physiology and head of the department, continuing in that position until 1923. She was engaged in research on radium in the University of Heidelberg in 1922–23. A fellowship fund for research work at Woods Hole biological laboratory and the American Women's Naples Table Association, known as the American Women's Association for Promoting Research, were founded by her. She is a member of the American Association of Physiologists, the American Biological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Eugenics Society of the United States of America (charter), the Kansas Association of Collegiate Alumnae, the American Medical Association, the American Association of University Women, the Women's Educational Association, Boston, and the Sigma Xi fraternity. It was owing to her efforts and petition in 1894 to the educational board of the Reichstag that the German universities were opened to women. She is author of "Outlines of Experimental Physiology" (1905), "Laboratory Outlines of Physiology" (1910) and "The Physiological Effects of Music" (1923), the first purely scientific investigation of that subject, and more than twenty-five articles on original research in physiology. Miss Hyde is a member of the Society for Ethical Culture.

WALLACE, Hugh Campbell, diplomat, was born in Lexington, Mo., Feb. 10, 1863, son of Thomas Bates and Lucy (Briscoe) Wallace and a descendant of Peter Wallace, who emigrated from Scotland with his wife, Elizabeth Woods in 1724 and settled in Blair Park, Albemarle co., Va. He was educated privately and began his career as U. S. receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City. After occupying this office for two years he resigned and settled in Tacoma, Wash., engaging in the real estate business with his brother Thomas B. Wallace. During the Klondyke gold rush in 1897 he organized a steamship line from Tacoma and Seattle to Alaska, endeavored to make Dyea a leading Alaskan port, and became interested in the development of several successful mining properties in Alaska. Politically he came into notice as chairman of the first Democratic convention held in the state of Washington and as a member of the Democratic national committee took part in the campaign which resulted in the second election of Cleveland. He was delegate-at-large from Washington to the Democratic national convention in 1896 and to the Baltimore convention in 1912. He was one of a small group of Pres. Wilson's personal associates who played important roles in the determination of the administration's policies but whose views on the questions involved rarely found utterance in the press. They were political students competent to advise the president and differed in a marked degree from the politicians who sought the chief executive to get information rather than to give it. Mr. Wallace's personality enabled him to associate on equal terms with prominent people everywhere, especially the thinking type of successful business man who was alert to pressing national problems and could discuss them intelligently, and it was his contacts with such men throughout the country that made him admirably suited to ascertain for the president how the people at large reacted to his policies. He began to take an important part in international affairs just before the World war broke in 1914, when he accompanied Col. Edward M. House (q.v.) to Europe on a confidential mission for the president relating to the critical European situation. He had resigned from the Democratic national committee, but was reelected in 1916 and in the campaign and reelection of Pres. Wilson in that year directed the party's international bureau in charge of foreign-born voters. In 1917 he was again in Europe on another mission after America's entrance into the World war. Wilson appointed him American ambassador to France in February, 1919, following the resignation of William Graves Sharp. With the signing of the peace treaty of Versailles the political hub of Europe changed from London to Paris and made the U. S. embassy in the latter

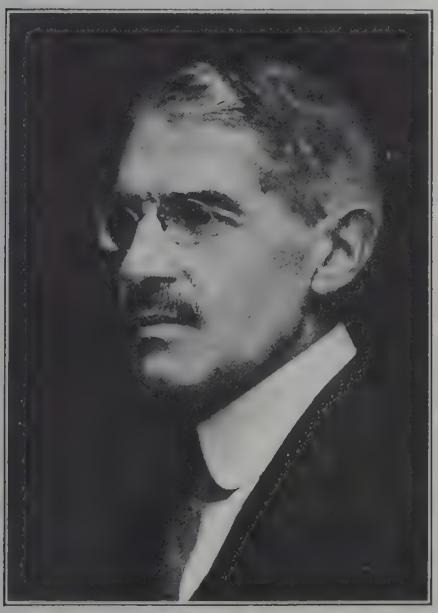
city the most important American mission abroad. No American ambassador before was burdened with the responsibilities Mr. Wallace undertook. Upon him fell the manifold matters handled by the American commission to negotiate peace, which returned home with the close of the peace parleys. In the winter of 1919 he was called upon to attend frequent and lengthy meetings of the supreme council with the leading European premiers, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Nitti, and when the council was displaced the following year by the council of ambassadors, Mr. Wallace represented the United States in the new body's continuous deliberations, which dealt largely with the interpretation of the various treaties that resulted from the peace conference. Among his many close friends in Paris were Jules Cambon, President of the Council of Ambassadors, and Marshals Foch, Joffre and Petain, and three successive French presidents, MM. Poincaré, Deschanel and Millerand. The conspicuous place of the United States in European post-war diplomacy made its ambassador in Paris a distinctive figure, and while former representatives were only occasionally called upon to speak in public, it fell to Mr. Wallace to do so frequently. His speeches were reported virtually by every newspaper in France and were afterwards published in book form. He resigned in July, 1921, to make way for his Republican successor, Myron T. Herrick. The French government bestowed upon him the grand cross of the Legion of Honor as a token of national friendship and memento of his ambassadorship. All the clubs of Paris admitted Mr. Wallace to membership, including the Jockey and Rue Royale, Nouveau Cercle de l'Union, Cercle del'Union Artistique and the Travelers. His clubs in the United States were the Union and Country of Tacoma, Wash.; Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Alibi of Washington, D. C.; and the Metropolitan, Brook and Recess clubs of New York city. Mr. Wallace has always been devoted to Tacoma, his adopted city, where its citizens are reminded of his association with them by the clock and chimes in the city hall tower, presented by him and Mrs. Wallace as a memorial to a deceased daughter who was born in Tacoma. His favorite pursuits are golf and shooting. He was married, Jan. 5, 1891, to Mildred, daughter of Melville W. Fuller (q.v.), chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, and has had three children: Melville Weston Fuller, Mildred Fuller and Thomas Bates Wallace.

PEPPER, Charles Melville, author and journalist, was born in Morrow county, O., Nov. 11, 1859, son of George Whitfield and Christine (Lindsay) Pepper. His father, a native of county Down, Ireland, was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and U. S. consul in Milan, Italy. The son was educated at Kenyon College and the University of Wooster, being graduated Ph.D. at the latter in 1881. He was employed on Chicago newspapers for five years and was Washington correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" during 1886–93. Going to Cuba just before the war with Spain, as the representative of several American newspapers, he remained there until Cuba was occupied by the American army and during the early years of the new republic. He was commissioner to Cuba for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and was appointed by Pres. McKinley one of the five U. S. delegates to the second Pan American conference held in Mexico in 1901–02. Appointed by Pres. Roosevelt as commissioner to carry out the recommendation of that conference relative to an inter-continental railway, he visited all but two of the countries of the American continent south of the United States. On his return he lectured extensively on the Spanish American republics and delivered an address on the Bolivian Andes at the eighth International Geographic Congress, in 1904. He was appointed a special agent of the department of commerce in 1906 in which capacity he visited most of the countries in the western hemisphere; and also Egypt, India, Turkey and various European countries to report on trade conditions. He was foreign trade adviser to the state department during the administration of Pres. Taft, and was one of the commissioners who negotiated the convention of 1911 providing for reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. The agreement was approved by the U. S. congress, but was rejected by the Canadian parliament. In 1918 he went to Chile on behalf of several American firms and was instrumental in forming the Chile-American Association, of which he was the director, to promote a better understanding between the two countries. In 1924 he was selected as chairman of the committee appointed by the governing board of the Pan-American Union, on the recommendation of the Fifth Pan American Conference held at Santiago, Chile, in 1923, to continue the work of promoting an intercontinental railway line. Mr. Pepper is the author of "Tomorrow in Cuba" (1899); "Everyday Life in Washington" (1900); "Panama to Patagonia" (1906); "Life Work of Louis Klopsch" (1910); "American Foreign Trade" (1919); and "Life and Times of Henry Gassaway Davis" (1920), and of numerous magazine articles. His "Tomorrow in Cuba" is cited by the Encyclo-



pædia Britannica as one of the two authoritative books in English on the period of the Spanish-American war and after. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. Mr. Pepper was married May 4, 1884, to Kittie, daughter of Dr. Joel Rose, of Tioga county, Pa., and has one daughter, Nora Pepper Evans.

WARD, Robert De Courcy, climatologist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1867, son of Henry Veazey and Anna Saltonstall (Merrill) Ward. He was graduated at Harvard University with the A.B. degree in 1889 and after three years of graduate study in meteorology received his A.M. degree in 1893. He has been a member of the Harvard faculty since 1890, serving as assistant in physical geography during 1890–94, assistant in meteorology 1894–95, instructor in meteorology, 1895–96, instructor in climatology, 1896–1900, assistant professor, 1900–10, and professor of climatology since 1910. He was a member of the Shaler memorial expedition to Brazil in 1908. Prof. Ward is the author of "Practical Exercises in Elementary Meteorology" (1899); "Climate Considered Especially in Relation to Man" (1908, 2d ed. 1918), and "The Climates of the United States" (1925). He translated Hann's "Handbuch der Klimatologie" (vol. 1, 1903), and contributed to the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He edited the "American Meteorological Journal" during 1892–96 and is a contributing editor of the "Geographical Review." He is



a fellow of the Association of American Geographers (president, 1917), the American Meteorological Society (president, 1920–21), the Royal Meteorological Society, London, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the American Geophysical Union (vice-chairman of the section on meteorology, 1923–24), the Oesterreichische Gesellschaft für Meteorologie, and corresponding member of the American Geographical Society and the Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft. He was one of the founders, in 1894, of the American Immigration Restriction League. His clubs are the Harvard, of Boston, and the Colonial, of Cambridge. He was married, Apr. 28, 1897, to Emma, daughter of Francis Adams Lane, of St. Louis, Mo., and has four children: Henry De Courcy, Robert Saltonstall, Anna Saltonstall, and Emma Lane Ward.

RUSSELL, Lee Maurice, thirty-eighth governor of Mississippi (1920–24) was born near Dallas, Lafayette co., Miss., Nov. 16, 1875, son of William Eton and Louisa Jane (Mackey) Russell, and grandson of Andrew Jackson Russell of English descent. He was graduated at Toccopola College, Mississippi, in 1897 with the degree B.S., and in the literary department of the University of Mississippi in 1901 with the degree Ph.B. He then attended the college of law of the latter, receiving his LL.B. degree in 1903. He began the practice of his profession at Oxford, Miss., where he was successively associated with the law firms of Falkner & Shands, Falkner & Russell, and Falkner, Russell Falkner, until 1920. As a lawyer he enjoyed a large general practice in all the courts of the state. He was a member of the Mississippi house of representatives during 1908–12; of the state senate, 1912–16, and was lieutenant-governor of Mississippi, 1916–20. While in the legislature he was author and champion of the bill abolishing Greek letter fraternities at the University of Mississippi, his alma mater. He was elected governor in 1919. During his administration of four years more public improvements were inaugurated than in any previous governor's term. He was largely responsible for great progress made by the common schools of the state, for the establishment of agricultural high schools, for much forward work in state-controlled colleges, in the state department of public health, in the good roads movement, in the construction of public buildings, and in the efficient handling of the public service. Since leaving the executive mansion he has been engaged in the real estate business at Gulfport, specializing in pecan lands, satsuma orange lands, farms and city property. Gov. Russell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of P. and the W. O. W. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, June 28, 1905, to Ethelmary, daughter of Howard E. Day, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

THOMAS, William Athanatius, manufacturer, was born in Franklin county, N. C., Nov. 26, 1860, son of Athanatius and Elizabeth Charity (Edwards) Thomas; grandson of Dr. Alexander and Nancy Bridges (Lewis) Thomas, and great-grandson of Capt. Athanatius and Gillie (Winston) Thomas. He was brought up on his father's farm and was taught to read by his mother; his education largely self acquired was concluded at the Louisburg Male Academy. He was in the hardware retail business for twenty years first at Wadesboro, N. C. and then at Statesville, N. C. and after selling his business to the young men who had been his employees, devoted himself exclusively to the manufacture

of furniture. In association with J. G. Shelton, he founded the Statesville Furniture Co., Inc., in 1900, of which he is president and Mr. Shelton secretary. The company began by making a cheap grade of bedroom furniture. In 1912 its capacity was increased by the acquisition of the Kincaid plant, which made dining-room furniture. The quality of the work was gradually improved and medium and high grades of American walnut and mahogany furniture were substituted for the original types. From one plant with a floor space of about 20,000 sq. ft. the equipment of the company had grown in 1927 to two plants with 125,000 sq. ft. of floor space, employing 250 to 300 men and doing a business of $1,250,000 a year. Mr. Thomas was one of the organizers of the National Council of Furniture Associations in the United States and one of the organizers of the American Home Bureau, headquarters in Chicago, Ill., of which he is a director and a member of the executive committee. He was commissioned by the Southern Furniture Manufacturers, in 1914, to make a thorough investigation of the opportunities for selling furniture in South America. He was appointed fuel administrator for his home county in 1915 and during the period of the United States participation in the world war was vice-chairman of the furniture industries war service committee. He was a member of the school board of Statesville, and has long been active in the welfare work of the community, having been the first president of the local organization of associated charities. He was the organizer and first president of the Statesville Rotary Club and one of the organizers of the Golf Club. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 7, 1891, to Leila Jackson, daughter of Jackson P. McRae, of Wadesboro, N. C., who died Aug. 29th, 1910; and (2) Dec. 7, 1918, to Electa, daughter of Maj. James Foote, of Wilkes county, N. C. There is one child by the second union: Elizabeth Hunt Thomas.

KOMMERS, Jesse Benjamin, mechanical engineer, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Mar. 11, 1884, son of Jacob and Bina (Van de Wall) Kommers and grandson of Abraham Kommers, who emigrated from Holland to America in 1846 and settled in Sheboygan county, Wis. He was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin in 1906 and after spending a year in the employ of the Chicago Telephone Co. as a facilities engineer, he returned to the University of Wisconsin as instructor in applied mechanics, becoming assistant professor in 1913. He was at the University of Illinois one year as research associate professor of engineering materials and as engineer of tests of a joint investigation of the fatigue of metals, under the auspices of the National Research Council, the Engineering Foundation, the General Electric Co., and the University of Illinois. He returned to the University of Wisconsin as associate professor of mechanics. He was awarded the degree M.E. by the University in 1922. Prof. Kommers has written numerous papers on the mechanics and the strength of materials, the most important being: "Repeated-Stress Testing" (International Association for Testing Materials, 1912); "Torsion Tests of Cast Iron" (American Machinist, 1914); "Repeated-Stress Tests of Steel" (American Machinist, 1915); "Fitting Equations to Plotted Points" (Wisconsin Engineer, 1915); "Chart to Determine Maximum Unit Repeated Stress" (American Machinist, 1916); "Graphical Determination of Beam Deflections" (Wisconsin Engineer, 1917); "Chart for Flow of Steam" (Power, 1917); "Deflections of Beams under Uniform or Concentrated Loads" (Engineering News-Record, 1919); "Broader Use of Johnson's Repeated-Stress Formula" (Engineering Record, 1919); "Repeated-Stress Safety Factors Quickly Determined" (Engineering News-Record, 1920); "Fatigue of Metals under Repeated Stress," in collaboration with Professor H. F. Moore (American Iron and Steel Institute, 1920); "An Investigation of the Fatigue of Metals," in collaboration with Professor Moore (University of Illinois Bulletin, 1921); "Fatigue or Progressive Failure of Metals under Repeated Stress," in collaboration

with Professors H. F. Moore and T. M. Jasper (American Society for Testing Materials, 1922); chapter on "Fatigue of Metals" for Johnson's "Materials of Construction"; "Comparative Tests of New Billet Steel and Re-rolled Steel Reinforcing Bars" (University of Wisconsin Bulletin, 1924); and "Comparative Tests of Button Head and Countersunk Riveted Joints" (University of Wisconsin Bulletin, 1925). He was associate editor of Marks' "Mechanical Engineers' Handbook" and Hool and Kinne's "Structural Members and Connections." He is the joint author with Prof. Henry F. Moore of "The Fatigue of Metals" (1927). Prof. Kommers is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the Engineering Society of Wisconsin, the American Association of University Professors, and the honorary fraternities Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi. He was married, Aug. 23, 1909, to Meta R., daughter of Albert Maurer, of Sheboygan, and they have two children: Robert Edward and William Jesse Kommers.

BARTHOLOMEW, Rudolph Artillus, physician and surgeon, was born at Des Moines, Ia., Apr. 19, 1886, son of William M. and Gretchen (Kori) Bartholomew, of English ancestry. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1908 and M.D. at the college of medicine of that institution in 1912. He took a post-graduate course in gynecology and obstetrics at the University Hospital, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1913–17, and was an instructor in that department at the University medical school. Since 1917 he has practiced his profession in Atlanta, Ga., specializing in obstetrics. He is associate professor of obstetrics and clinical gynecology in the Emory University school of medicine. Dr. Bartholomew has written numerous articles bearing on his line of work for various medical journals. Among his papers are: "Syphilis as a Complication of Pregnancy" (1915), "Puerperal Inversion of the Uterus; Report of a Case" (1916), "A Case of Multiple Pregnancy With Eclampsia, Abdominal Caesarean Section With Recovery" (1916) and "The Difficulty of Demonstrating

Spirochetes in Syphilitic Placentae," in the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society; "A Case of Uterus Didelphys With Hematocolpos in an Atresic Lateral Vagina" (Southern Medical Journal, 1919); "Advantages of Rectal Over Vaginal Examinations During Labor," "Report of a Case of Labor Complicated by Ovarian Cyst and Smallpox" (1923), "The Prevention of Fetal Asphyxia" (1923) and "Clinical Interpretation and Importance of the Fetal Heart Sounds During Labor" (1924) in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology; "The Prevention of Peritonitis in a Case of Intrapartum Infection Subjected to Extraperitoneal Caesarian Section" (Medical Record, 1920); "Aspiration of the Pouch of Douglas as an Aid in Differentiating Atypical Cases of Ectopic Pregnancy and Pyosalpinx" (1919), "Principles of Preventive Medicine as Applied to Obstetrics" (1921), "Report of a Case of Sudden Death in Labor Due to Intracranial Hemorrhage" (1923), in the Journal of the Medical Association of Georgia; "Report of a Case of Syphilitic Ulceration of the Vaginal Vault and Cervix Complicating Pregnancy at the Eighth Month Cured by Antisyphilitic Treatment and Followed by Normal Labor at Full Term" (American Journal of Syphilis, 1920); "Analysis of Forty-Nine Still Births Occurring in 1500 Obstetrical Cases at the University of Michigan Maternity Hospital" (1918), "Diagnosis of Pregnancy by the Roentgen Ray" (1921), "Report of a Case of Full Term Abdominal Pregnancy" (1922), "Roentgen-Ray Appearance in a Case of Congenital Hydrocephalus" (1923) and "Syphilis as a Complication of Pregnancy in the Negro" (1924), in the Journal of the American Medical Association. During the world war he served as an examiner in the aviation department, Atlanta. He is a member (fellow) of the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical Association, the Georgia State Medical Society and the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. Politically, he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. His chief recreations are music and golf. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 22, 1914, to Eva A., daughter of G. A. Salstrom, of Rockford, Ill., who died in 1925, leaving one daughter, Lucile, and (2) June 12, 1926, to Rubye C. Dekle of Ochlochnee, Ga.

TARBELL, Edmund Charles, artist, was born at West Groton, Mass., Apr. 26, 1862, son of Edmund Whitney and Mary Sophia (Fernald) Tarbell. His artistic talent was inherited from his father. He studied at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and later in Paris under Boulanger and Lefebvre. He returned to America in 1886 and three years later became instructor of drawing and painting at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, where he remained twenty-three years, his fame as a painter steadily increasing. In 1918 he became principal of the Corcoran School of Art which is connected with the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., serving until his resignation in May, 1926. He has received a large number of prizes and medals, among them being: the Clark prize at the National Academy of Design in 1890 for the picture, "Arrangement in Pink and Grey"; the Shaw Fund prize from the Society of American Artists in 1893 for "The Bath"; a medal at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, and two silver medals at Boston; first Hallgarten prize at the National Academy of Design in 1894 for the picture, "After the Ball"; the Lippincott prize, and the Temple gold medal, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1895 for the picture, "Arrangement in Pink and Grey"; a gold medal at the Art Club of Philadelphia in 1895 for "Girl With Ring"; the second Elkins prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in the following year for "Girl With White Azaleas"; first prize at Worcester Museum in 1900 for "The Mirror"; bronze medal at the Paris Exposition in the same year; third prize at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, in 1901 for "The Venetian Blind"; second prize at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, in 1904; first

prize at the Worcester Museum in the same year; the Harris prize at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1907; the medal of honor at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1908; the Saltus medal at the National Academy of Design in 1908; first prize at the Carnegie Institute in 1909; the first Wm. A. Clark prize at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., in 1910; and the Hors Concours at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, in 1915. His pictures are found in most of the important public galleries in the United States and in many private collections. Among his most important pictures are: "Arrangement in Pink and Grey," "The Bath," "After the Ball," "Girl With Ring," "Girl With White Azaleas," "The Mirror," "The Venetian Blind," "Head of a Girl in White," "The Girl with the Green Shawl," "In the Orchard," "The Blue Veil," "Across the Room," "The Opal," "Child with Boat," "Mother and Child in Boat," and "Mother and Child in Pine Woods." Mr. Tarbell became a member of the Society of American Artists in 1886 and resigned in 1898 to join the seceding body known as the Ten American Painters. He became an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1904 and a National Academician in 1906. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Guild of Boston Artists, the Art Club of Philadelphia and the New Society of Artists. His work shows a brilliant technique and keen observation and has brought him high distinction as a colorist. He was married at Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 7, 1888, to Emeline Arnold, daughter of Harrison Phipps Souther, and has four children: Josephine, Mercie, Mary, and Edmund Tarbell.

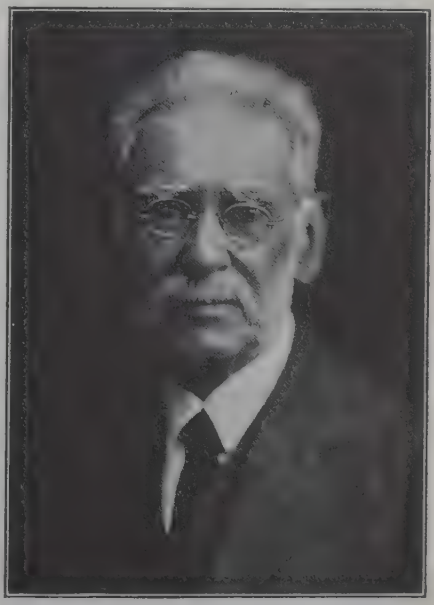
SANER, Robert Edward Lee, lawyer and publicist, was born on a farm near Washington, Ark., Aug. 9, 1871, son of John Franklin and Susan (Crawford) Saner. He was educated at Searcy (Ark.) College and Vanderbilt University, and was graduated at the University of Texas Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1896. Opening a law office in Dallas, Tex., he specialized in land, banking and corporation law and was attorney for some of the wealthiest and soundest financial institutions in the state. He is now senior member of the law firm of Saner & Saner, with John C. Saner. In 1899 he was made attorney for the landed endowment of the University of Texas, consisting of 2,000,000 acres, a position which he still holds. At the time the lands were turned over to him the annual income from grazing leases upon the properties amounted to $38,000. Under his administration the annual income has been increased to $240,000. Mr. Saner is president of the United Securities Company, former vice-chairman of the executive committee (1912–20) of the Texas Electric Railway, vice-president of the Southern Loan and Surety Company, a director of the Provident Loan Company and president of the Texas Mortgage and Investment Company. Taking an active interest in the affairs of the American Bar Association he served on the general advisory council from 1906–21, being chairman during 1917–20. He was chairman of the public utilities section of the American Bar Association in 1918–19 and became chairman of the citizenship committee of that association in 1922. In the following year he was elected president of the American Bar Association. During his administration the Association made an official visit to London, Edinburgh, Paris and other capitals of Europe. In referring to the unusual occasion in one of his public addresses Mr. Saner said: "This meeting in London, the first foregathering in recorded history of the English speaking lawyers from the four corners of the earth, is not only a notable event in itself, but is an evidence of the continuing contribution of the lawyer to the development of Anglo-Saxon civilization." He was a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis in 1904. He has long been identified with the Democratic party of Texas, having

been secretary of the state executive committee from 1899 to 1901. He is a member of the American Academy of Political Science, the American Society of International Law, the International Law Association, (president of the American branch 1925–26), the Dallas and the Texas bar associations (president of the latter in 1911), the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity (high chancellor), and the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is a 33rd degree Mason. He was married Mar. 31, 1903, to Ileaine Marvin Smith of Brenham, Tex., and they have one child, Dorothy Lee Saner.

MOORE, Charles Calvin, thirteenth governor of Idaho (1923–27), was born in Holt county, Mo., Feb. 26, 1866, son of Socrates and Eliza (McCune) Moore. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer in Missouri. The son was educated in the high school at Mound City, Mo., and in teachers' training schools, including that at Warrensburg, Mo. He was engaged in teaching school and agricultural pursuits in Holt county and in Atchison county, Mo., from 1886 to 1895, and was deputy county

assessor one year and county auditor and recorder during 1895–98. In 1899 he moved to Idaho, where he had previously bought land. He taught school at St. Anthony, Ida., in 1900, and then engaged in the drug business. Retiring from the latter business in 1903, he associated himself with H. G. Fuller in farming and development and the sale of farm lands. In 1906 he and Mr. Fuller organized the Townsite Co., platting and building the town of Ashton. Mr. Moore was a member of the board of trustees of the public schools of St. Anthony and helped to create the first independent school district in the county. He organized the St. Anthony Bank and Trust Co. and served as its first president. He was appointed postmaster at St. Anthony, Ida., by Pres. Roosevelt in 1908, which position he held four and one-half years. He served two terms as a member of the Idaho house of representatives during 1903–06; as lieutenant-governor of Idaho, 1919–22, and in the fall of 1922 was elected governor of Idaho and reelected in 1924. During all these years his land development and farming operations have been continued. His administration as governor, commencing in the period of reaction or depression following the World war, was conservative in financial affairs, Mr. Moore proceeding on the theory that what the people needed most was to be spared from additional legislation or tax burdens until normal conditions prevailed. He was always a "regular old line" Republican and in his first administration vetoed several appropriation bills and a bill passed by the legislature for a state-wide primary law, though Idaho has the primary system for the nomination of county officers and in the selection of delegates to state nominating convention. In his second administration he again vetoed many promiscuous appropriations, but took an active stand in favor of sufficient appropriations for proper maintenance of educational institutions and for sufficient tax on gasoline to maintain highways. The outstanding act of the second administration was the passing of a law for the protection of timber and perpetuation of forests. During his tenure of office he reprieved seven convicts and the state board of pardons issued thirty-five unconditional and thirty conditional pardons. He is a member of the Christian church, the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. His chief recreations are walking and swimming. He was twice married (1) Sept. 15, 1886, to Minnie, daughter of John McCoy of Holt county, Missouri, who died in 1909, leaving four children, Ira W., George G., Marion S. and Mabel; and (2) June 10, 1915, to Clara E., daughter of William P. Wallan of Adams, Ore.

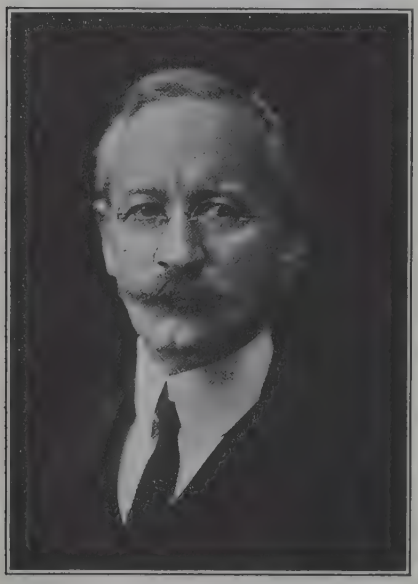
KLOTZ, Hermann Gustav, physician and surgeon, was born at Rochlitz, Saxony, Germany, Aug. 21, 1844, son of Karl Christian Klotz, a physician. He was educated in private schools at Rochlitz, the Royal Gymnasium in Grimma, Saxony, and the universities of Leipzig, Würzburg and Heidelberg, receiving the M.D. degree from Leipzig, in 1868. He was surgeon on the Hamburg-American line steamers for two years. His vessel being laid up at Hoboken, N. J., on account of the Franco–German war, he became house physician of the German hospital, in New York, and decided to settle permanently in that city. He joined the staff of the German dispensary in 1872 and became assistant to Dr. Edward F. Schwedler in general practice. In 1879 he also became visiting physician to the department of skin and venereal diseases of the German (now Lenox Hill) Hospital, physician (outdoor service) to the German Society of New York, and consulting physician to the Isabella Heimath (Home). His contact with patients suffering from skin disorders in his private practice and at the German hospital caused him to make a special study of cutaneous diseases, especially venereal, and he acquired a high repute in this branch of medicine. His main contribution to medical science was a simple instrument for the endoscopy of the male urethra to determine diagnosis and treatment more scientifically, the principle of which has been adapted in the construction of new instruments for cystoscopy. Dr. Klotz recorded his experiences with the instrument and its relation to chronic gonorrhea in the male in papers published in the "New York Medical Journal" (1886–95), "Morrows System of Genito-Urinary Diseases" (vol. 1, 1893), and "Journal of Cutaneous and Genito-Urinary Diseases" (1888–1915). In the treatment of syphilis he introduced the application of intramuscular injections of insoluble salts of mercury, principally of the salicylate, a method used in Europe but not approved by American physi-



cians until some years later. He read several papers on peripheral syphilitic arteritis and its relations to Raynaud's disease before the dermatological section of the seventh international medical congress in 1887 and before the sixth international dermatological congress in 1907. He has contributed papers on his specialty to the "American Text Book of Genito-Urinary Diseases," "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," and "Journal of the American

Medical Association." He retired from active practice in 1916 on account of failing sight and thereafter resided in White Plains, N. Y., until 1927. During the world war he was a member of the volunteer medical service corps of the Council of National Defense. He was formerly a member of the American Medical Association and the German Dermatological Society and is still a member of the New York Dermatological Society (president, 1904), the American Dermatological Association (honorary), the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society. Formerly he took an active part in civic affairs, as a member of the Citizens' Union of New York, National Security League and the Charity Organization. Walking and gardening are his chief recreations and in religion he is a Lutheran. He was married, Dec. 4, 1873, to Marie Caroline, daughter of Dr. Edward F. Schwedler, of New York city, and had five children: Walter C., Edward H., Lillie, wife of Leonard L. Breitwieser, Gertrude M., wife of J. W. Cooper, and Robert G. Klotz.

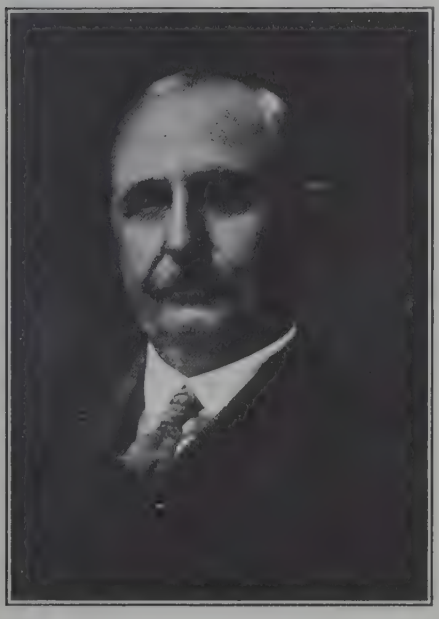
BERKEY, Charles Peter, geologist, was born at Goshen, Ind., Mar. 25, 1867, son of Peter and Lydia (Stutsman) Berkey of Swiss descent. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Minnesota in 1892, receiving the M.S. degree in 1893 and Ph.D. in 1897. He was an instructor in geology and mineralogy at the university until



1903, when he joined the teaching staff of Columbia University, becoming successively tutor, instructor, assistant professor, associate professor and in 1914, professor of geology with the duties of executive officer of the department. Since 1906 he has been geologist for the New York city board of water supply and in that capacity studied all of the controlling physical conditions preliminary to and during the construction of the Catskill aqueduct, which provides New York city with most of its drinking water. No other engineering project of this kind has involved such variety of geological conditions, intimate understanding of which was vital to its success. He has been field geologist for the New York State Geological Survey since 1905 and has served on the geological surveys of Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1914 he made a geological reconnaissance of the island of Porto Rico under the joint support of the New York Academy of Sciences and the insular government of Porto Rico. He has specialized in structural and applied geology and is largely responsible for establishing the study of microscopic petrology as an aid in geologic interpretation. He has been employed on the geologic work of several commissions and many engineering projects, and is particularly successful in advisory work connected with the application of geology to engineering. He was chief geologist of the third or Central Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, led by Roy Chapman Andrews (q.v.) in 1922 and 1925. The expeditions explored the Gobi desert in Mongolia, nearly a thousand miles wide and 4000–7000 feet above sea level by automobile and camel caravans. As interpreted by Prof. Berkey and his associates considerable evidence was found that Central Asia has been a peculiarly favorable abode for many forms of early animal life and even perhaps of prehistoric man. Many fossil fields were discovered containing some of the rarest geologic treasure known to science, including a number of eggs of the dinosaur, estimated to be approximately three times as old as the Himalaya mountains or the Alps. With a semi-arid climate quite suited to the needs of roaming fleet-footed animals, some of the largest monsters of prehistoric times inhabited its plains, and the evolutionary development is continuous from that time through the age of reptiles and the age of mammals to man. He has written many reports and papers on geological subjects, chief among which are those covering the Asiatic explorations, a Porto Rico reconnaissance, "Geology of the Catskill Aqueduct," Geology of the West Point Quadrangle," and petrographic interpretation. He is secretary and fellow of the Geological Society of America, member of the National Research Council, the Society of Economic Geologists, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the New York Academy of Sciences, a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Society of Municipal Engineers of New York, and the Rochester Academy of Science. He is a member of the honorary society Phi Beta Kappa, the Sigma Xi (Science) and Tau Beta Pi (Engineering) and of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Politically he is a Democrat and in religion a Methodist. He was married Sept. 4, 1894, to Minnie M., daughter of Thompson Best, of Farmington, Minn., and has two children: Paul Ainsworth Berkey, U. S. A., and Virginia Dale Berkey.

ARNOLD, William Hendrick, lawyer, was born at Lisbon, Ark., Feb. 15, 1861, son of David Saxon and Temperance Lucinda (Arnold) Arnold. His father was a captain in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son attended Ansley's Academy at Prescott, Ark.,

studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Prescott but removed to Texarkana, Ark., in the following year and built up a large general practice specializing in corporation law and land litigation. He is counsel for the Gate City Building & Loan Association, Texarkana Building & Loan Association, the South Western Gas & Electric Co., and the Texarkana Water Corporation. He has appeared as counsel in a number of cases in the U. S. Supreme Court. He was mayor of Texarkana in 1894, member of the Texarkana school board for sixteen years, and president for ten, a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892, 1904 and 1924 and delegate-at-large to the convention of 1916. He was a member of the Arkansas constitutional convention of 1917 serving as chairman of the committee on legislation,



and member of the judiciary committee. Mr. Arnold is a member of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, the American Bar Association, the Arkansas State Bar Association (president 1907–08), the American Law Institute, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Masonic fraternity. In the world war he was a Four-Minute Speaker, and also spoke in surrounding counties for the Liberty Loans. He was a member of the committee in charge of the organization of legal advisory boards and legal aid committees in each county of the state in connection with war work. He was appointed special associate justice of the Arkansas supreme court in 1926 by the governor. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, south. Mr. Arnold was twice married (1) Oct. 13, 1887, to Jessie, daughter of John Cook of Texarkana, Ark., who died in 1900, leaving five children, Jodie, wife of Carl Smith; Lucy, wife of Booker Ellis; William Hendrick, Jr.; Ruth, wife of Allen A. McCurdy, and David C. Arnold. Both sons are associated with him in the practice of law. He was married (2) Feb. 17, 1903, to Kate, daughter of Peter Lewis, of Iron County, Mo., by whom he has one son, Richard Lewis Arnold.

QUARLES, James, jurist, was born at Lexington, Mo., Apr. 4, 1868, son of James Addison and Caroline Wallace (Field) Quarles, and a descendant of William Quarles, who came from England about 1576 and settled in Spotsylvania county, Va. His father was a noted Presbyterian clergyman and professor of philosophy in Washington & Lee University. James Quarles was educated at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., and at Washington & Lee University. He was graduated LL.B. at the Washington & Lee school of law in 1889 and began the practice of his profession in Louisville in association with John Roberts. Later he was associated with Thomas W. Bullitt and also with A. E. Richards. During 1911–15 he was judge of the Jefferson circuit court, chancery branch, 1st division, Louisville. As chancellor he decided many cases of exceptional moment, among them that of Buchanan v. Warley, which involved the constitutionality of the Louisville ordinance providing for the segregation of white and colored races in residence districts. Judgment was affirmed by the Kentucky court of ap-

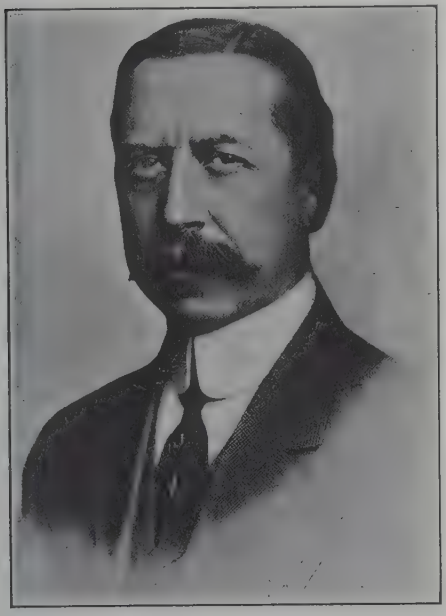
peals but the ordinance was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court. He also decided the case of Miller v. New York Life Insurance Co. involving the legal validity of the company's whole "distribution policy plan." Judge Quarles upheld its validity and his decision was affirmed by the appellate court. He was counsel for the children of F. D. Hussey

in Hussey v. Sargent, 116 Ky. 545, and counsel for Bruce Haldeman in case of Bruce Haldeman v. W. B. Haldeman and Henry Watterson, involving the management of the Louisville "Courier-Journal" and the Louisville "Times." During 1917–19 he was professor of law at Washington & Lee University. In 1920 he was appointed one of the three members of a board of referees to determine the compensation due certain railroads for the use of their property by the government during the world war. Later in the same year he was appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as its assistant chief counsel. In 1921 he resigned the latter office to become a member of the law firm of Lines, Spooner & Quarles, in Milwaukee, Wis. He was president of the Louisville Bar Association in 1916–17, and has served as a member of the general council of the American Bar Association. He holds membership in the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity, the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity, the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., and the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee. He is the author of "The Cy Pres Doctrine, With Especial Reference to the Rule Against Perpetuities," (American Law Review, 1904), and "Individual versus Corporate Moral Responsibility" (Philadelphia Presbyterian, 1918), and has contributed editorials on governmental questions to the metropolitan press. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Staunton, Va., Oct. 26, 1898, to Fanny Kent, daughter of George M. Harrison, judge of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia and they have two children: Caroline Field and Frances Kent Quarles.

MacCOLL, James Roberton, manufacturer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Apr. 2, 1856, son of Hugh and Janet (Roberton) MacColl. He learned the textile manufacturing business with Henry Fyfe & Son, meanwhile attending the Glasgow Technical College, where he pursued courses in designing and weaving. He was with the Fyfes until 1878 when he began business on his own account as a member of the firm of Thomson & MacColl, manufacturers of dress goods. While visiting the United States in 1881 he was appointed agent of the Lorraine Manufacturing Co., a new industry then being started at Pawtucket, R. I., by W. F. and F. C. Sayles. In 1891, the Crefeld Mills at Westerly, R. I., were acquired and operated thereafter as a branch of the Lorraine Manufacturing Co. In 1896 F. C. Sayles sold his interest, and Mr. MacColl became one of the owners and treasurer and secretary of the corporation; since 1920 he has been its president. The Lorraine Manufacturing Co. produced fine worsted and cotton fabrics, competing mainly with imported goods, and it is one of the leaders in the textile industry. The mills have been enlarged several times and in 1919 a dyeing plant for worsted was erected. The Lortex Co., converters of cotton and silk fabrics, of New York, of which Mr. MacColl is vice-president, is an affiliated company. He is an executor and trustee of the F. A. Sayles Estate; president of the Morris Plan Co. of Rhode Island; a vice-president of the Industrial Trust Co. of Providence, and a director in the Providence Gas Co., the Ponemah Mills, six Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Companies, the Mathieson Alkali Works, and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. He was president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, 1905–07, and under his administration the policy of the association was broadened and its name changed to the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. He was president of the International Conference of Cotton Growers and Manufacturers held in Washington in 1906 and at Atlanta in 1907, and chairman of the executive committee of the world cotton conference at New Orleans in 1919. He was president of the Home Market Club of Boston, the Economic, Agawam Hunt and Hope clubs of Providence, and the Rhode Island Anti-Tuberculosis Association; a director of the chamber of commerce of the United States for six years, and a member of the Union League Club, of New York; the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., and the Rhode Island Country Club, Nayatt, R. I. Politically he is a Republican, and he attends a Congregational church. During the world war, he served as president of the British Relief Association of Rhode Island, and on the Rhode Island Fuel Administration. He was married, Apr. 15, 1884, to Agnes, daughter of William Bogle, of Glasgow, Scotland, and they had six children: Hugh Frederick, William Bogle, James Roberton, Norman Alexander, Kenneth Donald and Margaret MacColl.

GOLDING, Louis Thorn, editor and publisher, was born at Burlington, N. J., May 9, 1865, son of Isaac Thorn and Marguerite Louise (Baquet) Golding of New York city. He attended Trinity Church Parish School, New York city, and studied law in that city during 1880–83. He gained his initial newspaper experience with the Pittsburgh (Pa.) "Press" during 1885–86. He returned to New York in 1887 and worked as police court reporter for the "Commercial Advertiser," later the "Globe," and as reporter for the City News Bureau and various newspapers, including the "Herald," the "World," the "Press," and the "Daily News." In 1889 he joined the staff of the New York "Mail and Express" as telegraph editor, but three years later returned to the "Commercial Advertiser," of which he was assistant managing editor for two years and managing editor for three years. After a brief experience in the manufacturing business, he returned to newspaper work. For two years (1900–02) he was engaged in the re-establishment of the Terre Haute (Ind.) "Daily Tribune." The following year, in association with C. M. Palmer of New York, he purchased the St. Joseph (Mo.) "Daily News" and "Evening Press," and consolidated them into the St. Joseph "News-Press," of which he has since been editor and publisher, vice-president and treasurer. Mr. Golding is deeply interested in the technique of newspaper publishing, and has devoted himself exclusively to the development of this newspaper, and the attainment of the highest standards in journalism. The "News-Press" plant is one of the most completely equipped and artistically constructed newspaper buildings in the country. He was active in the "preparedness" movement and a member of the national defense committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. During the World war he served as a member of the Buchanan county council of defense, and in 1919 King Albert of Belgium conferred upon him "la Medaille du Roi Albert, avec ruban

strie d'une rayure'' for services to the Belgian cause during the war. He is a member of the Academy of Political Science, the St. Joseph chapter of the Sons of the Revolution (past president); the New England Historic Genealogical Society (life); the National Press Club of Washington, the Union League Club of New York city, and the Country Club of St. Joseph. He is also a director of the St. Joseph Federa-



tion for Charity and Philanthropy. He finds his chief recreation in yachting and other aquatic sports. In 1916 he was elected a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is now a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of West Missouri. While formerly a Republican, and active in that party in New York, he has acted independently for many years. He was married Nov. 7, 1895, to Amy Scott, daughter of James Clark Thomas, a physician of New York city. They have two children: Margaret Wilson and John Thorn Golding.

TODD, John Reynard, construction engineer, was born at Johnstown, Wis., Oct. 27, 1867, son of James D. and Susan S. (Webster) Todd. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1889 with the degree of A.B. and received the degree of A.M. in 1892. Davidson College, N. C., conferred on him the degree LL.D. in June, 1926. He studied in the New York Law School one and a half years and began the practice of law with Henry C. Irons in 1895. The partners soon abandoned the law for the real estate business. In 1920 he organized the Todd, Robertson, Todd Engineering Corporation of New York, of which he has since been president. Among the more important structures erected by the corporation are the Cunard and Graybar buildings of New York. He is a member of the Union League, the University, the Princeton, the Transportation, and the Nassau clubs, New York; the Canoe Brook Country Club, N. J., and the Baltusrol Golf Club, N. J. Mr. Todd resides at Summit, N. J., and has a home also at Camden, S. C., with whose interests he has been long and prominently identified. He was married, July 16, 1895, to Alice Peck, daughter of Rev. William L. Bray, of Oskaloosa, Ia., and has two children: Frances Bray, wife of Myron C. Wick, Jr., of Youngstown, O., and Webster Bray Todd, a member of his father's company.

BARROWS, David Prescott, president of the University of California (1919–23), was born in Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1873, son of Thomas and Ella Amelia (Cole) Barrows. He was graduated A.B. at Pomona College, Calif., in 1894, and spent a year at the University of California where he received the A.M. degree in 1895, a year at Columbia University and a year at the University of Chicago, receiving the Ph.D. degree at the last in 1897. He had been particularly interested in the life and

customs of the American Indians, spending nine summers in research work among the tribes of southern California and the Colorado desert, and the thesis for his doctoral degree was ''The Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Indians of Southern California.'' After teaching history for two years in the state normal school, San Diego, he went to Manila, P. I., in 1900 as superintendent of city schools and in that position laid the foundation for Manila's modern school system. He was chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes in the Philippines, 1901–03, and for six years was director of education for the islands, in which position he displayed administrative ability of a high order, as well as courage, patience and fairness. During this

period his contributions to historical and ethnological investigations in the Philippines were an important aid in the administration of the insular government. The results of his research work are given in his "History of the Philippines" (1903); "A Decade of American Government in the Philippines" (1915) and reports of the ethnology of the islands and six reports on the progress of education there. Returning to the United States in 1909 he was appointed professor of education and dean of the graduate school in the University of California in 1910 and professor of political science there in 1911. Two years later he was made dean of faculties and in 1919 president of the university, occupying that position until June, 1923. He entered upon his duties just after the world war when the University was embarrassed by a greatly augmented student attendance and by insufficient revenues. His efforts were devoted to finding solutions for these difficulties and in developing the southern branch of the university, which had been recently established, into an institution of college grade. Among the new buildings added were LeConte Hall of Physics, the Student Union, the Stephens Memorial, Haviland Hall and California Memorial Stadium. During 1916 he was a member of the commission for the relief of Belgium and had charge of the food supply in Brussels. When the United States entered the world war he volunteered for military service and after a three month period of training in the first officers' training camp at Presidio, San Francisco, was commissioned major of cavalry, national army, and was detailed to the command of the 348th machine gun battalion, 91st division at Camp Lewis, Wash. In October, 1917, he was ordered to the Philippines and Jan. 1, 1918 became intelligence officer for the Philippine department on the staff of the department commander, Gen. Robert K. Evans. In March, 1918, he was ordered to Siberia on special military mission. While on this mission he joined, as an observer, the forces organized in Mongolia under Gen. Semenoff, Ataman of the Transbaikal Cossacks and was with Gen. Semenoff's army during its early operations against the Bolshevik forces. Returning to Manila in 1918, he assisted in the organization of the American expeditionary force to be sent to Siberia to take part in the operations designed to extricate the Czecho Slovak army in Russia. He was designated by the war department as intelligence officer of the expeditionary force, and served in that capacity until March, 1919. In October, 1918, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry U. S. army. On being discharged from the army in 1919 he returned to his duties at the University of California. He was appointed colonel of the 159th regiment, California national guard, in 1921; brigadier general, commanding the 79th infantry brigade, in 1925 and major general commanding the 40th division, in 1926. He was president of the board of trustees of Mills College, Calif., during 1910–17; a director of the California State School for the Deaf and Blind, 1912–17; and a member of the California State Commission on Rural Credit and Colonization, 1915–17. He was president of the San Francisco Society of the Archaeological Institute of America in 1921. Dr. Barrows spent the winter of 1923–24 in Western Africa, visiting Timbuktu and crossing the Sudan. His observations are given in a volume entitled, "Berbers and Blacks," 1927. For participation in the world war, he was decorated with the following honors: the Belgian Order of the Crown, French Legion of Honor, Czecho-Slovak War Cross, Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure, Italian Order of the Crown, Polish Order of Polonia Restituta. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Pomona College in 1914, the University of California in 1919 and Mills College in 1925. He is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in religion. He was married, July 18, 1895, at Pomona, Calif., to Anna Spencer, daughter of Dr. Benjamin S. Nichols, of Burlington, Vt.; their children are: Anna Frances, wife of Maj. Floyd W. Stewart; Ella Cole, wife of Maj. Gerald H. Hagar; Thomas Nichols; and Elizabeth Penfield, wife of Frank G. Adams.

FICKE, Arthur Davison, poet and lawyer, was born at Davenport, Ia., Nov. 10, 1883, son of Charles August and Frances (Davison) Ficke, and grandson of Christopher Heinrich and Elizabeth (Praesent) Ficke, who came from Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1852, and settled on a farm near Davenport, Ia. His father is a lawyer and art connoisseur. He was educated at the public schools of Davenport, and at Harvard University, where he received his graduating degree in 1904. Afterwards he was a student at the college of law of the University of Iowa and after his admission to the state bar practiced that profession in his home town. Following American entrance into the World war in 1917, he was commissioned captain in the ordnance department and served in France till July, 1919, retiring with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and thereafter abandoned law for literature. He became known as a poet with the publication of his "From the Isles" in 1907, followed by "The Happy Princess" (1908); "The Breaking of Bonds, a Drama of the Social Unrest" (1910); "The Earth Passion" (1910); "Twelve Japanese Painters" (1912); "Mr. Faust, a Verse Drama" (1913); "Sonnets of a Portrait-Painter" (1914); "The Man on the Hilltop" (1915); "Chats on Japanese Prints" (1915); "An April Elegy" (1917); "Spectra," with Witter Bynner (1917); and "Out of Silence" (1924). Many of his poems and essays appeared in leading periodicals. As a poet he with Witter Bynner invented the Spectric School as a hoax by which they grotesquely parodied certain radical literary tendencies of the day. His poetic vein is chiefly lyrical and he has an unusual mastery of the sonnet form. He is an ardent and discriminating collector of Japanese prints and his poet's sense has enabled him to perceive and clarify certain subtle spiritual qualities of this field of oriental art. He is a member of the Authors' Club of New York. He was married (1), Oct. 1, 1907, to Evelyn Bethune, daughter of Col. Stanhope English Blunt, U. S. A. (q.v.), of Springfield, Mass., of which union was born one child, Stanhope Blunt Ficke; and (2), Dec. 8, 1923, to Gladys, daughter of Richmond W. Brown of New York city.

NADELMAN, Elie, sculptor, was born in Warsaw, Poland, Feb. 20, 1882, son of Phillip and Sara (Arnstam) Nadelman. He received his art education in Warsaw, Munich, Germany, and Paris, France, and began his active career as a sculptor in Paris in 1908. He came to the United States in 1917, opening a studio in New York city, and has attained high standing in American art circles. Among his most noteworthy creations are: "The Dancer," "Lady in Evening Dress," "Chef d'Orchestre," "Wounded Stag," "Resting Stag," and "Reverie," the last three mentioned being in the permanent collections of the Detroit, Mich., museum of art, the Brooklyn museum and the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C. Mr. Nadelman's work is characterized by marked originality both in design and execution. In his sculptures, which are in marble, bronze and wood, the artist practically disregards prevailing conventions in art based on fidelity to the outward forms of nature. His imaginative work, representing a radical departure from the realistic sculpture of the present period, displays a beauty of rare delicacy and James G. Huneker, the critic, called him "the most fascinating of the latter day sculptors." In the preface to a book of reproductions of his work, published in 1923, Mr. Nadelman wrote: "These drawings, made sixteen years ago, have completely revolutionized the art of our time. They introduced into painting and sculpture abstract form, until then wholly lacking. Cubism was only an imitation of the abstract forms of these drawings and did not attain their plastic significance. Their influence will continue and will be felt more profoundly in the art of the future." He is an honorary member and former instructor of the Beaux Art Institute of Design and Societaire of the Salon d' Automne in Paris, and a member of the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League, the New Society of Artists, the Salons of America and the Society of Independent Artists. He was married at Lakehurst, N. J., Dec. 28, 1919, to Viola M. Flannery, daughter of the late Louis Spiess, of New York, and Countess Gerolamo Naselli of Rome, Italy. They have one son, Elie Jagello Nadelman.

BLAIR, James Thomas, chief justice, was born at Loudon, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1871, son of Samuel Tate and Louise Matlock (Osborne) Blair. He was graduated at Cumberland University in 1892 with the degree of A.B. After teaching school one year as principal of the Dover (Tenn.) high school he decided to follow the legal profession and attended the law college at Cumberland, and received his degree of LL.B. in 1895. He was president of Obion (Tenn.) College for one year and in 1896 began the practice of law at Maysville, Mo., in partnership with Robert A. Hewitt, Jr. In 1898 he was elected to the Missouri house of representatives and served as one of the house members of the 1899 commission to revise the laws of the commonwealth. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1900. He was city attorney for Maysville in 1902–03; practiced law in Springfield, Mo., during 1903–08, and was assistant attorney general of the state 1909–11. In the latter year he was chosen a commissioner of the supreme court of the state, an office making the holder almost an emergency justice, whose incumbents are selected by the bench. In 1914 he was elected to the supreme court of Missouri for a term of ten years. The supreme bench sits in two divisions and also as a whole. Judge Blair was made presiding justice of Division No. 1 in 1918 and in 1921 he was chosen chief justice by the court. His opinions are found in the official reports for Missouri beginning with volume 235 and in the "Southwestern Reporter," beginning with volume 138. Judge Blair was a commissioner from Missouri of the Pan-American exposition of 1901. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Missouri Bar Association, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and the Jefferson City country club. He is a Mason and is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Shrine. He is a Knight of Pythias. At college he was a member of the 'varsity baseball and football teams and outdoor sports and athletics of various kinds are still his chief recreations. Politically he is a Democrat, and he attends the Presbyterian church. He was married, June 19, 1901, to Grace E., daughter of Joshua W. Ray, of Maysville, Mo., and has five children: James T. Jr., Samuel Cook, Grace Mary, Margaret Ray, and William Clark Blair. He is now practicing law in St. Louis.

OLINSKY, Ivan Gregorewitch, artist, was born in Russia, Jan. 1, 1878, son of Gregor and Katherine (Eskai) Gregorewitch. His father was a Russian farmer who migrated to the United States in 1891. His talents in art were early manifest and after studying at the National Academy of Design a year, he became the assistant of John La Farge. His contact with this famous artist for eight years was in itself an education in art. In 1912 he became a member of the faculty of the National Academy of Design, where he is still a power among the present generation of art students. As a mural decorator and a portrait painter he

is equally well known, but in his figure compositions he shows distinctive characteristics that are strongly individual. When his figure studies have a decorative motive he handles them in a charmingly graceful way. An example of this type of work is his "Confidences," which won the Thomas B. Clarke prize in 1914. His "Source" is owned by the National Academy of Design, New York; the pictures "Maytime," "The Fairy Story" and "Fairy Tales" are in the Butler Art Institute, Youngstown, O.; "King Arthur" is in the Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn., and his "St. Thomas" decorates St. Thomas' Lutheran Church in New York. Among his best portraits are those of Joseph G. Butler, Jr., the founder of the institute in Youngstown; John La Farge, owned

by the Century Association; Dr. Samuel Lambert, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Hon. William A. Clark, in the Lotos Club; "Ada" in the Omaha Society of Fine Arts, and "Tosca" in the Montclair, N. J., Museum of Art. He also received the Samuel T. Shaw purchase prize of $1,000, awarded by the Salmagundi Club in 1919, the Lyme Art Association purchase prize in 1922, and the William S. Eaton prize at Lyme in 1926. He is a member of the Salmagundi, Lotos and National Arts clubs. Mr. Olinsky was married, July 13, 1904, to Genevieve Augusta, daughter of Julius Karfumble, a New York decorator, and they have two children: Leonore and Tosca Olinsky.

NEAL, Josephine Bicknell, physician, was born at Belmont, Me., Oct. 10, 1880, daughter of Alton James and Mary (Alexander) Neal. She was graduated A.B. at Bates College in 1901. For one year she was assistant in physics at Bates and during 1902–06 taught mathematics, physics and chemistry in high schools in Maine and New Hampshire. She was graduated M.D. at Cornell University Medical College in 1910. Since its establishment by Dr. W. H. Park in the same year, she has been connected with the division of preventive medicine (also known as the meningitis division) of the research laboratory, department of health, of New York city. Most of her time has been spent in the clinical and laboratory study of the infectious diseases of the central nervous system, meningitis, poliomyelitis and epidemic encephalitis. Since 1914 she has been in charge of this division of the research laboratory, consisting of a staff of physicians specially trained in the diagnosis of meningeal conditions, the technic of lumbar puncture, and the interpretation of spinal fluid examination. Since 1918 the division under Dr. Neal's direction has studied a large number of cases of epidemic encephalitis, meningitis and the rarer involvements of the central nervous system, such as meningeal hemorrhage, brain abscess, brain tumor and transverse myelitis. Dr. Neal has contributed numerous articles on these subjects to medical journals, including: "Study of Poliomyelitis" (Arch. Int. Med. 20: 341, Sept., 1917); "A Comparison of Tricresol and Chloroform as a Preservative in Antimeningitis Serum" (J. A. M. A. 68: 1035, Apr. 7, 1917); "Lethargic Encephalitis" (Int. Clin. vol. 2,

series 29, 1919); "Influenzal Meningitis" (Arch. Ped. 38: 1, Jan., 1921); "Torula Meningitis" (Arch. Neurol. & Psych. 13: 174, Feb., 1925); "Streptothrix Meningitis" (Arch. Ped., 42: 260, Apr., 1925); "Epidemic Meningitis in Children Under One Year" (Int. Clin., vol. 4, series 28); "Epidemic Meningitis — Clinical and Laboratory Studies" (Bur. of Lab., city of N. Y., 14, 1916–19); "Experience With More Than 100 Cases of Epidemic Encephalitis in Children" (J. A. M. A. 77: 121, July 9, 1921).

She is also the author of the chapters on "Tuberculous Meningitis," "Purulent Meningitis not Due to the Meningococcus" and "Meningeal Hemorrhage" in Tice's "Practice of Medicine" and that on "Epidemic Meningitis" in Abt's "System of Pediatrics." Under the title of instructor in medicine, she did electrocardiographic work for Cornell Medical College at Bellevue Hospital during 1914–20, and as instructor in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, she has been in charge of the children's tuberculosis clinic at the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York city, since 1922. She is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the American Medical Association; the American Public Health Association; the American Bacteriological Society; the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases, the New York State Medical Society and the New York County Medical Society, also the Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha and Alpha Epsilon Iota fraternities. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon her by Bates College in 1926.

SMITH, Nora Archibald, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1859, daughter of Robert Noah and Helen Elizabeth (Dyer) Smith, of New England colonial ancestry. Her early childhood was spent in Hollis, Me., near Portland. In 1873 the family removed to Santa Barbara, Calif, where she attended the college there and was graduated A.B. in 1877. In her studies she acquired a sound knowledge of Spanish, which enabled her in 1878 to conduct

a Spanish private school in Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, and later to serve as principal of the girls' department of public schools in Tucson, Ariz., where half the pupils spoke that language. In 1880 she relinquished this position to join her sister, Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George C. Riggs, q.v.), subsequently of wide note as an author, who had established in San Francisco the first free kindergarten for poor children on the Pacific coast, and had also opened a training school for kindergartners, in which Miss Smith enrolled as a student. Later, she became superintendent of the Silver Street Kindergartens, having charge of 225 children, and assisted in conducting the training school, of which, ultimately, she had full charge, until 1894. Her varied experience in teaching imparted a deep and intimate knowledge of childhood and its educational and recreational needs. Duly following her sister in embarking upon authorship, she made her name familiar to parents and teachers by a succession of books relating to kindergarten instruction and the home training of children. Her early work, in collaboration with Mrs. Wiggin, included: "The Story Hour" (1891), a book for the home and kindergarten; "Children's Rights" (1893), a book of nursery logic; and "The Republic of Childhood," three volumes composed of "Froebel's Gifts," "Froebel's Occupations" and "Kindergarten Principles and Practice" (1896–97). Her individual contributions to juvenile literature began with "The Children of the Future" (1898), which made a direct appeal to mothers of growing families, followed by "Under the Cactus Flag" (1899); "The Kindergarten in a Nutshell" (1899); "The Message of Froebel" (1900); "Three Little Marys" (1902); "Nelson, the Adventurer" (1906); "The Adventures of a Doll" (1907); "The Doll's Calendar" (1909); "The Home-Made Kindergarten" (1912); "Old, Old Tales from the Old, Old Book" (1915), a series of Biblical stories re-told for children; "Plays and Pantomimes for Children" (1917); "The Christmas Child" (1920); "Action-Poems and Plays for Children" (1923); "Twilight Stories" (1923); "Children of the Lighthouse" (1923); "Boys and Girls of Bookland" (1923); and "Kate Douglas Wiggin as Her Sister Knew Her" (1925). In collaboration with her sister she also edited "The Children's Crimson Classics," a series of eight volumes containing more than a thousand selected poems and rhymes and some 300 stories from authors of all periods and languages, embracing "Golden Numbers" (1902), an anthology of great poems for youth; "The Posy Ring," (1903), simple verse; "The Fairy Ring," "Magic Casements," "Tales of Laughter" and "Tales of Wonder" (1906–09), drawn from the fairy literatures of all nations; "Pinafore Palace" (1907), rhymes for the nursery; and "The Talking Beasts" (1911). As pioneers in kindergarten work with a lifelong intimacy with children, Miss Smith and her sister sought in this series to sow the seeds of a real literary culture among their youthful readers. Her writings, in their expression of a rare insight into child-nature and understanding of the spiritual influences of the kindergarten teaching have a permanent place in Froebel literature.

LOUCKS, Charles Olney, lawyer, was born at Menasha, Wis., June 7, 1877, son of Charles Nicholas and Mary Ellen (Reece) Loucks. His preliminary education was in the public schools, including Jefferson High School, Chicago, Ill., and he was a student at University of Michigan during 1894–96. He studied law under the preceptorship of Fred H. Atwood and Frank B.

Pease, Chicago, Ill., and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1899, beginning the practice of his profession in that year in Chicago. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Fred H. Atwood and Frank B. Pease, under the firm name of Atwood, Pease & Loucks. In 1912 his brother, Vernon R. Loucks, was admitted to the firm, which in 1921 became Atwood, Pease, Loucks & Peterson, and in 1923 Loucks, Eckert & Peterson. He specializes in banking, real estate and corporation law, and his firm is general counsel for four Chicago National banks, and also represents leading lumber, coal and grain companies. In 1906 he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, in which he has argued cases establishing important principles of law. He is a director of the Irving Park National Bank, the Irving National Mortgage Co., the Portage Park National Bank, and the Portage Park Safe Deposit Vault Co., all of Chicago. Mr. Loucks was chairman of the advisory council of the Legislative Voters League, 25th senatorial district, during 1908–14; was president (1911) of the Federated Men's Clubs of Irving Park, and secretary (1910–12) of the Federated Improvement Clubs of the 27th Ward of Chicago. He

is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, Union League Club of Chicago, Park Ridge Country Club, Minocqua Heights Golf and Country Club, Huguenot Society of Charleston, S. C., Methodist Social Union, University of Michigan Alumni Association, and is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Irving Park. His chief recreations are horticulture, motoring and golf. He was married June 28, 1905, to Lavina, daughter of Joseph R. Williams, of Warsaw, Ind., and granddaughter of William Williams, formerly general in the civil war, U. S. congressman and ambassador to Uruguay and Paraguay. They have three children: Mary W., Clarkson W., and Elizabeth Loucks.

ADAMS, Alva Blanchard, lawyer and U. S. senator (1923–24), was born at Del Norte, Colo., Oct. 29, 1875, son of Alva and Ella (Nye) Adams. His father (q.v.) was a member of the first Colorado legislature in 1876; was thrice elected governor of Colorado and was U. S. commissioner-general to Australia and New Zealand, Java, Siam, Cochin China and China. The son was graduated Ph.B. at Yale College in 1896 and LL.B. at Columbia University law school in 1899. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar of Colorado and began the practice of his profession at Pueblo, where he became a member of the law firm of Adams & Gast, with Robert S. Gast. He is a member of the bar of the U. S. supreme court. He was county attorney for Pueblo county, Colo., during 1908–10 and city attorney for Pueblo, 1911–15. During the World war he served for a year, 1918–19, as major in the judge-advocate-general's department. In 1923 he was appointed to the U. S. senate by Gov. Sweet to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel D. Nicholson, Republican. He is a Democrat. Ex-Sen. Adams is president of the Pueblo Savings & Trust Co.; vice-president of the Western National Bank, and a director of the Standard Fire Brick Co. He is a member of various bar associations, the Masonic order and the B.P.O.E. He was married Oct. 25, 1909, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph H. Matty, of Denver, Colo., and has four children: Ella, Elizabeth, Alva Blanchard, Jr., and William H. Adams.

SARNOFF, David, electrical engineer, was born at Uzlian, Minsk, Russia, Feb. 27, 1891, son of Abraham and Lena (Privin) Sarnoff. At the age of nine he came to the United States with his mother and two brothers to join his father in New York, who had preceded them by six years. Soon after their arrival the father became ill and the chief burden of the support of the family fell upon the shoulders of David, who had not yet learned to speak a word of the English language. The struggle for existence was a severe one but by working as delivery boy in a butcher's shop, selling newspapers, and doing such other work as he could find, he managed to provide the bare necessities of life for the family and at the same time attend the public school. Six years later he became a messenger boy with the Commercial Cable Co., where he learned telegraphy. Within six months he had a situation in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and in 1907 was junior operator. He was a wireless operator at the company's station at Siasconset, Nantucket, Mass., in 1908 and manager of the Marconi station at Seagate, N. Y., in 1909. The following year he became wireless operator on the Newfoundland fishing vessel "Beothic" and made a trip to the Arctic ocean on a sealfishing expedition. Upon attaining his majority he became a citizen of the United States. Meanwhile he had mastered several technical books relating to radio development and wishing to continue his studies, obtained the position of operator of the radio station at the John Wanamaker store in New York city. He took a special night course in electrical engineering at the Pratt Institute,

Brooklyn, where he was graduated in 1911. At the time of the "Titanic" catastrophe in 1912 he was in charge of the wireless instruments at the Wanamaker department store, New York city. He remained at his instruments continuously for seventy-two hours, giving to the world the first authentic news of the disaster which he received by wireless from the sister ship "Olympic," 1400 miles at sea, with the names of the survivors. As a result of the "Titanic" disaster congress passed a law requiring all seagoing vessels carrying more than fifty passengers to be equipped with wireless and Sarnoff, first as radio inspector and later as chief radio inspector and assistant chief engineer, had charge of the installation of radio equipment on such vessels for the Marconi Co. He was made contract manager for the company in 1914, assistant traffic manager in 1915 and commercial manager in 1917. When the Radio Corporation of America was organized in 1919 (for details see Owen D. Young) and absorbed the Marconi interests in America, Mr. Sarnoff was made commercial manager of the corporation, becoming general manager in 1921 and vice-president and general manager in 1922. As chief operating head of the largest radio corporation in the world he has become one of the leading figures in the radio industry which owes much of its development to his technical knowledge of the art and his indefatigable efforts to promote its use for the advancement of civilization. Through his constant efforts to perfect his knowledge of his profession and by his indomitable energy and will power he has entirely overcome the disadvantages and handicaps with which, as an immigrant boy, he had to contend. He has acquired an exceptional vocabulary and is an able public speaker. He is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers (secretary and director 1915–18), fellow of the American Geographical Society, and member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Railway Association, National Electric Light Association, New York state Chamber of Commerce, National Marine League, and various other commercial organizations. The order of "Polonia Restituta," officer grade, was conferred on him by the Polish government in 1924. His clubs are Railroad, Whitehall and Lotos. He was married in New York, July 4, 1917, to Lizette Hermant, of Paris, France, and they have two children: Robert William and Edward Sarnoff.

BECKET, Frederick Mark, metallurgist, was born in Montreal, Canada, Jan. 11, 1875, son of Robert Anderson and Anne (Wilson) Becket. He took the course in electrical engineering at McGill University and was graduated with the degree of B.S. in 1895. His professional career began with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. but a year later he joined Charles E. Acker in Jersey City in the experimental development of the Acker fused bath electrolytic process for the production of caustic soda and chlorine. After a year of postgraduate studies at Columbia University, for which he received the A.M. degree in 1899, he shared in the difficult task of commercializing the Acker process at Niagara Falls. He was again a student at Columbia in 1900–02, pursuing further studies and research work in electrochemistry and metallurgy, and then joined the Ampere Electrochemical Company and engaged in commercial research, especially the production of steel direct from iron ores and other metallurgical problems. Thereafter he was absorbed in the exacting calls of creative work, in which he achieved high distinction. Organizing the Niagara Research Laboratories in 1903 he carried on their activities until 1906 when that company was purchased and absorbed in the present Electro Metallurgical Company, of which he has been chief metallurgist since its incorporation. He has conducted both experimental and commercial work upon a group of semi-rare refractory metals including chromium, tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium, resulting in the development of several electric furnace processes which were adopted by the Electro Metallurgical Co. and employed in the production of low-carbon ferroalloys and metals. These processes included the production of the refractory metals named in a state of comparative purity by substantially eliminating the contamination of carbon, which is the reducing agent employed in the smelting of the compounds of these metals in the electric furnace. He was the first manufacturer of ferrovanadium on a commercial scale in the United States from both the Peruvian and domestic ores and supplied the first ferrovanadium used by the steel manufacturers of this country. He discovered that silicon could directly reduce the oxids and other compounds of chromium, tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium at temperatures attainable in the electric furnace and deduced therefrom that a metal low in both carbon and silicon contents could be prepared by utilizing silicon as a reducing agent under proper conditions. He developed another process to economize the use of silicon as a reducing agent which consisted in smelting refractory ores with carbon in the presence of sufficient silica to yield a low-carbon silicide of the metal desired, this silicide being then resmelted with an added quantity of refractory ore, thereby oxidizing out the silicon and reducing a further quantity of the desired metal. Both these processes immediately went into commercial use on a large scale and became permanently established in metallurgical practice. Mr. Becket discovered that the principle of silicon reduction was applicable to sulfids as well as oxids, the reaction between sulfids and silicon having been unknown previously, and he smelted commercially both molybdenum sulfid and vanadium sulfid by this means. He made improvements in electric furnaces relating to electrodes and refractories, and produced alloys of titanium with calcium, aluminum and silicon for the scavenging of steel. Later processes evolved by him included the use of calcium carbide, boron, ferroboron and borids of silicon, carbon and calcium as reducing agents; the production of alloys containing magnesium and silicon and high explosives based upon them; heat-resistant alloys of chromium and iron, and methods for their fabrication. His extended investigations during 1910–14 into the manufacture of ferrotungsten and other tungsten alloys, especially for the preparation of a low-phosphorus product from high-phosphorus ores, involved a problem which he solved by improving the ore and refining the metal, thus rendering available for commercial use large quantities of high phosphorus tungsten ores found in the United States. The results of his later investigations included the production of tungsten of low tin-content from tin-

bearing wolframites; valuable contributions to the art of calcium carbid manufacture; and the development of commercial production of various alloys of zirconium, the last being a World war service at the request of the war industries board. His contributions to the development of the heat-resisting, high chromium alloys have done much to place these materials in the important position they are now gaining in the industrial field, and the extremely low-carbon ferrochromium essential to the production of rustless irons has been made commercially possible through the application of his processes. In 1924 the affiliated chemical and electrochemical societies of America conferred upon him the Perkin Medal in recognition of his work in applied chemistry. At the presentation of this medal it was said that besides his spirit of enquiry, inventive faculty, close observation and an impersonal fairness in the interpretation of results, he has the additional quality, rare among inventors, of an economic sense of direction. He is vice-president of the Union Carbide, Electro Metallurgical and Haynes Stellite companies and president of the Union Carbide & Carbon Research Laboratories and a member of the American Electrochemical Society (president, 1925–26), American Chemical Society, American Ceramic Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, American Society for Steel Treating and Mining & Metallurgical Society of America. He is an accomplished musician. Mr. Becket was married, Oct. 8, 1908, to Geraldine, daughter of Henry F. McBride, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and has two daughters, Ethelwynne and Ruth Alene Becket.

FISKE, Haley, president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (1919–), was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Mar. 18, 1852, son of William Henry and Sarah Ann (Blakeney) Fiske, and a descendant of William Fiske, who in 1637 came from St. James, South Elmham, Suffolk, England, and settled at Salem, Mass. He was graduated A.B. at Rutgers College in 1871 receiving from that institution the degrees A.M. in 1874, and LL.D. in 1921. After a brief career as a journalist he began the study of law in a New York law office. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1878, and began the practice of his profession in New York, later becoming a partner in Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, his former preceptors. He was engaged in many notable cases, the last being the Fayerweather will contest. For several years he had been in special charge of the legal business of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and when in 1891 he was elected vice-president of that company, he withdrew from the active practice of law. Since 1919 he has been president of the Metropolitan Co. Among the achievements mainly attributable to Mr. Fiske, as executive officer of the Metropolitan, may be mentioned the opening and extension of industrial life insurance in Canada; the introduction of $500 "Intermediate" policies, now issued in great numbers by the Metropolitan and other companies; the prosecution of ordinary life insurance until that business has now become larger than the industrial; the conversion, in 1915, of the Metropolitan Company from a stock to a mutual company; the allowance, prior to mutualization, of bonuses of over $49,000,000 to industrial policy holders, over and above any benefits specified or even intimated in the policy contracts; notable lowering of the cost of industrial insurance; great reduction in lapse and expense rates; liberalization of policy conditions; relief extended to the nation-wide housing shortage through company loans which, from June 1, 1920 to December 1, 1926, alone, provided housing for over 67,000 families; erection of Metropolitan apartments, housing 10,000 persons at low rentals; and the development of a program of health and welfare activities which has made the Metropolitan a leading factor in health work in the United States and Canada. In 1926 life insurance amounting to $3,011,775,150 was placed by this company, the largest in the history of any insurance company in the world. Its assets were increased by more than $253,000,000, bringing the total at the end of 1926 up to $2,108,004,385. The 1926 income exceeded $595,000,000, an increase of more than $64,000,000 over the previous year. Policies in force at the close of 1926 numbered more than 37,000,000, totaling nearly thirteen and a half billions of dollars in insurance. The gain in policies during 1926 was over 2,000,000 and the gain in insurance, nearly one and one-half billions of dollars. Mr. Fiske had formerly been director and counsel for the Duluth Manufacturing Co. and the Iron Car Equipment Co. and director in the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co. and the West Side Belt Line R. R. Co. and he is now a director in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Metropolitan Trust Co., the Victor Chemical Works, and the National Surety Co., and a member of the advisory committee of the Metropolitan branch, Chase National Bank. He has served on numerous committees engaged in religious, patriotic and welfare work. He is a trustee of Rutgers College, St. Stephen's College, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society and of the House of the Holy Comforter. He was a member of the 7th regiment, N. Y. N. G. during 1880–87 and is a member of the Pilgrims of London, St. George's Society, the France-America Society, the English Speaking Union, Academy of Political Science, National Security League (honorary president, 1924), American Constitutional League, British Great War Veterans of America, American Ecclesiastical Society, Legal Aid Society, and the Metropolitan, Grolier, Church and Delta Phi clubs of New York. Politically he is a Democrat. He has written various brochures and pamphlets on insurance. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 9, 1879, to Mary Garratena, daughter of Dr. Joseph L. Mulford, of New Brunswick, N. J.; she died in 1886; (2) Apr. 27, 1887, to Marione Cowles, daughter of Archibald Falconer Cushman, of New York city. He has six children: Helen, wife of Rev. Edward D. Evans, of England; Archibald F. C., 3rd vice-president Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Marione Virginia, wife of Kenneth Clark Johnson, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Haley, group supervisor, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Katherine Cushman Fiske and Margaret Lois, wife of Martin Walker.

GUINZBURG, Henry Aaron, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 11, 1856, son of Aaron and Caroline (Kuh) Guinzburg, both natives of Austria. His father, a doctor of divinity and noted orator and writer, came to the United States in 1848, following the collapse of an Austrian revolu-

tionary movement in which he had participated, and was the rabbi of congregations in Baltimore, Md., Rochester, N. Y., and Boston, Mass. With Harriet Grey Otis and Dr. Henry I. Bowditch he was instrumental in founding the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, perfected in 1866 by Henry Bergh. Henry A. Guinzburg was prepared for college at the English high school, Boston, in 1874, but was prevented from entering Harvard by ill health. After spending a year and a half in Europe he conducted a commission business in Boston until 1879, and then removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the brokerage business and was prominent in the commercial, political and civic activities of the city and state. He was chief of staff, aid-de-camp and colonel of cavalry on the staff of Gov. William J. Stone and was the ranking Missouri officer in the military maneuvers in St. Louis in 1895, when the governors of seven other states, with their staffs, and with a large contingent of regular army troops participated. On that occasion he was appointed by Gov. McIntire, of Colorado, colonel on his staff, giving him the unusual distinction of serving on the staffs of two governors at the same time. He was prominent as a Democratic campaign speaker and was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1892 and 1896. He ran for sheriff of St. Louis in 1894, and while receiving 10,000 votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated on the face of the returns. Subsequently a recount ordered by the courts showed him to have been elected but by that time the term of office had expired. He was vice-president and acting president of the United Hebrew Charities of St. Louis and president of the Russian Aid Society. His charitable work embraced all creeds and races and for valuable assistance rendered by him to two fund-raising campaigns by Catholic charity organizations he was created an honorary member of the Knights of St. Patrick, being the first Jew to receive this distinction. Removing to New York in 1898, Col. Guinzburg became vice-president and treasurer of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co., continuing in that position until Jan. 1, 1926, when he retired to devote his time and efforts to his private affairs and philanthropy. He has been prominent in every large Jewish charitable enterprise in New York city for twenty years. He has been treasurer for ten years of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic societies of New York and was chairman of the committee which raised, during 1919–23, more than $10,000,000 for new buildings, improvements, etc., for the Jewish philanthropic societies of New York. He was chairman of a drive which raised $3,300,000 for Jewish foreign relief work in 1920, and was associate treasurer of the united Jewish campaign of New York city in 1926 which raised more than $7,000,000 for the relief of Jews in foreign lands. He assisted in raising the funds for a new hospital building for the Beth Israel Hospital. In the world war he was one of the vice-chairmen of the united war relief work campaign which collected $35,000,000 in New York city and a vice-chairman of the local Red Cross campaign. He has been active in local politics and in 1925 was chairman of the citizens committee which brought about the nomination of James J. Walker for mayor of the city. He was appointed a member of the New York city planning and survey committee in 1926. He is a member of the Harmonie, Quaker Ridge Golf and National Democratic clubs, the Tammany Society and Temple Emanu-El. One of New York's most public-spirited citizens, Col. Guinzburg wields a large influence in humanitarian affairs and commands the esteem and affection of all who have been associated with him in his business, social and philanthropic activities. He was married, Nov. 18, 1896, to Leonie B., daughter of Isaac B. Kleinert, founder of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. of New York, and has two children: Leonore K., wife of James Marshall, and Harold K. Guinzburg.

GRABACH, John Robert, artist, was born in Newark, N. J., Mar. 2, 1890, son of John R. and Genevieve (Assam) Grabach. He attended the public schools of Newark until he was thirteen when he entered the employ of Unger Brothers, manufacturing silversmiths. Here his unique talent for drawing which had manifested itself at the early age of seven attracted the attention of a member of the firm and the boy was transferred from the pressroom to the die-cutting department. He made such rapid progress in the art of die-cutting and designing that four years later he entered into a contract with the firm to make designs for gold and silverware to be executed by their house. Meanwhile he studied painting at the Fawcett drawing school and the Art Students' league, New York city. He worked with great industry and persistence and was scarcely twenty-one years of age when his first picture, entitled "December Day" was accepted and hung in the Academy of Design, where it was favorably received by the public and appreciatively reviewed by the critics. His next successes were "The Stream Through the Ice" exhibited in 1913 and "Bridges Over the River," in 1915. Since that time his work has received wide recognition, his pictures having been exhibited in all of the important American exhibitions. Among his best paintings are "The Connecticut River, Deerfield," "The Gambler," "The Village," "The Shipworker," "The Springboard" and "Waiting for the Bus." He was awarded the Augustus S. Peabody prize at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1924. Mr. Grabach is modernistic in his tendencies and chooses unusual subjects. A good example of his work is found in the canvas called "The Village," in which the perspective of roofs, fire-escapes and clothes lines with children playing in the yards below is presented with great accuracy and produces a pleasing effect. There is vividness and strength in his brushwork and a decided touch of satire in his reiterated backyard scenes which give his pictures the imprint of originality and a unique charm. He was married, Oct. 18, 1911, to Anna B., daughter of George Thompson.

KLYCE, Scudder, engineer and writer, was born at Friendship, Tenn., Nov. 7, 1879, son of James Romulus and Cora Virginia (Binford) Klyce. The pre-Revolutionary name of the family was von Kleisdorf, and has since been variously spelled. He studied at the University of Arkansas, 1896–98, and was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, in 1902, later taking a post-graduate course in engineering at the academy. He served in the U. S. navy until 1912, receiving a service medal for the Spanish campaign and one for the Philippine

campaign, and was retired as lieutenant for physical disability acquired in line of duty. Always interested in science and its application, he spent ten years in preparing a broadly conceived volume entitled "Universe," which was published in 1921 by the author at his home, Winchester, Mass. Its three introductions were written by David Starr Jordan, John Dewey and Morris Llewellyn Cooke. In this book the author seeks to clarify and unify the fundamental principles of scientific, philosophical, religious, economic and social problems. Since 1921 he has worked further on fundamentals, being now engaged, at the request of a leading publisher, in writing a more

popular book. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. Mr. Klyce was twice married: (1) Nov. 21, 1908, to Etheldreda Downing, daughter of Henry Emerson Hovey, rector of St. John's, Portsmouth, N. H.; she died in February, 1917, and he was married (2) at Pomona, Calif., Dec. 8, 1917, to Laura Tilden, daughter of William Crossley Kent of Arizona and California. By the second marriage he has one child, Dorothy Klyce.

TITUS, Arthur Hale, banker, was born at Pennington, N. J., Sept. 17, 1876, son of George Hale and Julia Elizabeth (Furman) Titus, and a descendant of Robert Titus, who came over from Hertfordshire, England, to Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and began his business career in the employ of the Mercantile National Bank of New York. He was three years with a leather firm and in 1898 became coupon clerk with the National City Bank. He was soon advanced to the position of note teller and in 1907 became an assistant cashier. When the National City Bank began to develop its South American business he turned his attention to that field and in 1917 was placed in full charge of the bank's South American branches. As general superintendent, he organized fifteen branch banks in Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Uruguay and Peru. In 1919 he was elected a vice-president of the National City Bank, and in the same year returned to New York. A year later he became president of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, the first bank formed under the provisions of the Edge law for financing foreign trade, and in 1924, vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Co. Meanwhile, he had a brief military service, in the signal corps, 2d brigade, New York national guard, and as a member of Co. D, 13th regiment N. Y. national guard. He served as fire commissioner of the city of New Rochelle during 1905–08, and as police commissioner for New Rochelle during 1911–17, inclusive, and again for the term, 1922–26, inclusive, also as chairman of the police board. In 1913 he was nominated for mayor but declined to be a candidate. He is also a member of the Westchester County Government Commission. His hobby has been the shaping of the policies of the suburb in which he has made his home since 1900, but he finds his chief recreation in yachting. He is commodore of the New Rochelle Yacht

Club, and a member also of the Lloyds Harbor Club, Bonnie Brier Country Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Republican Club (New York), and the Masonic fraternity. He was married, Oct. 28, 1896, to Florence M., daughter of Oscar W. Chatterton, and they had three children: Robert Speer, automotive engineer; Carleton Furman, a bank clerk, and Frederick Elliott Titus.

O'TOOLE, Mary, judge, was born at Hackettstown, County Carlow, Ireland, Apr. 4, 1874, daughter of Nicholas and Brigid (O'Connor) O'Toole. She came to the United States in 1891 and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1900. She attended the Hornell (N. Y.) Business College, and she was graduated at the

Washington (D. C.) College of Law in 1908 with the degree LL.B., receiving the degree LL.M. in 1914. She was official stenographer in the court of Surrogate Monroe Wheeler, under whom she had studied law, during 1900–05. For four years she was an attache of the United States forest service, and during 1909–13 she was with the Wall street (New York) law firm of Masten & Nichols. In 1913 she opened a law office in Washington, D. C., and since then has been continuously in practice there, being

engaged in a general practice in the United States government departments, the District of Columbia courts, and the United States supreme court. In 1921, Pres. Harding appointed her a judge of the municipal court for the District of Columbia in which civil causes up to $1,000 are tried. Since 1919 she has been a director of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Washington. She was the first woman elected to the board of directors of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, serving three years, (1918–21). In the fall of 1919 she organized the Women's City Club, of Washington, and served as its first president through two terms. For five years she was president of the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage Association, and is now a member of the executive council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

HAIGHT, George Ives, lawyer, was born near Rockdale, Wis., Mar. 26, 1878, the son of Stephen and Ettie (Ives) Haight and grandson of John Thomas Haight, a native of Monkton, Vt. He received his early education in the public schools of Cambridge and Ft. Atkinson, Wis., later attending the University of Wisconsin at which he was graduated with the B.L. degree in 1899. He studied law at Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., receiving his LL.B. degree in 1902. Admitted to the Illinois bar, he began the practice of his profession in Chicago in 1902, and early in his career specialized in patent and corporation law. Fortunate as a young man in obtaining cases involving the establishment of new precedents, he ably won his cases and soon became distinguished as one of the foremost patent and corporation lawyers in the country. While only forty years old he appeared in five cases in one year before the U. S. supreme court. In 1919 Mr. Haight found that the growth of his practice necessitated larger quarters and more assistance, so he formed the firm of Haight, Adcock, Haight & Harris of which he is the senior member. He has found his chief pleasure in reading and studying history, and the success of his endeavors in this line is evidenced by his book, "Sketches of America and Americans," a historical, biographical volume extensively used in the schools throughout the country.

He has more than 1,600 volumes on history alone in his extensive library. A man with marked personality, he makes and keeps friends easily. He takes great pleasure in his clubs, and despite heavy work finds time each year to get in a few weeks yachting and fishing. He is a member of the Chicago, Illinois and American Bar Associations and of the Union League, Hamilton, City, Press, Lake Shore Athletic, Chicago Yacht, and the Buccaneers' clubs, University Club of Evanston, University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago and the University Club of Washington, D. C. He was married in Chicago, June 6, 1906, to Edith N. Adcock, and they have two children, Valerie Elizabeth and Daniel Haight.

RICE, Walter Percival, civil engineer, was born in Cleveland, O., Sept. 2, 1855, son of Percival Wood and Mary Triggs (Cutter) Rice.

He was graduated C.E. at Lehigh University in 1876 and began his professional career as an assistant in the city engineer's office at Cleveland. He was assistant U. S. engineer on harbor work on Lake Erie during 1880–84; chief of engineers, state of Ohio, on the staff of Gov. George Hoadly, in 1884; city engineer of Cleveland during 1887–90 and 1893–95, and director of public works of Cleveland during 1899–1901. He was a member of the Cleveland harbor commission in 1911–13. In 1895 he organized the Walter P. Rice Engineering Co., of Cleveland. During his second term as city engineer of Cleveland he made the first scientific experiments to determine the causes, strength and direction of the off-shore lake currents which proved to be an important factor in determining the proper location of sewage outfall and waterworks intake for the city of Cleveland. In connection with his experiments he also studied the force and direction of the winds as a result of which he discovered that, considering the Great Lakes as part of a river system, any currents due to natural flow eastward predicated upon the discharge of Niagara would have inconsequential velocities off Cleveland, and that the currents set up by strong winds were the only ones to be taken into account. His researches indicated that a location of the sewage outfall to the east of the city would be preferable and this was later carried into effect. He was the designer and chief engineer of an original and unusual type of bridge spanning the Cuyahoga River at Columbus Street, Cleveland, erected in 1895. The structure consists of two revolving bridges, each with a long or channel arm and a short counterweighted or shore arm operated by electricity and compressed air, the two center piers being located close to the dock line. The revolving spans engage strong anchorages on shore abutments when open to roadway traffic and closed to vessels. The overhanging channel or cantilever ends are steadied by plunger devices operated by compressed air. Its advantage lies in the fact that it permits a clear, wide central channel for vessels, instead of a central pier with two narrow channels. Mr. Rice's ability and attainments have received recognition in other important professional engagements. One of these was his work as a member of a committee of three engineers, consisting of Gen. Sooy Smith, John Findley Wallace, and himself, which made an examination and report on the foundations of the new county court house at Cleveland in 1906, with soil tests and consideration of the danger of landslide, and with recommendations as to the character of the foundation to be used. He was a member of a commission of three to report on the safety of the Chicago drainage canal at Joliet, Ill., and he was the consulting engineer for the building of a large flat stone arch at Wheeling, West Va. He also introduced and had charge of the construction of a sewage purification plant for East Cleveland. He has specialized in the prevention of landslides by deep drainage at various points, in the protection of sliding banks and bluffs, and in the erection of seawalls, concrete piers, concrete and pile groynes, revetments and jetties. He was one of the three founders of the Cleveland Engineers' Society, of which he was president in 1892–93. He is a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the "Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses" which has its headquarters at Brussels. Mr. Rice possesses an extremely analytical mind, and scientific accuracy and thoroughness characterize all his professional work. He was married, Sept. 2, 1903, in New York city, to Marguerite A. Barteau, of St. Paul, Minn.

HIDEN, Martin Barbour, surgeon, was born at Fork Union, Va., June 6, 1886, son of Philip Barbour and Elizabeth Hawes (Goodwin) Hiden. He received his academic education in the Virginia public schools and at Fork Union Military Academy and was graduated at the University of Virginia medical school in 1911 and at the U. S. naval medical school in 1914. For one year he was senior resident physician at the Retreat for the Sick hospital, Richmond, Va., and after spending a year in postgraduate work in Washington, D. C., became junior lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the medical reserve corps, U. S. navy (1913). He joined the regular medical corps of the navy in 1914, was promoted to senior lieutenant in 1916, passed asst. surgeon, 1917 and lieutenant commander in 1918. He served in the Philippine Islands and China in 1915, being chief surgeon of the French hospital at Chungking, China. During the world war he was on a naval transport, at the marine barracks, Paris Island, S. C., at the naval hospital, Newport, R. I., and on numerous ships of the line. In 1919 he was assistant sanitary engineer of the republic of Haiti. He resigned from the navy in 1921 and

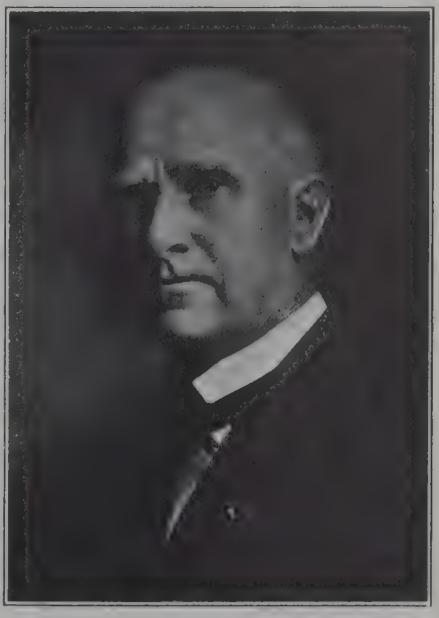
devoted his time to the practice of surgery. He is surgeon to the Fauquier county hospital, Warrenton, Va., and the Loudoun county hospital, Leesburg, Va. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Southern Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States,

the medical societies of Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland, the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., and the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and his favorite diversions are horseback riding, golf and tennis. He was married, June 12, 1919, to Mary Nelson, daughter of Franklin Delano Williams, of New York, and has three children: Martin Barbour, Jr., Mary Nelson Williams and Franklin Delano Williams Hiden.

BLAIR, David Ellmore, jurist, was born at Salina, Kans., Aug. 16, 1874, son of Edgar Wilson and Emma Ann (McClure), Blair, and descended from Scotch ancestors who came from the North of Ireland to Pennsylvania. The first of these of record is Alexander Blair, the line of descent being through his son William, who migrated to Iowa; his son Thomas, and his son Newton Blair and the latter's wife Emily Houston, who were the grandparents of David Ellmore Blair. His father served as county attorney for Saline county, Kans. The son was graduated A.B. at Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, in 1896, and at the college of law of Kansas State University, Lawrence, in 1899 with the degree LL.B., and was admitted to practice there. In the same year he was admitted to the Missouri bar and began the practice of his profession at Joplin, Mo., with Galen & A. E. Spencer, attorneys. He served during 1903–04 as assistant prosecuting attorney for Jasper county, Mo., and was circuit judge for that county from 1908 to 1917. He was a member of the Missouri Public Service Commission during 1917–20. In 1921 he became a judge of the Missouri supreme court for the term expiring in 1930, and was elected chief justice in 1925. (In Missouri a chief justice is elected every seventeen months by the court from among its members). Judge Blair is a member of the American Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association, the Missouri Conference of Judges, the Masonic order, and the Kiwanis Club of Jefferson City.

DOBBS, Hoyt McWhorter, bishop of the M. E. church, South, was born at Spring Garden, Cherokee co., Ala., Nov. 16, 1878, son of Samuel Lewis and Laura (Clayton) Dobbs, and a descendant of Arthur Dobbs, colonial governor of North Carolina. His father, a native of Alabama, has been for more than forty years a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. The son received his preparatory education in the Verner Military Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and was graduated A.M. in the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., in 1899. He pursued postgraduate and theological studies in Vanderbilt University, which awarded him the degree of B.D. in 1904. In the same year he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and during the succeeding twelve years was constantly in pastoral charges: in Birmingham, Ala., 1904–09; in Kansas City, Mo., 1909–14, and in Fort Worth, Texas, 1914–16. He was dean of the theological department of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., during 1916–20, and in the latter year became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Anniston, Ala. In the meantime he had been active in several religious and benevolent organizations, notably the Religious Education Association, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Commission on Evangelism, Central Texas Conference, the Fort Worth Relief Association, and the Central Gospel Mission. In 1922 he was elected to the office of Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and assigned to the Thirteenth Episcopal District, which includes the extensive missions of the church in Brazil. This district, which he has continued to supervise to the present time (1927), includes three conferences, known, respectively, as Brazil, Central Brazil and South Brazil. As the result of fifty years of earnest work, in the face of many and grave difficulties, this district now counts 200 regular churches and preaching stations, ten schools and colleges under church control, 14,000 members, and properties valued at over $4,000,000, American money. Bishop Dobbs' official headquarters are in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and in the United States his residence is in Birmingham, Ala. He makes frequent and extensive travels over his vast charge. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity and the Masonic order, and in politics is a Democrat. He was awarded the honorary degree of D.D. by Emory College in 1913, and by the Southern University in 1914, and the degree of LL.D. by Birmingham College in 1922. He was married, Nov. 14, 1906, to Lessie Rush, daughter of Hardy Jackson, a merchant of Arcadia, La., and has two children: Margaret and Hoyt M. Dobbs, Jr.

McCOY, Leo Lewis, banker, was born in Clark county, Mo., Aug. 1, 1850, son of Joseph and Jane (McKean) McCoy, grandson of Capt. Joseph and Mary Ann (Lewis) McCoy. He



was graduated at Pleasant Hill (Mo.) Academy in 1869 and at La Grange College in 1872, receiving the A.B. degree from the latter. Settling in Tehama county, Calif., in January, 1873, he was

engaged in sheep raising for more than forty years. When he sold his holdings and retired in 1913, his flocks averaged from 12,000 to 15,000 and he had a ranch of 26,000 acres in Tehama county and ranges in the mountains of Lassen county to which his flocks were driven for summer pasturage. He was one of the organizers of the California Sheep and Wool Growers Association, served at different times as its president and treasurer, and an important factor for many years in all state legislation for the general benefit of the sheep industry. He encouraged the establishment of the office of the U. S. government bureau of animal industry in Sacramento, Calif., in 1908 and cooperated with that office and the state veterinarian in securing legislation for the eradication of scab from the sheep flocks of California. He was one of the original stockholders of the Sacramento Valley Bank & Trust Co., and the Western States Life Insurance Co.; was one of the organizers of the Red Bluff (Calif.) National Bank, of which he is vice-president, and was one of the founders and directors of the California State Life Insurance Co. He is a trustee of the Red Bluff Public Library and of the Presbyterian church. He was captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. Montgomery, 5th brigade, Calif. national guard, in 1892. In the World war he was county director for the sale of war thrift stamps and served on Liberty loan committees. He is a Mason (member of Mystic Shrine) and an Elk and a member of the Missouri State Historical Society. He was married Dec. 18, 1883, to Emma A., daughter of William F. Bofinger of Red Bluff, Calif., and they have two children: Leo A. McCoy and Alice, wife of Mays P. Brown, of San Francisco.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Charles Shirley, railroad executive and merchant, was born at "Otwell," Talbot county, Md., Nov. 28, 1863, son of Nicholas and Lavinia Turner (Carter) Goldsborough. He completed his education at Baltimore City College and upon attaining his majority began a business career with William B. Tilghman & Co., grain commission merchants, Baltimore. In 1889 he entered the service of the Erie Railroad Co. as clerk in the office of the general roadmaster. He was promoted to be chief clerk to the general superintendent in 1891, superintendent of the Rochester division in 1900, superintendent of the Allegheny division in 1901, and superintendent of the New York, Susquehanna & Western, and the Wilkes-Barre & Eastern railroads in 1902. For ten years he was assistant to the president of the Erie Railroad and president of the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad and during 1912–18 he was assistant to the president of the Erie Railroad and manager of the Erie Railroad Lake Line and successively vice-president and president of the Mutual Terminal Company and Mutual Transit Company of Buffalo. He was assistant to the federal manager of the Erie Railroad during 1918–20, when he again became assistant to the president of the Erie, remaining in that relation until August, 1923, when he was elected president of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., the Hillside Coal & Iron Co., the New York, Susquehanna & Western Coal Co., the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., and the Blossburg Coal Co. Mr. Goldsborough was married in New York city, Dec. 9, 1896, to Eleanor Prudence, daughter of Henry Cook, a planter of Cambridge, Md.

CHRISTIANSON, Theodore, twentieth governor of Minnesota (1925–..), was born in Lac Qui Parle township, Lac Qui Parle co., Minn., Sept. 12, 1883, son of Robert and Emma (Ronning) Christianson. After his graduation with the A.B. degree from the college of science, literature and arts of the University of Minnesota in 1906 he studied law there and received the LL.B. degree in 1909. He was admitted to the bar the same year and established a practice in Dawson, nine miles from the farm where he was born. He also became owner and publisher of the Dawson "Sentinel," which he controlled and edited for sixteen years. In 1914 he was elected to the state house of representatives, where he remained by re-election until 1925, during eight years of this period serving as chairman of the committee on appropriations. He was elected governor of Minnesota in 1924 on the Republican ticket, receiving 406,692 votes against 366,029 for the Farm-Labor candidate. His administration undertook to curb the mounting cost of state government, with the aim of making Minnesota ultimately a bondless state. He sponsored legislation requiring that future municipal bond issues should be accompanied by irrevocable tax levies covering the period of the bonds and yielding enough to discharge them, thus compelling the generation which created indebtedness to redeem it. He accomplished a reorganization of the state government through legislation, notably in obtaining a budget system which enabled the governor to

prepare and present to the legislature estimates based upon actual knowledge of departmental needs, and to discover and check tax leaks. Gov. Christianson was re-elected for a second term in 1926, conducting his campaign on a program pledged to a continuation of his policy of retrenchment, which in his first term effected substantial economies. The state's road construction in his administration advanced greatly

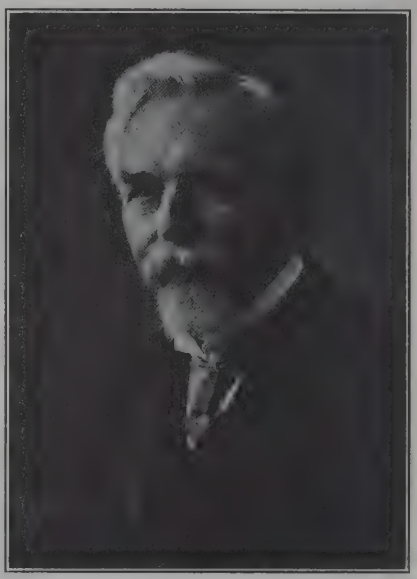
towards the complete laying of a sound and serviceable trunk highway system, built for the future. Costs were kept at a minimum without sacrificing permanency and sufficiency and without any issue of state bonds, the outlay being met by motor vehicle and gasoline taxes and federal aid. Numerous bank failures in the state during the period, many of which he ascribed to an excessive number of banks and consequent over-keen competition, caused him to restrict the granting of new bank charters. Only one such charter was issued on the belief that fewer banks would give better service and protection to depositors. For greater safety he urged amendments to the banking laws requiring banks to increase their surpluses out of earnings to fifty per cent, or even one hundred per cent, of the capital stock, and that dividend rates be limited until the surplus requirement had been fully met. One of his notable acts was the creation of a crime commission which studied the crime wave then prevalent and which presented a program of remedial measures to the legislature. In this connection his attitude towards criminals has been one of firmness combined with justice. In 1926 no pardons were granted and only four sentences were reduced, while throughout his first administration (1925–26) the board of pardons extended clemency in only thirty cases, as against ninety-nine in the preceding two years. Costly state government he attributed largely to lack of executive control over department expenditures in a notable address he delivered at a conference of state governors held in Cheyenne in 1926. In national politics he defends protection, especially in the interests of agriculture, as a principle under which the United States had raised its general level of values above the world level, its financial structure, land ownership and the security behind every loan resting upon a standard of values sustained by the tariff. Gov. Christianson is a Presbyterian in creed, a Mason, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society and the Delta Sigma Rho fraternity. He was married, June 4, 1907, to Ruth Eleanor, daughter of James Donaldson of Dundas, Minn., and has two children, Robert and Theodore Christianson.

ADAMS, Walter Sydney, astronomer, was born at Antioch, Syria, Dec. 20, 1876, the son of Lucien Harper and Dora (Francis) Adams, and a descendant of John Adams. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1898, receiving the Sc.D. degree from that institution in 1913. He took his master's degree at the University of Chicago in 1899, and spent the following two years in astronomical study and research at the University of Munich. From 1901 to 1903 he was assistant astronomer at Yerkes Observatory, and in 1904 instructor of astronomical physics at the same observatory. During 1904–09 he was assistant astronomer at the Carnegie Institution Solar Observatory, Mt. Wilson, Calif., and from 1909 to 1923 he was astronomer and assistant director of that observatory. He became director in 1923. He has made a special study of stellar motions in the line of sight, of stellar and solar spectroscopy, and of the rotation of the sun. His principal contribution to astronomy has been the method of deriving the distances of the stars from a study of their spectra. The application of this method has resulted in many important additions to the knowledge of the motions and distribution of stars in the stellar universe. He has contributed many valuable articles and monographs on astronomy to scientific magazines. Dr. Adams is a member of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America, the American Philosophical Society, the Royal Astronomical Society, London, and the National Academy of Sciences. He received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1917 and the Draper medal from the National Academy of Sciences in 1918. He was twice married: (1) in Pasadena, Calif., June 2, 1910, to Lillian M. Wickham, who died in 1920; and (2) June 15, 1922 to Adeline L. Miller.

NORRIS, George William, U. S. senator (1913–..), was born near Clyde, Sandusky co., Ohio, July 11, 1861, son of Chauncey and Mary Madeline (Mook) Norris. During his early boyhood his father, who was a farmer, died, leaving the family in poverty and he spent his summers working for neighboring farmers while attending public schools in winter. He was an apt and earnest pupil and in time began to teach school, thus earning enough to pay for higher education. He attended Baldwin University and took a course at the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso. While principal at the high school at Montelava, O., he decided to make the law his profession and while continuing in his teaching prosecuted legal studies. He later attended a law school at Valparaiso and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1883. He continued teaching for a year to obtain the money to purchase a law library and in 1885 began the practice of his profession in Beatrice, Neb., removing to Beaver City six months later and in 1900 to McCook. He acquired an extensive practice and was retained as counsel in numerous civil and criminal trials, including the Lester and the Blauvelt cases. He served three terms as prosecuting attorney of Furnas county and was judge of the 14th judicial district of Nebraska from 1895 to 1902 when he was elected to the 58th congress to represent the fifth Nebraska district. He was reelected to the 59th, 60th, 61st and 62nd congresses. In the house Mr. Norris was one of the leaders in the insurgent movement which culminated in 1910 in drastic revision of the house rules and limited the speaker's prerogatives, notably his power of appointing committees. He was also a prominent advocate of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. Receiving the Republican nomination to the U. S. senate at the state-wide primary of 1912, and the endorsement of the Progressive party, he was elected senator from Nebraska for the term 1913–19, and was reelected in 1918 and 1924. In the senate, as a leader in the so-called "farm bloc," he has been conspicuously active in championing the interests of agriculture. On numerous occasions he has boldly repudiated the Republican leadership and followed the course which his convictions dictated, regardless of partisan affiliations. He was one of the stoutest defenders of the "Non-Partisan League," championed the merit system in the postal service and has consistently advocated the conservation of natural resources and the development of the water powers of the country. Sen. Norris was one of the twelve senators who

by a filibuster in March, 1917, prevented the passage of the bill which would have authorized American merchant ships to carry armament for protection against German submarines and whose action drew from Pres. Wilson a public statement that "A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible." Sen. Norris, however, gave undivided support to the administration in its war measures. One of the leading opponents of the League of Nations, he voted and spoke against the adoption of the Versailles treaty, and supported the Knox resolution for a separate peace. In his tariff views he is a liberal. He is the author of a proposed amendment of the Constitution providing that the president shall be inaugurated on the first day of January following his election, that congress shall convene on the same date, after each congressional election, and eliminating the present short session of congress. The resolution submitting the amendment to the states for action has thrice received the approval of the senate but has not yet been adopted by the house. Sen. Norris is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, having served as grand master in Nebraska during the last half of 1895 and all of 1896. At the expiration of his term as grand master, he was elected for two terms to the sovereign grand lodge. He was married (1) June 1, 1890, to Pluma, daughter of David H. Lashley, of Beaver City, Neb.; she died in 1901; he was married (2) July 11, 1903, to Ella, daughter of Isaac N. Leonard, of San Jose, Calif. He has three children: Hazel, wife of John P. Robertson; Marion, wife of Harvey F. Nelson, and Gertrude Norris.

RIXFORD, Gulian Pickering, physiologist, was born at East Highgate, Vt., Sept. 21, 1838, son of Luther Parker and Elvira (Pickering) Rixford. His father moved his scythe manufacturing business to Canada and the son was graduated C.E. at McGill University in 1864. For three years he was engaged in engineering work in Quebec and Vermont, part of the time on the construction of the Central Vermont railway. In 1867 he settled at San Francisco, Calif. He was on the editorial staff of the San Francisco "Evening Bulletin" for eight years and its business manager thirteen years, after which he resigned to engage in private business. Early in his career he became greatly interested in the subject of horticulture. He believed that the soil and climate of California were well adapted to the growth of the Smyrna fig, and as business manager of the "Bulletin" induced the proprietors of that paper to finance the introduction of Smyrna fig cuttings from Asia Minor. These cuttings were distributed to 3,000 subscribers to the "Bulletin" and to nurserymen and fruit growers and resulted in making the fig industry one of the most important in California. In 1908 he became assistant physiologist in the office of crop physiology and breeding investigations of the U. S. department of agriculture, with headquarters in San Francisco. In that capacity he has experimented in hybridizing in the citrus, pistache nut and fig families, resulting in some new and valuable varieties. He is the author of "Smyrna Fig Culture," Bulletin No. 732, of the department of agriculture. He has lectured to students of agriculture at the University of California and before the California Academy of Sciences, of which he was one time secretary. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club of California. He was married, May 3, 1864, to Caroline, daughter of Hiram



Corey, of Stanbridge, Quebec, Canada, and they have four children: Emmet, Geneve, wife of W. W. Sargent; Carolina, wife of Benton C. Byrd, and Loring P. Rixford.

EVANS, Victor Justice, patent lawyer, was born at Delaware, O., May 20, 1865, son of John Gomer and Elizabeth (Justice) Evans. His father (1830–90), a graduate of the University of Michigan and an editor by profession, served through the civil war as captain in the 4th Ohio volunteer infantry, participating in many of the most famous engagements, including the battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. His grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen of the Presbyterian church, and descendants of colonists who had emigrated from Denbigh, Wales. Mr. Evans was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and at the age of eighteen years began his active career as a draftsman in the employ of a firm of patent solicitors. In this line of work he displayed marked aptitude, and, for several years, acted as chief of the drafting departments for several prominent firms, superintending the preparation of drawings for such complicated devices as the Lanston and Rogers typesetting machines. In the meantime, also, through close study and application, he gained a good working knowledge of patent law and practice, and, in 1898, organized the firm of Victor J. Evans & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, which was incorporated in the following year, and of which he still continues sole owner. Under his personal direction, the work of this company includes well-organized departments in

every branch of patent practice, from advice to clients in securing protection for inventions to the prosecution of intricate infringement suits. At the present time (1927), its business is the most extensive of any concern in the world dealing exclusively with patents and patent causes. It maintains representatives in all patent-issuing countries, both for advisory capacities and for the protection of interests of clients, and, in the home office, a corps of specialists, representing every branch of art, science and industry in which letters patent are sought and allowed. Such superior organization affords the best obtainable facilities for serving clients, both in practical advice and in the work of preparing claims and specifications for patent applications. In 1910, in order to meet the demands of a constantly increasing practice, Mr. Evans erected a six-story building at 9th and F streets, and Grant Place, Washington, immediately opposite the U. S. patent office, and containing superior arrangements for accommodating the large office force of his company, consisting of more than 100 lawyers, clerks and specialists. In addition to his patent work, Mr. Evans has been prominent in other professional activities, notably in his services to the Sioux, Assiniboin, Ponca, Cherokee, Winnebago, and other Indian tribes, furthering their suits before the U. S. court of claims and securing enabling acts from congress. His activities in this connection have included the representation of numerous Indian tribes and the prosecution of suits totaling many millions of dollars. In the work of promoting the art of aviation, he was one of the most prominent American pioneers. In 1910, he became president of the Rex Smith Aeroplane Co., and, in 1911, offered a prize of $10,000 for a record distance flight in the United States, which was won by Harry N. Atwood for his non-stop flight from St. Louis to New York city, thus demonstrating that the aeroplane is practicable for pleasure and touring purposes, and that its manufacture involves large commercial possibilities. As an extensive owner of Washington realty, Mr. Evans is the U. S. government's largest landlord, drawing rentals from the civil service, interstate commerce, department of commerce and ordnance buildings, all owned and built by him. His interest in Indian affairs has led him to form one of the most extensive collections of Indian relics and curios in existence, and to house it appropriately he has erected a special building, which, by the terms of his will, is to pass eventually into the possession of the government. Apart from archaeological and ethnological interests, his attention has been largely occupied with zoology. He was a pioneer in advocating the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals, such as foxes, beavers, muskrats, and maintains a private zoological garden for acclimating and introducing new varieties of meat animals, eland, alpaca, and several previously unknown varieties of fowls. He has presented several varieties of rare animals to the National Zoological Garden, Washington. In addition to several clubs and other associations, he is a member of the National Geographic Society and the National Archaeological Society. He is widely known, also, as the publisher of "The World's Progress," a magazine devoted to science and invention. Mr. Evans was married, Nov. 17, 1926, to Mrs. Karen Gram Schaefer of Washington, D. C.

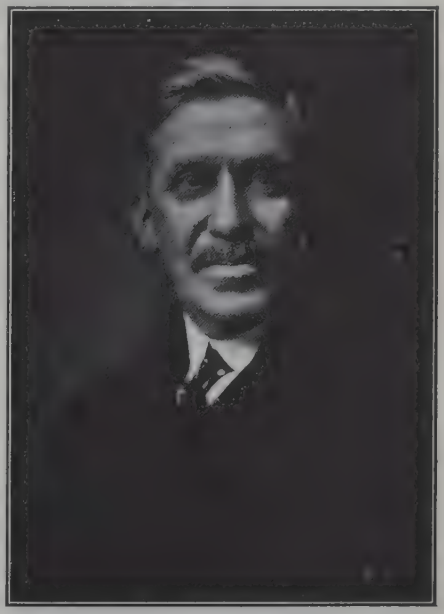
WARREN, Francis Emroy, U. S. senator (1890–93; 1895–..) was born at Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844, son of Joseph Spencer and Cynthia Estella (Abbott) Warren, and a descendant of Arthur Warren, who came from England in 1635–38 and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Brought up on his father's farm, at fifteen he left home to earn his own living, and as a farm overseer saved enough money to pay tuition fees for continuing his education at Hinsdale Academy. At eighteen he enlisted for service in the civil war, as a private in the 49th Mass. volunteer infantry, and participated in various engagements in 1862–63, including the long siege of Port Hudson, La., by Gen. Banks, at which he distinguished himself as a member of a federal detachment that preceded an attacking column in a desperate exploit of gallantry to fill up with fascines the ditch in front of the earthworks. Few of his comrades and no officers survived this action, in which he fell stunned by a fragment of shell that caused a severe scalp wound. For his heroism he won the coveted congressional medal of honor, the highest military award of the United States, the citation of which recorded that he "Volunteered in response to a call and took part in the movement that was made upon the enemy's work under a heavy fire therefrom in advance of the general assault." Discharged from the army as corporal, he returned to Massachusetts, became captain of a company in the state militia and entered the livestock field. As foreman on an extensive stock farm he engaged in the raising of thoroughbreds and also acquired a practical knowledge of carpentry, blacksmith work, milling, grading, and ditching, besides enlarging his experience of farming and stockbreeding. In 1868 he decided that his future lay in the West and went to Des Moines, Ia., where he helped to build the Rock Island railroad from that city through the state westward as foreman of a track-laying crew. After a brief period in this field he moved to Cheyenne, in the section of the then territory of Dakota that later became the state of Wyoming. The young pioneer first conducted a house furnishing store for another settler from Massachusetts, A. R. Converse, who preceded him and who was in ill health, in a frontier settlement, as Cheyenne then was, of shanties, tents, and covered wagons. In 1871 he acquired a half-interest in the business, the firm then formed, trading as Converse & Warren, branching out into cattle and sheep ranching on a large scale in virgin territory as well as in general merchandising. Six years later he bought out his partner's interest and formed the firm of F. E. Warren & Co., which he later merged with a corporation known as the F. E. Warren Mercantile Co. As its president he directed its operations from the mercantile field to the acquisition of large interests in Cheyenne realty holdings, business and residential, and in ranch lands. In 1883 he organized the Warren Live Stock Co., which developed under his enterprise as one of the largest ranch operators and stock raisers in the West, controlling more than 150,000 acres of deeded lands in Wyoming, over which roam thousands of sheep, cattle, and horses. Settling in Cheyenne even before the formation of Wyoming territory, the future senator became a part of its civic life and of the government of the new commonwealth from the beginning. He served as one of the city's

earliest trustees in 1873–74; entered the territorial legislature, officiating as president of the council in 1873–75; was treasurer of the territory in 1876–77 and again in 1879–80; a member of the city council in 1883–85; was again on the legislative council in 1884–86; serving also a third term as territorial treasurer in 1884–85; and elected mayor of Cheyenne the former year. For the city, as trustee, councilman, and mayor, he bent his energies toward the laying of sewerage and water systems, street paving and sidewalks, provision of a fire department, and the erection of adequate municipal buildings, including schools. His own private enterprise produced many of the city's commercial and other structures, and the formation of the first lighting organization, the Brush–Swan Electric Light Co. of Cheyenne, which later merged with the Cheyenne Gas Co. and became the Cheyenne Light, Fuel & Power Co., with Sen. Warren as its president and principal stockholder. In March, 1885, a few days before Cleveland's inauguration, he resigned the mayoralty, and his legislative membership upon his appointment as territorial governor by Pres. Arthur, a post he held for nearly two years of Cleveland's administration. His first year of office was marked by serious riots and killings caused through the importation of Chinese labor by the Union Pacific railroad for working coal mines at Rock Springs. To check further disorders Gov. Warren sought federal aid, the territory having no dependable organized militia, and government troops appeared to prevent another massacre of Chinese by miners. In the development of the new commonwealth during its unformed period he entered into every project that promised to further its industrial, cultural, and social progress. His administration produced measures authorizing the erection of a capitol building at Cheyenne, an insane asylum at Evanston, an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the establishment of a territorial university. Gov. Warren also saw the need of further railway facilities in the territory by direct connection between north and south, and first proposed an issue of Laramie county bonds to build such a line in coöperation with the Union Pacific. Later, in 1886, he initiated and effected the organization of a company, of which he was president, which caused the building of the Cheyenne & Northern railroad, for which the county issued bonds. The territory was thus penetrated as he projected, the line becoming ultimately the Colorado & Southern, now a part of the Burlington system. In 1889 he returned to the governorship of the territory by appointment of Pres. Harrison, and held the office when Wyoming was admitted to statehood the following year, whereupon he was chosen as first state governor. He served only two weeks, being elected one of the new state's U. S. senators; was re-elected to the senate in 1895 and has served continuously in that body since. Much of Sen. Warren's early legislative activities in Washington were directed to obtaining government aid for the reclamation of arid lands in the West following the passage in 1894 of the Carey act. In 1896 he effected the adoption of an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill providing an appropriation for a survey and report of reservoir sites for the storage of water for irrigation purposes in Wyoming and Colorado. With Joseph M. Carey (q.v.) he may be said to have fathered the movement for irrigation in the West that culminated in great governmental projects following the enactment of the national reclamation act, passage of which he also aided. In his own state he helped to form the Wheatland Industrial Co. and as its first president was an active influence in the irrigation of some 50,000 acres in the Laramie valley by the diversion of the Laramie river through tunnels and canals, making the region fertile for the successful growth of alfalfa, grains, sugar beets, and diversified crops. His long service in the U. S. senate has embraced responsible duties as chairman of leading committees. During Republican control of that body, he has headed those on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, claims, military affairs, and appropriations. He has served longer than any other senator on the committee on military affairs, which has always enlisted his deep interest as a civil war veteran. He took an active part in framing the legislation that created the general staff and reorganized the army when Elihu Root was secretary of war, obtained the enactment of the law adjusting army pay to then existing conditions of living, and in the world war period, as ranking minority member of the senate committee on military affairs under the Democratic regime, helped to frame the national defense and the selective service acts. Land, irrigation, and livestock have been subjects he has made his own in the senate's deliberations, and his numerous speeches on legislation relating thereto have carried conviction as authentic through his practical knowledge as farmer, ranchman, and stock breeder. On the tariff he has always been a stalwart protectionist, especially in relation to livestock and farm products. As a Republican he has been identified with the party's organization in Wyoming from its early days, serving as chairman of the territorial central committee in 1884–86, as a delegate to the national convention in 1888, as chairman of the state central committee in 1896, and later headed the state delegations at the conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912. Sen. Warren is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic orders of Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, and Mystic Shrine, as well as of the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks, and of the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C. Of his long and eventful connection with Wyoming, approaching sixty years, it may be said that the state's history has been so closely interwoven with his career as to be inseparable from it. He has always been in close contact and harmony with the people at large, regardless of opposing political beliefs or alliances, and Democrats, Populists, and Progressives, no less than Republicans, have received his willing aid in legislative matters relating to land, pensions, and livestock that affected their interests. Sen. Warren was married (1) Jan. 26, 1871, to Helen Maria, daughter of Matthew Smith, of Middlefield, Mass., by whom he had two children, Helen Frances, deceased, wife of Gen. John J. Pershing (q.v.), and Frederick Emroy Warren, general manager of the Warren Live Stock Company; and (2) June 28, 1911, to Clara LeBaron, daughter of John Sands Morgan of Connecticut.

RICHTMYER, Floyd Karker, physicist, was born at Cobleskill, Schoharie co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1881, son of Robert and Elmina (Karker)

Richtmyer. He was graduated at Cornell University with the degrees of A.B. in 1904 and Ph.D. in 1910. Specializing in physics, he was assistant instructor in his senior year, and for two years after graduation was instructor in physics at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Returning to Cornell, he filled a similar position for four years, was appointed assistant professor in 1910, and professor in 1917. He has made valuable contributions to scientific knowledge as the result of his original investigations in several branches of physics. In a study of Roentgen rays he determined the coefficients of absorption of waves of various lengths in various materials and demonstrated that such coefficients are simple functions of the cube of the wave length, on the one hand, and of the fourth power of the atomic number of the absorption material, on the other. In his investigations on photoelectric effect he proved the accurate proportionality between photoelectric current and light intensity; in photometry, he has studied the effect on photometric measurements of color vision of the observer; also the reflection of ultra-violet light rays from flowers; he has measured the heat of vaporization of liquid air and has investigated the physical properties, particularly the magnetic and electric, of thin films. These recondite studies have established several facts and laws of the utmost importance to science and of significance in several of the practical arts. In addition to his work as instructor and scientist, Prof. Richtmyer has filled several important public and professional positions. In the summer of 1915 he was visiting investigator at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., making investigations in photometry under the auspices of the research committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society. He was special lecturer on physics at the University of California in the summer session of 1923 and at Stanford University in the summer of 1925. Since 1922 he has been managing editor of the "Journal of the Optical Society of America and Review of Scientific Instruments." He also holds a commission as major in the reserve corps, U. S. army, being assigned to the ordnance department. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Research Council, the American Physical Society, the Optical Society of America (president, 1920), the American Association of University Professors, the Honorary Scientific Society of Sigma Xi (of which he was national president, 1924 and 1925). He was married, Aug. 3, 1904, to Bernice, daughter of Lawson M. Davis, of Oak Ridge, N. Y., and has three children: Sarah Elizabeth, Robert Davis and Lawson Edward Richtmyer.

HEALD, Frederick DeForest, botanist, was born at Midland City, Mich., July 23, 1872, son of Henry Francis and Hettie (Charles) Heald. He was graduated at the preparatory department of the University of South Dakota in 1891 and entering the University of Wisconsin, received the B.S. degree in 1894, and M.S. in 1896. He continued his studies at the University of Leipzig, Germany, making a specialty of plant physiology, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1897. Upon his return he was professor of biology at Parsons College, Fairfield, Ia., until 1903 and adjunct professor of plant physiology at the University of Nebraska two years. During 1905–06 he was associate professor of botany and botanist at the Nebraska Experiment Station and from 1906 to 1908 was professor of agricultural botany and botanist at that station. Meanwhile for one year (1907–08) he was state botanist of Nebraska and associate chief of the Nebraska State Insect Pest and Plant Disease Bureau. In July of the latter year he accepted an appointment as head of the School of Botany at the University of Texas and while in that position, during 1909–10, he was employed as an expert for the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. department of agriculture to make a plant survey of the San Antonio-Austin area of Texas. During 1913–14 he was retained as agent in forest pathology in the U. S. department of agriculture and as pathologist of the Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Commission, in whose laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania he made a thorough study of the fungus which has destroyed most of the chestnut trees in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. In 1915 he became associated with the Washington State College, as professor of plant pathology for two years and thereafter as head of the department of plant pathology. Since 1915 he has also been plant pathologist at the Washington State Experiment Station. His special fields of study and research include black rot of apples, cottonwood disease, chestnut tree, apple and tomato blights, potato diseases, cedar rust fungus, bud



rot of carnations, mold of maple syrup, whitening of the mountain cedar, the dissemination of fungi causing diseases, bunt or stinking smut of wheat, fire blight and silver leaf of fruit trees. He is the author of nearly one hundred papers on these subjects which were published as reports, experiment station bulletins or scientific magazine articles. He is the author of "Revision of 'Analytic Keys to Genera and Species of North American Mosses'" by

Charles R. Barnes (1897); "Laboratory Manual in Elementary Biology" (1902); "Symptoms of Disease in Plants" (1909); "Experiments in Plant Physiology," with I. M. Lewis (1909), and "Diseases of Plants" (1925), as well as of numerous bulletins and reports published by the Nebraska, Texas and Washington agricultural experiment stations. Besides, he has been a contributor to botanical periodicals since 1894 and associate editor of "Phyto-Pathology" during 1911–16 and 1919 to 1921. He has also contributed the plant disease articles to "Farm Knowledge" and the "Book of Rural Life." Prof. Heald is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Phytopathological Society, the Botanical Society of America, the American Forestry Association, the American Microscopical Society (president 1912–13), the Washington State Horticultural Association, the Nebraska Horticultural Society, the Nebraska Academy of Sciences (secretary 1904–06), the American Society of Naturalists, the American Bacteriological Society, the Potato Association of America, the Crop Protection Institute, the American Association of University Professors, and is secretary-treasurer of the Northwest Scientific Association. He is also a member of the Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Zeta and Phi Kappa Phi honorary fraternities. He was married Dec. 27, 1899, to Nellie, daughter of George W. Townley of Fairfield, Ia., and has three children: Doris Adelaide, Henry Townley and Marion Bessey Heald.

GANFIELD, William Arthur, educator, was born in Dubuque county, Ia., Sept. 3, 1873, son of Samuel and Mary Jane (Patterson) Ganfield, and grandson of William Ganfield, who came from England to New York in 1843 with his son Samuel, and for many years cultivated a farm in Dubuque county, Ia. W. A. Ganfield graduated at Cornell College, Iowa, in 1898, with the degree A.B. and the president of his class, receiving from that institution the degree A.M. in 1901 and was graduated at the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, in 1901. He took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1901, and preached for three years in Green Bay, Wis. The ministry was abandoned in 1904 for the chair of history and political science at Carroll College. During 1915–21 he was president of Centre College, Ky., and then returned to Waukesha as president of Carroll College, a position he still holds. Being recognized as one of the leading educators of the South, he was appointed by the governor of Kentucky a member of the state board of control, and was chairman of the Education Commission which made a survey of the public schools of the state. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Delta Sigma Nu fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa society, the International Rotary Club and the City Club (Milwaukee). He is chairman of the Wisconsin Christian Education Council and member of the International Council of Religious Education. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Carroll College in 1912, and LL.D. by the University of Kentucky in 1916. He was married at Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 26, 1901, to Clara Evelyn, daughter of Charles H. Boardman, and has five children: Dorothy Evelyn, Arthur Boardman, Elizabeth Anne, Ruth Winifred and Eleanor Jane Ganfield.

MILLAY, Edna St. Vincent, author, was born at Rockland, Me., Feb. 22, 1892, daughter of Henry Tolman and Cora (Buzzelle) Millay. She studied at Vassar College, from which she received the A.B. degree in 1917. Her first outstanding poem, "Renascence," appeared five years previously in the "Lyric Year," an anthology, when she was twenty. Before she became widely known as a poet, she was connected with the Provincetown players both as a dramatist and an actress. "Renascence" and other early verse formed the content of her first volume, published in 1917. The title poem narrates in simple diction—a quality that marks her work generally—an allegorical adventure of her spirit between earth and sky. In her "Figs from Thistles" which won the Pulitzer prize for the best volume of verse in 1922, her muse gambols in impish songs and rakish ballads, and laughs at the love that throbs through them. In 1921 she published "Aria da Capo," a distinctive play whose theme, born of the war in Europe, reflects the follies of the world and is interwoven with the thought

that it is better to frolic and forget, since there is not enough wisdom in the world to understand its follies and not enough tears to bewail their consequences. In the same year appeared "Second April," "The Lamp and the Bell" (another play), "Two Slatterns and a King," and, in 1923, "The Harp-Weaver" and other poems. Her next work made her widely known to the public at large. She wrote the libretto of "The King's Henchman," a lyric drama of Saxon England in three acts, set to the music of Deems Taylor (q.v.), and produced under brilliant auspices at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1927. Under her poetic

and dramatic treatment the story, half legendary and half historic, presented action, climax and mood adapted to the needs of the composer and singers, was theatrically effective and brisk in movement, and textually wrought on a literary plane far above the general level of opera books. Her more intimate verse echoes the irresponsible spirit towards life, supposed to characterize literary Bohemia, and gayly flaunts an irreverence towards love, that springs from a poignant recognition of its transience. She stands apart among modern women poets for her unmatched frankness of utterance and for the clarity and naturalness of her style, by which she derives all her effects without recourse to verbal embroidery. She may be classed as an American Sappho. As a blunt exponent of sex equality she champions the demand of women to be allowed admission, without incurring odium, into the world of adventure and experiment in love that men have long explored with impunity. She was married, July 18, 1923, to Eugen Jan Boissevain of New York city.

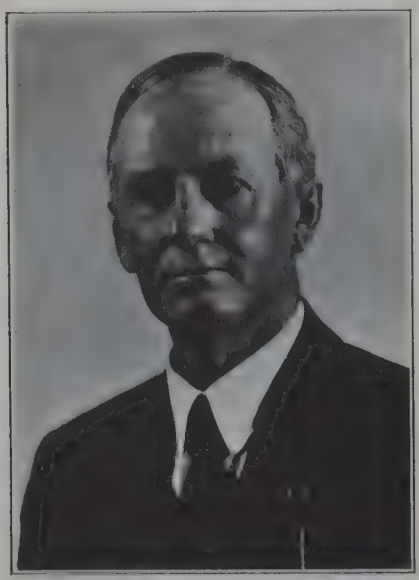
PERSONETTE, Charles Claire, educator and engineer, was born at Frankfort, Ind., Jan. 15, 1886, son of Charles Carter and Sarah Galena (Wall) Personette and a descendant of Joseph Personette, who came to America from Paris, France, during the French revolution and settled near Cincinnati, O. He was educated in the schools of Frankfort, Ind., at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.; the Vories Business College, Indianapolis, Ind.; and at the La Salle Institute, Chicago, Ill. He became a call boy for the Toledo, St. Louis & Western railway at Frankfort, Ind., in 1904 and later was promoted to clerk and stenographer. He entered the employ of the Union Electric Light & Power Co., of St. Louis, Mo., in 1906 and was foreman of the meter department and head of the laboratory for ten years. He was associated with the Racine Manufacturing Co., in 1917 as production engineer, and in 1918 became professor of electrical engineering, radio, Morse and wireless telegraphy in the Racine high and vocational schools. He is the inventor of the Personette meter seal, patented 1916, and has developed the magnetoscope, doing the research work, designing and building of this machine as chief engineer for the Magnetoscope Co., of St. Louis, Mo. He is the author of "Electrical Course for Vocational Training for State of Wisconsin" (1923). During the World war he conducted a course in Morse and wireless telegraphy for enlisted men of the army at Racine. He is a member of the Vocational Education Association, Wisconsin Teachers' Association, National Electric Light Association, National Education Association, the Racine Engineering Club, School Masters' Club, Young Men's Christian Association, and the Racine Teachers' Council. He is also a member of the Masonic order. He is the owner of the Star Electric Co., of Frankfort, Ind., and part owner of the Kandeler & Personette Commercial Photo Co., of St. Louis, Mo. He has considerable musical ability and has been a member of numerous bands and orchestras. He finds pleasure in various forms of outdoor recreation, particularly in boating, fishing, tennis, skating and golf, and he is an expert bowler. He is a member of the Christian church.

HANDY, Parker Douglas, banker and manufacturer, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 12, 1858, son of Parker and Cornelia Kirkland (Sloane) Handy and a descendant of Richard Handy, who emigrated from England to Guilford, Conn., about 1750. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1879 and in the same year began his business career with F. Gogorza's Sons, who were engaged in South American trade. In 1887 he entered the firm of Handy and Harman, dealing in bullion, and upon its incorporation in 1905 he was elected president. The firm of Handy and Harman refines and fabricates precious metals, and has plants at Bridgeport, Conn. and New York city. It also exports bullion, and during the World war it acted as agent of the British and United States government in making shipments of silver to India to stabilize the value of the rupee and maintain the credit of the allies in the orient. The firm is recognized as the leading dealers of bullion in the United States. Mr. Handy was elected a member of the New York stock exchange in April, 1891, at a time when silver was dealt in on the board, but when this metal ceased to be traded in by the stock exchange in 1900, he retired. He has taken an active interest in military matters and from Aug. 15, 1885 to Mar. 27, 1891 was a member of the 7th regiment N.G.N.Y. For a part of the time he served as a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Handy has always taken a

vital interest in educational matters. He was a trustee of the College of the City of New York during Mayor McClellan's administration and in 1910 was elected a life trustee of Princeton University. He was chairman of the finance committee of Princeton University from 1911 to 1921, and treasurer of the endowment committee which raised $10,000,000. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the

English Speaking Union and the University and Princeton clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sulgrave Institute, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. His favorite recreations are golf and fishing. Mr. Handy was married, Dec. 12, 1887, to Annie Kissam, daughter of William Henry Warner, of New York city, and they have three children: Cortlandt Waite, Truman Parker and Ruth, wife of Ford Burchell.

JORDAN, William Mudd, surgeon, was born at Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 8, 1873, son of Mortimer Harvie and Florence Earle (Mudd) Jordan. His father was a captain at the age of twenty in the Confederate army during the civil war and later became an eminent physician. The son was educated at the University of Alabama, at the University of Sewanee, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, graduating at the last in 1895 with the degree of M.D. He served a term as interne in Bellevue hospital, New York city and in 1896 was commissioned as assistant



surgeon in the U. S. public health service, resigning in 1898 to enter private practice in Birmingham. He specialized in surgery and for over twenty years was surgeon to St. Vincent's hospital and Hillman hospital of that city. He was commissioned as captain in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. army, Sept. 1, 1917, was promoted to major the next year and honorably discharged, Apr. 8, 1919, having been on active duty during the St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse-Argonne campaigns as surgeon from Sept. 12, 1918, until the armistice, at evacuation hospital No. 11 at Brizeaux-Forestiere. Since 1924 he has divided his practice between Birmingham and Miami, Fla. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the Southern Surgical Association, a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Jefferson County (Ala.) Medical Society, the Dade County (Fla.) Medical Society, Post No. 1, American Legion, Birmingham, the Alabama Society of Miami and the Country Club, Birmingham. His publications include "Foreign Body in the Heart" (1901); "Operative Treatment of Simple Fractures of Long Bones" (1904); "Gunshot Wounds of the Stomach" (1904); "Toxemia of Pregnancy" (1906); "Benign Tumors of the Stomach in the Negro, Resembling Keloids" (1911). He is a Democrat and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in fishing and hunting. He was married, Dec. 21, 1896, to Augusta May, daughter of Henry A. Sharpe, of Birmingham, justice of the supreme court of Alabama, and has three children, Elizabeth May, wife of Walter S. Brower, Florence Earle, wife of James L. McVoy, and Augustus Sharpe Jordan.

RAND, John Langdon, jurist, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 28, 1861, son of John Sullivan and Elvira Wallace (Odiorne) Rand. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1883 and soon after removed to Walla Walla, Wash. Having decided to follow the legal profession, he studied law under the preceptorship of T. C. Caton, was admitted to the Washington bar in 1885 and to the Oregon bar a year later, and began the practice of his profession in Baker, Ore. While conducting a general law business he numbered among his clients many large corporations, and his work was largely that of a corporation lawyer, involving the trial of cases and consultation work incidental thereto. He was district attorney for the sixth judicial district of Oregon during 1888–90 and 1894–96 and a member of the Oregon state senate 1903–05. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1920. In 1921 he was appointed to the Oregon supreme bench and is still serving as judge. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Oregon State Bar Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, Masonic order, Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. Judge Rand was married, July 23, 1895, to Edith, daughter of Hon. William H. Packwood, and they have two children, Irving and Langdon Rand.

MOORE, A[rthur] Harry, 43rd governor of New Jersey (1926–..), was born in Jersey City, N. J., July 3, 1879, son of Robert White and Martha (McComb) Moore, of Scotch-Irish extraction. The humble circumstances of his family compelled him to work while attending the public schools; he also had private tutoring which he paid for from his savings during the off school season and later he attended Cooper Union, New York, and the New Jersey Law School at Newark, N. J. He was graduated at the last in 1924, having been admitted to the New Jersey bar two years before. He showed an early interest in public affairs for he was a natural born leader and like his father began his political career as a Democrat. While he did not begin his legal career in Jersey City until 1920 he had long been in the public service which began when he was appointed secretary to Mayor Wittpenn, in 1908. Three years later (1911) he was chosen city tax collector for a

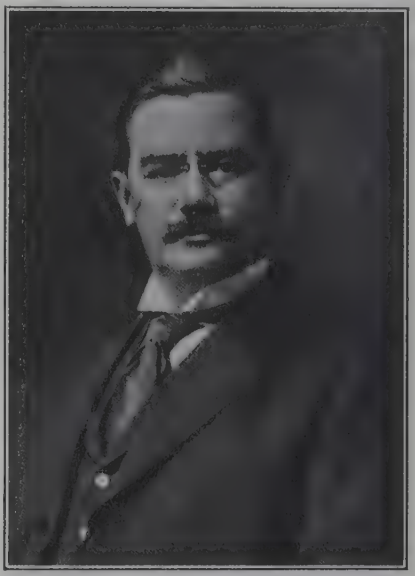
term of two years. While in office in Jersey City he became convinced of the necessity and prudence of a commission form of city government and urged the passage of the Walsh act for this purpose. After it became a law he was one of ninety two candidates for nomination for commissioner and when the vote was counted Moore was one of those at the top of the list. In the general election he was one of the five first successful candidates and was assigned to the department of public parks and public property. He held that office until 1924 when he became director of revenue and finance. Meanwhile his popularity was growing each succeeding year. As a candidate for re-election in 1917

he led the ticket; in the election of 1921 his majority was increased and in 1923 he polled 70,833 votes out of a total of 80,000. As commissioner of Jersey City he became interested in the welfare of the children, and he undertook to organize civic clubs and extend the park and recreation systems of the city. He founded athletic fields for both winter and summer sports, improved the water front which greatly enlarged the commercial grounds and ended the pollution of the beach waters that endangered the health of the summer bathers. He mapped out a plan of city development which comprehended new residential and new commercial sections to relieve the congestion. The development of the streets and highways was a part of his plan of city improvement and he was the originator of the enclosed highway connection with the Hudson river vehicular tunnel. Mr. Moore was elected governor of New Jersey in November, 1925, as a Democrat on a platform calling for the repeal of the 18th amendment and modifying the Volstead act, and was inaugurated in the spring of 1926, succeeding George S. Silzer. In his inaugural address he set forth his recommendations and views on public questions affecting the welfare of the state as follows: (1) State rights, "It is dangerous to be governed from afar. It is the people of each state exercising home rule who should do the governing." (2), "Prohibition invades states rights and twice places in jeopardy offenders against the laws." (3), "The Anti-Saloon League is inimical to good government." (4), Fewer laws but more careful laws. (5), Civil service reforms, "Seeking no further political preferment I am not wrapped in political expedient whisperings." (6), Taxation, "The taxes which the people feel the most are the direct taxes." (7), Provision for the state public institutions is recommended. (8), Election reforms, "Urging the repeal of the June primary law and return to the tried plan of having direct primaries in September." In his second message to the legislature on January 11, 1927, he urged the development of the state highways at an expenditure ultimately of $103,000,000, and financial means for carrying this program into effect, recommended a study of crime and the way to lessen it and the improvement of transit facilities under the New Jersey transit commission established in 1926 including improvement of the port and the reclamation of the Newark meadows. Long a member of the Reformed Church he has headed one of the largest church men's clubs for twenty years and is still president of the Jersey City Boy Scouts Council. He is also a member of Jersey City Lodge No. 74, F. and A. M., Jersey City Aerie No. 404, Eagles; Jersey City Lodge No. 266, Loyal Order Moose; Royal Arcanum; past exalted ruler of Jersey City Lodge No. 211, B. P. O. Elks; past state president of New Jersey Elks Association; member of New Jersey Bar Association, and Delta Theta Phi fraternity; director in several banks and industrial corporations. Rutgers College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1927. Gov. Moore was married, Mar. 28, 1911, to Jennie Hastings, daughter of James Stevens, of Jersey City.

BERMAN, Oscar, manufacturer, was born at Salant, Lithuania, Dec. 23, 1876, son of Charles Meyer and Sophia (Raitz) Berman. He came to America with his parents in early childhood, was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, O., and began his career in a wholesale men's furnishing goods house as stock clerk. After traveling for a New York city neckwear manufacturing company for several years, he acquired an interest in 1903 in the Laurel Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, a small concern manufacturing overalls, trousers, and underwear. He decided to concentrate on the manufacture of overalls and discard all other lines. On his next neckwear selling trip he secured enough orders for overalls to tax the capacity of the small factory and assure the success of the enterprise. Resigning his position as salesman, he devoted his whole time to the new business and in October, 1903, organized the Crown Overall Manufacturing Co., of which he became president and treasurer. Factory after factory was outgrown and in 1917 it became necessary to erect the company's present plant, a five-story and basement fireproof building occupying almost an entire city block, in Cincinnati. The structure, built of reinforced concrete, is equipped with all modern safety devices and is the largest and most modern

overalls factory in the country. To secure an adequate supply of raw materials, Mr. Berman in 1920 purchased the stock of the Stonewall Cotton Mills Co., in which is vested ownership of the entire town of Stonewall, Miss., where it is located. The purchase included two large cotton mills and all other buildings in the town, consisting of dwelling-houses, stores, theatre, schools, hotel and 1,100 acres of land. The mills produce the highest grade of denims and chambrays, the bulk of the output being consumed by the Crown factory and the remainder sold to the trade. Mr. Berman is president and treasurer of the Crown Overall Manufacturing Company, president of the Stonewall Cotton Mills and the Stonewall bank, and a director of the Central Trust Co., of Cincinnati. Since 1917 he has been chairman of the executive board of the Union Garment Manufacturers' Association of America and chairman of its national wage scale committee which, with a similar committee from the United Garment Workers of America, fixes the scale of wages for all union plants manufacturing working men's clothing, in the United States and Canada, regulates all working conditions and settles all disputes between employers and employees. He is also chairman of the National Joint Committee on Prison Labor. He is a member of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, American Oriental Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Geographic Society, the Spinoza Society, the Intercollegiate Memorah Association and the Big Brothers Association. He is a governor of the Hebrew Union College, trustee of the Jewish Hospital of Cincinnati, director of the Palestine Economic Corporation, Keren Hayesod of America, Jewish Consumptives Relief Society, Denver, Col., and the Hebrew Sheltering & Immigrant Aid Society, New York. He was married, Dec. 5, 1900, to Cora, daughter of Benjamin Frank, of Cincinnati, and they have two sons, Benjamin and Arnold Berman.

KOHLER, Max James, lawyer, was born in Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1871, son of Kaufmann and Johanna (Einhorn) Kohler. His father, a clergyman, emigrated from Germany to Detroit in 1869 and was president of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O. The son was graduated B.S. at the College of the City of New York in 1890 and M.S. in 1893. He received the degrees of M.A. in 1891, and LL.B. in 1893, from Columbia University, being awarded the Topham prize in constitutional law at Columbia in 1892, and the civil service reform prize in 1893. He has practiced law in New York city since 1893. During 1894–98 he was assistant U. S. district attorney, and special assistant U. S. district attorney the following year. Among the notable cases in which he took part were U. S. versus Bernard, 84 Federal Reporter 634, the first case in which the postal laws were construed to cover the crime of using the mails for schemes to defraud, arising from false representations, as distinguished from plans to convert money, and U. S. versus North American Commercial Co., 74 Fed. Rep. 145, mod. 171 U. S. 110, involving the alleged liability of the government for reducing the taking of seals in the Alaskan seal islands under the international fur seal arbitration, and leading cases in the U. S. supreme court under the immigration laws entitled Tom Hong vs. U. S., 193 U. S. 65, 117; Gegiow vs. Uhl, 239 U. S. 3, and Todd v. Waldman, 266 U. S. 113, 547. In 1917 he was government attorney before the local draft board in New York city. In two of his cases, appellate courts reversed decisions on a rehearing which he secured, after the cause had been decided prior to his appearance adverse to the



views he contended for (In re Wilcox, 109 Fed. Rep. 628 and Franklin Bank Note Co. vs. Mackey, 158 N. Y. 140, 638; compare Todd vs. Waldman, 266 U. S. 113, 547.) The first of these was a leading case under the bankruptcy law, as was also another which he won, entitled In re Lewensohn, 121 Fed. Rep. 538; 189 U. S. 513. He was of counsel for the government below in the cases in which the U. S. supreme court construed the anti-trust act as to railroads to embrace restraints that might be deemed reasonable (U. S. vs. Joint Traffic Asso., 171 U. S. 505). He is the author of "Rebecca Franks, an American Belle of the Last Century" (1894); "Methods of Review in Criminal Cases in the United States" (1899); "Judah P. Benjamin, Statesman and Jurist" (1904); "Un-American Character of Race Legislation" (1909); "The Immigration Question with particular Reference to the Jews of America" (1911); "Injustice of a Literacy Test for Immigrants" (1911); "Some Aspects of the Immigration Problem" (1914); "Jewish Rights at International Congresses" (1917); "Jewish Rights at the Congresses of Vienna and Aix-la-Chapelle" (1918); "An Important European Mission to Investigate American Immigration Conditions" (1918); "Educational Reforms in Europe, in their Relation to Jewish Emancipa-

tion'' (1919); ''The Jews in America'' (1923); ''Registration of Aliens a Dangerous Project'' (1924); ''Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States'' (in conjunction with Hon. Simon Wolf, 1916), and numerous articles on historical and Jewish subjects and on immigration and Chinese exclusion. He edited Judge Charles P. Daly's ''Settlement of the Jews in North America'' (1893). He is a member of the committee on legislation of the New York County Lawyers' Association and the committee on federal legislation of the New York Bar Association. He is a trustee and honorary secretary of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, a member of the American Jewish Historical Society, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Society of International Law, and the New York City Bar Association. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. He is active in religious organizations, being vice-president of the Judaeans; a member of the board of delegates on civil rights of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee. The honorary degree of ''Doctor of Hebrew Law'' was conferred upon him by the Hebrew Union College in 1925. He was married Nov. 6, 1906, to Winifred, daughter of Joseph M. Lichtenauer, of New York city.

NOYES, Clara Dutton, was born at Port Deposit, Md., daughter of Enoch and Laura Lay (Banning) Noyes and a descendant of the Rev. James Noyes (q.v.) who emigrated from England to Salem, Mass., in 1634. Her father was captain of Co. A. 21st Conn. vol., in the civil war. Miss Noyes was educated at private schools in Maryland and Connecticut and was graduated at the Johns Hopkins training school for nurses in 1896. She was superintendent of the training school in the New England Hospital, at Boston, Mass., during 1897–1901; superintendent of the hospital and training school of St. Luke's hospital, New Bedford, Mass., 1901–10 and general superintendent of the Bellevue and Allied Hospital Training Schools, New York city in 1910–16. She was appointed director of the bureau of nursing, department of military relief, American Red Cross in 1916 and in that capacity organized the nursing personnel for the fifty-four base hospital units first sent to France when the United States entered the world war and standardized the work of making surgical dressings. The war resulted in the expansion of the Red Cross nursing service to such proportions as to necessitate the creation of a department of nursing. In this new department (1918) Miss Noyes was director of the field nursing service, having charge of the assignment and equipment of all Red Cross nurses for the army, navy, the U. S. public health service hospitals and extra-cantonment zones, in the United States and overseas. She selected and assigned nearly 20,000 graduate nurses during the war period. She was made director of the department of nursing in August, 1919, to succeed the late Jane A. Delano (q.v.). Under her direction the enrollment of graduate nurses for Red Cross service was continued until it reached 45,000, located in all parts of the world and available for duty wherever the need for their aid might arise. The department of nursing conducts classes in ''home hygiene and care of the sick'' through which women and young girls receive instruction in elementary hygiene and simple nursing, and has charge of the organization of nursing facilities in the event of disaster. Besides being director of nursing, Miss Noyes is chairman of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service with 225 state and local committees, upon which approximately 1500 Red Cross nurses serve as volunteers. The duties of the national committee are to act in an advisory capacity to the central committee of the American Red Cross on its nursing service, to establish uniform standards for the enrollment of nurses, to organize and supervise the work of state committees, to study the nursing service of the Red Cross in this and other countries and to report on measures for improving it. Miss Noyes was president of the National League of Nursing Education in 1912–15, president of the board of directors of the American Journal of Nursing in 1911–18 and president of the American Nurses' Association in 1918–22. She is a member of the City clubs of New York and Washington, D. C. The patriotic service medal of the American Social Science Association was awarded to her in 1918, and the Florence Nightingale medal by the International committee of Red Cross societies in 1924.

HALE, Frederick, U. S. senator (1917——), was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1874, son of Eugene and Mary Douglas (Chandler) Hale. His father was U. S. senator from Maine during 1881–1911. His mother was a daughter of Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, who was secretary of the interior and U. S. senator. Frederick Hale was prepared for college at the Groton (Mass.) School and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1896. After a year's study at Columbia Law School, New York city, he studied in the office of his uncle, Judge

Clarence Hale, of the U. S. district court, in Portland, Me., was admitted to the Cumberland county bar in April, 1899, and became associated in the law business with Judge Hale. In 1902 he formed a law partnership with Arthur F. Belcher, under the firm name of Belcher & Hale, succeeding to the practice of his uncle. After the death of his partner Mr. Hale entered into a new partnership, the firm being known as Verrill, Hale & Booth. His practice was extensive and successful but as his father had been U. S. senator for thirty years the son was looked upon as a future factor to be dealt with in Maine's political affairs. He was drawn into politics in 1905 by election to the state legislature, but returned to his law business at the end of one term. In 1916 when Sen. Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, came up for re-election Mr. Hale announced himself as Republican candidate for U. S. senator. Former Governor Fernald and Congressman Hersey were also candidates. Mr. Hale received the nomination and in the general election he defeated Sen. Johnson by a majority of more than 10,000. U. S. Sen. Burleigh died in the spring of 1916 and in July, following the Maine primary in June,

the governor called a special election to fill the vacancy and the candidates in the primary were Fernald and Hersey, and with Hale eliminated by a former victory Fernald was nominated, was elected in the September election and took his seat in the senate five months prior to Sen. Hale who had to wait until March 4 when the term of Sen. Johnson expired. In the senate Sen. Hale has worked with the Republican organization with at times considerable Progressive leanings. He made a single-handed fight to have the tariff duty removed from commercial fertilizer and won. On Feb. 3, 1919, he made a speech in the senate while the Paris peace conference was in session, three months after the armistice, calling for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Europe lest the United States become permanently entangled in the affairs of the Old World, and asserted the declaration of Pres. Wilson that the United States entered the war to make the world safe for democracy was but a catch-phrase; that this country had gone to war "against the Hun and the Hun had been defeated." He voted for the Lodge reservations to the League of Nations covenant. He supported the war policy of the government but opposed continuing longer in Europe than was necessary to withdraw. He favored both the prohibition and the woman suffrage amendments to the Constitution and was responsible for the senate changing the committee rule allowing senators to serve as chairman of more than one important committee. Sen. Hale voted for the four-power, the nine-power and the naval disarmament treaties negotiated at the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments called by Pres. Harding in 1921. He also voted for the "Yap" treaty between the United States and Japan. Although a bachelor Mr. Hale showed his fondness for children when he took up the support of the maternity bill. He is fond of outdoor sports and camping and fishing. He became the ranking member of the naval affairs committee of the senate with the defeat of Sen. Poindexter and is now its chairman. He is a member of the American and Cumberland bar associations, and his clubs are: Cumberland, Portland, Portland Country, Elks, Metropolitan (Washington, D. C.), Tennis and Racquet (Boston) and Racquet and Tennis (New York). His religious affiliation is with the Congregational church.

HYDE, Arthur Mastick, thirty-sixth governor of Missouri (1921–25), was born at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877, son of Ira Barnes and Caroline Emily (Mastick) Hyde, of English ancestry. His father, a lawyer, was a member of the 43rd congress and served in the civil war with the 1st Minn. mounted rangers. From the Oberlin (O.) Academy the son entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1899 with the degree A.B. He received his LL.B. degree at the college of law of the University of Iowa in 1900 and following his admission to the Missouri bar began the practice of his profession in his father's office at Princeton, Mo. In 1915 he removed his practice to Trenton, Mo. In addition to his law business he conducted an investment business which he had founded at Princeton. He was mayor of Princeton in 1910–12. During the World war he served as local and district chairman of the Liberty Loan, Y.M.C.A., and other war work drives and enterprises among civilians. In 1920 Mr. Hyde was elected governor of Missouri on the Republican ticket, and was reëlected in 1922. As governor, he devoted himself to the upbuilding of Missouri's public school system; inaugurated a new state highway system of 7640 miles and created the department to build it; removed the eleemosynary institutions from political control and put the state's penal institutions on a sound financial basis. His was the only Republican administration in the history of Missouri to be succeeded by another administration of the same political faith. Gov. Hyde received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Park College in 1922, and from

Drury, Westminster, and Marshall colleges, all in Missouri, in 1923. He is a trustee of the Missouri Wesleyan College, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the national, state and county bar associations, the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32nd degree, and the I.O.O.F. He was married Oct. 19, 1904, to Hortense, daughter of Charles H. Cullers, a farmer of Trenton, Mo., and they have one child, Caroline C. Hyde.

WILLIAMS, Blanche Colton, educator and author, was born at Kosciusko, Attala co., Miss., Feb. 10, 1879, daughter of Millard F. and Mary Ella (Colton) Williams, and granddaughter of James T. Williams, a planter. Her father was a Mississippi educator, and worked all his life to improve the standard of the schools in that commonwealth. His daughter received her preliminary education under the preceptorship of her father and at the Kosciusko high school. She was graduated at the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College (Mississippi State College for Women) in 1898 with the degree of A.B. She was instructor in English at Stanton College, Natchez, Miss., dur-

ing 1898–1904, and at Grenada (Miss.) College, 1904–07. In 1907 she was given a fellowship by her alma mater and took a post-graduate course at Columbia University where she received the degree of A.M. in 1908 and that of Ph.D. in 1913. Her doctorate thesis was "Gnomic Poetry in Anglo Saxon," and her specialty has since been Old English and the modern short story. In 1908 she became assistant in English in Teachers' College, Columbia University, and a year later was made instructor. In 1910 she was appointed instructor in English in Hunter College for Women, New York city; was advanced to assistant professor in 1915, and to associate professor in 1917, and since September, 1926, she has been head of the department of English there. From 1913 to 1925, she was instructor in story writing at the Columbia University extension and summer schools. She delivers occasional lectures on story writing and is fiction adviser to "McCall's Magazine." Since its foundation in 1919 by the Society of Arts and Sciences she has been chairman of the O. Henry Memorial Award. She is a member of the Society of Arts and Sciences, Modern Language Association of America, Authors' League of America, and the Women's City Club of New York. She finds her chief recreation in foreign travel and in tennis. She is author of "A Handbook on Story Writing" (1917); "A Book of Short Stories" (1918); "How to Study 'The Best Short Stories'" (1919), and "Our Short Story Writers" (1920; 2d edn., 1922). She is also editor of the "O. Henry Memorial Prize Stories" published annually since 1919, "Thrice Told Tales," 1924, and "Best American Stories," 1926.

POTTENGER, Francis Marion, physician, was born in New Baltimore, O., Sept. 27, 1869, son of Thomas and Hannah Ellen (Sater) Pottenger. He was graduated Ph.B. at Otterbein College, in 1892, and M.D. at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1894. After a post-graduate course in Vienna he began the practice of his profession in Norwood, O., but a year later removed to Monrovia, Calif. Since 1901 he has specialized in diseases of the chest. He established the Pottenger Sanatorium for diseases of the lungs and throat in Monrovia in 1903. Beginning with eleven patients, the sanatorium has been enlarged to a capacity of 144 and is considered one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States. He lectured on diseases of the chest and climatology in the medical department of the University of Southern California in 1903 and was professor of clinical medicine there during 1905–09. He was professor of the diseases of the chest in the college of physicians and surgeons, University of Southern California during 1914–20. Meanwhile he had visited Europe several times for various studies in medicine and his specialty in Berlin, Munich and London. Dr. Pottenger was the first to describe the motor and trophic reflexes in pulmonary inflammation and their use in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. He was also the first to describe numerous other reflexes from the lung and the motor reflex from the kidney. He discovered the ability to palpate deep organs and to outline various pathologic conditions by the touch, a procedure of great value in examining the chest and abdomen. He has made recent contributions to the study of asthma and other diseases associated with hyperactivity on the part of the parasympathetic nerves and which are of special importance in that they connect up the nerve reaction with the chemistry and physics of the cell and the hormones produced by the glands of internal secretions. He has written more than 200 papers on medical subjects for professional periodicals and is the author of "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1908), "Muscle Spasm and Degeneration in Intrathoracic Inflammation and Light Touch Palpation" (1912), "Tuberculin in Diagnosis and Treatment" (1913), "Clinical Tuberculosis" (2 vols., 1917, 1922), "Symptoms of

Visceral Disease'' (1919, 1922, 1925), ''Tuberculosis and How to Combat It'' (1921). He was founder and for three years president of the Southern California Anti-Tuberculosis League. He is a member of the American College of Physicians (fellow), the American Medical Association, American Climatological and Clinical Association, the American Therapeutic Society (president, 1914–15), American Allergic Society, American Public Health Association, the American Sanatorium Association (president, 1924), Mississippi Valley Medical Association (president, 1912–13). He is also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. He was thrice married: (1) at Germantown, O., Apr. 5, 1894, to Carrie Burtner, who died in 1898 leaving two children, Francis Marion and Robert Thomas Pottenger; (2) Aug. 29, 1900, at Sacramento, Calif., to Adelaide G. Babbitt, by whom he had one daughter, Adelaide Marie; (3) at Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 15, 1917, to Caroline M. Lacy, of which union there is one daughter, Caroline L. Pottenger.

HOLGATE, Thomas Franklin, mathematician, was born in Hastings county, Ontario, Canada, Apr. 8, 1859, son of Thomas and Eleanor (Wright) Holgate. He was graduated A.B. at Victoria college, University of Toronto, in 1884, receiving the A.M. degree in 1889. He began his professional career as a teacher in 1874. After his graduation he was mathematical instructor at Albert College for six years, and became a fellow in mathematics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1893. Since then he has been on the faculty of Northwestern University, as instructor in mathematics, until 1894 and professor thereafter. In 1902 he was made dean of the college of liberal arts and in 1919, dean emeritus; he was acting president of the university during 1904–06 and again during 1916–19. During his first period as ad interim president the Harris lecture foundation was established for the presentation of the results of original investigations in any field of human endeavor; a million dollars was added to the permanent funds of the university, chiefly endowment, this being the first step in the more significant development of Northwestern University to follow later; a department of education was added to the college of liberal arts; the course of study in the dental school was fixed at three years of nine months each, based on high school graduation, a distinct advance at the time, and a training school for nurses was established in 1906. In the second period of his temporary administration a democratic organization of the university was effected under which the acting president was appointed on the recommendation of the council of deans who formed an administrative board of which the president was the executive officer, and deans were appointed on the nomination of the faculties; in this interval also Northwestern University was elected, through Dr. Holgate's efforts, to membership in the Association of American Universities; the course of study in the law school was lengthened to four years. During the world war Northwestern University sent a hospital unit to France six weeks after the declaration of war against Germany. It was among the first educational institutions to meet the request of the government for short term courses in mechanical subjects, and shops and laboratories were fitted up in which 3,600 enlisted soldiers and sailors were trained for the war. Dr. Holgate was a member of a commission for the reorganization of the Chicago public library in 1909; was president of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in 1917–18; president of the Chicago church federation in 1923–25 and has held various important positions in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member. He was visiting professor at the University of Nanking (China) and National Southeastern University, Nanking, for the year 1921–22. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred

upon him by the University of Illinois in 1905 and Queen's University, Canada, in 1919. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Mathematical Society, the University Club, Chicago, and the University Club of Evanston (president, 1911–12). He is the author of ''Elementary Geometry'' (1901), and a translation of Reye's ''Geometry of Position'' (1898). He was twice married: (1) at Bath, Ontario, Aug. 12, 1885, to Julia Caroline Sharp, who died in 1887, and (2) at Newburgh, Ontario, July 23, 1890, to Georgina Angela Burdette. He has four children: Eleanor, wife of Owen Lattimore; Robert Burdette; Barbara, wife of George H. Young, and Frances Burdette Holgate.

LENROOT, Irvine Luther, lawyer and U. S. senator (1918–27), was born at Superior, Wis., Jan. 31, 1869, son of Lars and Fredericka R. (Larson) Lenroot. His father, a native of Skone, Sweden, came to America in 1854, settled first in Boston, Mass., and in 1856 removed to Polk county, Wis. The son received his education in the public schools of Superior, Wis.,

and at Parsons Business College, Duluth. In 1889 he became a stenographer in a Superior law office and the following year was engaged as a shorthand teacher in Minneapolis. Subsequently he returned to Superior to take charge of the collection department of Ross & Dwyer and also served for a time as city stenographer. His experience in these capacities served to prepare him for the appointment, in 1893, as official reporter of the superior court of Douglas county, which position he retained until 1906. While engaged in these various activities he had been assiduously prosecuting his legal studies, and in 1897 was admitted to the bar. Immediately upon attaining his majority he became active in Republican politics, was appointed a member of the Republican city committee and became its chairman, and for four years was chairman of the county committee of his party. He served as a representative in the Wisconsin legislature during 1901–07, and was speaker of the house during 1903–05. As a representative of the LaFollette faction, he participated in the drafting and enactment of all progressive legislation in the state assembly. Retiring from the legislature to the practice of law he grew stronger in politics in his community and in 1908 when the Progressive element became dominant again he was elected to the 61st congress, having had behind him the progressive element of his party, and he served for five terms from Mar. 4, 1909, to Mar. 4, 1919. Sen. Paul O. Husting, while on a hunting trip, met a tragic death and a special election to fill the vacancy was called by the governor for Apr. 2, 1918, while the United States was grappling deepest into the world war. Sen. Robert M. LaFollette was under charges of disloyalty to his country and under investigation by a committee of the U. S. senate. Representative Lenroot announced himself a candidate supporting the war; he was nominated and elected over Joseph E. Davies, the recognized leader of the Democrats in the state. He at once resigned from the house of representatives and entered upon his duties in the senate where he became one of the most forceful leaders of the administration forces when the Republicans came into power, Mar. 4, 1919. Lenroot won the Republican nomination for reelection in 1920 and was an easy winner at the November polls; he was defeated for renomination in 1926 by Gov. Blaine who was serving his third term and was very popular. He was a strong advocate of the protective tariff system of the Republican party but contended that some of the rates were discriminatory; he favored legislation for all relief work and agencies among the ex-service men after the world war including the bonus and voted to pass this adjusted compensation bill over the veto of Pres. Coolidge; he was a constant advocate of better working conditions and increased salaries and pensions for worthy government employees; he advocated farm relief measures and fathered the bill for inspection and tests for imported milks and the special tariff upon imported butter; he was an advocate of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterway to relieve the freight congestion of the Northwest in the movement of ores and grain and coal, favored the extension of the right of suffrage to women, was an advocate of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution and of the Volstead enforcement act which was passed over the veto of Pres. Wilson; he introduced the resolution to appoint a joint commission of the house and senate to investigate and report on the condition of agriculture in the country and when it was created in 1921 was appointed a member. The result of nearly a year's work of this commission was the federal farm intermediate credit bank bill, providing a capital of $12,000,000 for farm loan banks and authorizing short time agricultural credits, which was introduced and passed by congress. Sen. Lenroot was a member of the committees on foreign relations, appropriations, public buildings and grounds and on territories and insular possessions. He was prominent in the senate debates on the League of Nations, the war debts and the treaties for their adjustment, the four-power Pacific treaty that resulted from the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and on the World Court. He was the recognized leader of the senate Republican forces which favored the passage of the World Court resolution agreeing to American adhesion. Once he stated on the floor of the senate in the heat of debate that he would rather give his support to the World Court and be defeated for reelection to the senate on that issue than oppose the court and be reelected, the question then being of uppermost importance in Wisconsin because of the "bitter-end" opposition of the LaFollettes. Upon retiring to private life on Mar. 4, 1927, he resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C. In the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1920 his name was presented for the nomination for vice-president and he was second when Gov. Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, received a majority of the votes. This party indorsement gave Sen. Lenroot great prestige in the senate and he was looked upon as one of the party's most formidable leaders afterwards. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias and in religion is a Congregationalist. Sen. Lenroot was married in Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22, 1890, to Clara, daughter of Solon H. Clough, and has two children: Katharine and Dorothy.

EMERY, Allan Comstock, wool merchant, was born in Watertown, Mass., Mar. 17, 1875, son of Aaron Faulkner and Virginia White (Comstock) Emery. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Emery, who came from Romsey, Hants, England, in the ship "James," in 1635, settling at Newbury, Mass. His 2nd wife was Mary (Shatswell) Webster, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Woodman; their son John and his wife Hannah Morse; their son Joshua and his wife Sarah Smith; their son Joshua and his wife Rachel; their son Joshua and his wife Elizabeth Welch; their son Francis Welch Roberts Emery and his wife Sophronia Faulkner, who were Mr. Emery's grandparents. Following his education in the grammar and high schools of Watertown, he began his business career in 1892 with White Bros., leather manufacturers, of Boston. Six months later he transferred his services to G. H. Goodhue & Co., wool merchants of that city and from 1895 to 1905 he was with Hecht, Liebmann & Co., wool merchants, Boston. He then became a member of the Boston firm of Goodhue, Studley & Emery, wool commission merchants, which in 1915 was changed to Studley & Emery. During the World war

when the United States government bought all the wool, Mr. Emery served as distributor of the domestic greasy wools for the United States army quartermaster's corps. For fifteen years he was president and vice-president of the Newton (Mass.) Y.M.C.A. He is a member of the state executive committee of the Y.M.C.A. for Massachusetts and Rhode Island; president of the Evangelistic Association of New England, and of the Union Rescue Mission, Boston, treasurer of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and a member of the Boston Y.M.C.A., Newton Y.M.C.A., and the South Shore Country and Andover Country clubs. He is a deacon in the first Church of Weymouth, Weymouth

Heights, Mass., and politically he is a Republican. Mr. Emery is known as a hard and active worker, conscientious, thorough and painstaking. He was married Oct. 9, 1902, to Elsie Davis, daughter of Edward Davis Conant, of Newton, Mass., and they have five children: Edward Conant, Mabel Gartrell, Virginia Chapin, Elsie Earle, and Allan Comstock Emery, Jr.

GADSKI-TAUSCHER, Johanna Wilhelmine, singer, was born at Anklam, Germany, June 15, 1872, daughter of Julius and Bertha (Degner) Gadski. At an early age she developed unusual vocal talents and at the age of ten years was taken as a pupil by Frau Schroeder-Chaloupka, one of the famous singers and teachers of the period, under whom she studied for twelve years. When seventeen years old she had acquired sufficient proficiency to appear in opera, and made her debut on May .., 1889, in Berlin, as Undine in Lortzing's opera of that name. Her success was so unusual that the director of the theater engaged her for four seasons during which she sang in such standard operas as "The Magic Flute," "Der Freischutz" and "Don Giovanni." In 1894 she made an extensive concert tour throughout the leading cities of Germany and Holland. While singing in Berlin she was heard by Walter Damrosch, the American conductor, who was so favorably impressed that he offered her an engagement in the United States. She made her first appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York city, on Mar. 1, 1895, as Elsa in "Lohengrin," and won immediate favor with the American public. For two seasons she was a member of the Damrosch–Ellis Opera Co., and, in 1898, became a member of the Metropolitan Opera Co. where the high artistic quality of her performances throughout an engagement of six years served to advance her in public favor and stamped her as one of the greatest sopranos ever heard in America. In 1899, 1900 and 1901 engagements at Covent Garden, London, alternated with her Metropolitan appearances and in 1899 she sang Eva in "The Master Singer" at Bayreuth. Her engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House was interrupted in 1905–06 by two trans-continental tours of the United States when she appeared as soloist with the principal orchestras of the country and in song recitals. She completely won the hearts of her audiences with her masterful rendition of Lieder and songs of many nationalities which she interpreted with rare artistic perfection and a style characteristic of each. During the world war the directors of the Metropolitan Co. refused to extend her contracts because she was a German subject. After a five years' period of retirement she returned to the concert stage in New York with the Philharmonic orchestra in an all-Wagner program. On that occasion which was a phenomenal success, Krehbiel, the musical critic, wrote in the New York "Tribune": "Her voice, which has taken on a grandeur, tranquility and beauty, blended with the transfigured harmonies of the orchestra and freighted the air with pulsant and thrilling loveliness." This re-appearance was followed by an extended concert tour throughout the far West, the artistic success of which was marred by some newspaper attacks upon her nationality. Returning to Germany, she gave a series of concerts which attracted much attention and her repertoire includes all the principal soprano parts of the standard operas. The most important feature of Mme. Gadski's career has been her essay of the great Wagnerian roles such as "Die Walkure," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung"; Eva in "Die Meistersinger" and Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde." Her impersonations of these heroines may be called idealistic, fulfilling as she does their artistic and dramatic requirements to an unusual degree. Her voice is clear soprano of an exceptionally pure and vibrant quality, a fit vehicle for the expression of the supreme emotions. A commanding presence and dignity of bearing complete her well-nigh perfect artistic equipment. Notwithstanding the demands of her professional career, she is a woman of thoroughly domestic instincts, beloved by her family and friends and happiest in their company. She was married, in Berlin, Germany, Nov. 11, 1893, to Hans Tauscher, later president of the Taumac Corporation, of New York city, and has one daughter, Charlotte Tauscher.

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray, twelfth president of Columbia University (1901–..), was born in Elizabeth, N. J., Apr. 2, 1862, son of Henry L. and Mary J. (Murray) Butler. His father for

many years was president of the Paterson, N. J., board of education. He was graduated with honors at Columbia University in 1882, and took post-graduate courses in philosophy, Latin and Greek, receiving his master's degree in 1883 and that of Ph.D. in 1884. After a year's study at the universities of Berlin and Paris, he decided upon an academic career in order to devote his life to advancing the cause of education. His first position was at his alma mater as assistant professor of philosophy (1885–86). Although a brilliant and profound scholar in general philosophy and psychology, the practical bent of his mind was revealed in a keen interest he took in the philosophical basis of education with the aim of improving actual methods of instruction and of school organization. This interest was shown in 1886 in the formation of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, which had its inception in a small school under his direction, to formulate new teaching methods, notably the introduction of psychology and manual training. It was first known as the Model School and then as the Horace Mann School under which title it broadened to the present school of observation of Teachers College affiliated with Columbia. Dr. Butler held the presidency of the college until 1891. At Columbia, after advancing to the position of tutor in philosophy, he was promoted to adjunct professor in 1889, and to dean of the new faculty of philosophy and professor of philosophy and education in 1890, a chair he occupied eleven years. His college activities were supplemented by a study of state and city educational systems, and he compiled numerous statistical and other reports relating to them. As a member of the New Jersey board of education in 1887–95, he influenced a change in the school system by the elimination of party politics, the introduction of manual training and the creation of public libraries. Removing his residence to New York city, in 1895, he entered public affairs as a zealous participant in the promotion of municipal reform and the high license and anti-saloon movements, took a personal interest in the politics of his district as a Republican, and was a prominent official of the City Club. He devoted the greater part of his vacations in 1900–02 to organizing and directing the Columbia summer session, meantime (1901) becoming acting president of the university upon the resignation of Seth Low to become mayor. He was elected president and installed in 1902. The office carries with it the presidency of Barnard College, Teachers College, College of Pharmacy and the chairmanship of the university council and of every faculty. The unexampled growth of Columbia University during his incumbency must be attributed largely to Pres. Butler's personal initiative, organizing skill, broad vision and inspiriting energies reaching upon and through administrative officers, faculty and student body. Its cultural influence and scientific scholarship also grew commensurately with the enormous expansion in attendance, physical equipment and financial endowments. In 1902 the number of students was 3,817 and the teaching staff 459; the disbursements aggregated $844,000, and the university property valued at $20,000,000. After an administration of twenty-five years the student roll (1927) had grown to 35,229, the faculty to 1,335, the annual budget $11,500,000, the capital endowment nearly $60,000,000, and the estimated value of the university properties to more than $36,000,000. New buildings added in that period are: St. Paul's chapel, the School of Mines, Thompson building of Teachers' College, and the Hartley and Livingston residence halls (1904); Hamilton hall, home of Columbia College (1906); Brooks residence hall for Barnard College students (1907); Grace Dodge building of Teachers College (1909); Kent hall, occupied by the school of law and the faculty of political science, and Philosophy hall (1910); Avery library (1911); the School of Journalism (1912); Fernald residence hall (1913); Students' hall of Barnard (1917), two Teachers' College halls, and four other apartment houses for students' and officers' residences (1920); Faculty house (1922); School of Business, Russell hall and the Lincoln and experimental school of Teachers' College (1923); Crocker research laboratory, and the Johnson hall for graduate and professional women students (1924). In 1926 the University hall (for various administrative offices), also new chemical and physical laboratories, and a new Students' hall were under construction. The university's buildings on Morningside Heights and elsewhere in the city, occupy an area of seventy-eight acres. His presidency established university administration on a new footing through the advancement of collegiate and popular education in a variety of fields. As a publicist he has long been a familiar figure in the public eye through his contributions to leading periodicals on political and social issues and as a speaker at numerous public gatherings throughout the country. As professor under the Sir George Watson lecture foundation for American history, literature and institutions for British universities, he has lectured at the universities of Cambridge, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, St. Andrews and Leeds, and in 1923, he addressed the Academy of International Law at The Hague on "The Development of the International Mind." During the world war he contributed a series of anonymous articles to the New York "Times," signed "Cosmos," on "The Basis of a Durable Peace," which attracted world-wide attention, and were translated into a dozen foreign languages. Later he engaged in vigorous controversies on the issues stirred by the conflict and took a strong stand against unpatriotic tendencies that appeared in pro-German and pacific influences among the Columbia faculty and student body. His interest in world peace, which had long antedated the war, as chairman of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration in 1907, 1909 and 1910–12, made him a strong advocate of the League of Nations. He is president of the American branch of the Conciliation Internationale; and trustee (president since 1925) of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Politically, Pres. Butler's prominence has periodically made him a besought candidate for high office. He has contributed to the framing of national and state Republican platforms and legislative measures, has attended all of that party's national conventions since 1888, and has taken a vigorous part in presidential campaigns. He was chairman of the New York state Republican convention in 1912; received the Republican electoral vote for vice-president in 1913; was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the state convention in 1916, and proposed as a presidential candidate at the

1920 convention by the New York state delegates, receiving 60½ votes. Since national prohibition went into effect, he has been a consistent and determined opponent of the 18th amendment and of the Volstead act. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Corporation of New York city, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the New York Philharmonic Society. He is a member of the American Institute in Prague (president, 1924), the Naples Academy of Letters and Sciences (corresponding), Institute of France, French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, the Germanistic Society (president, 1906–08), American Scandinavian Society (president, 1908–10), France-America Society (president, 1914–24), the American Hellenic Society (president since 1917), the National Education Association (president, 1894–95), the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, American Philosophical Society, American Psychological Association, American Historical Association (life), New York Historical Society (life), the American Red Cross (life), the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Union, Century, Church, Metropolitan, University, Union League, Republican, Lotos, Round Table and Columbia University clubs of New York city. He is the author of "True and False Democracy" (1907); "The American as He Is" (1908); "Philosophy" (1911); "Why Should We Change Our Form of Government" (1912); "The International Mind" (1913); "A World in Ferment" (1917), interpretations of the war for a new world; "Is America Worth Saving?" (1920); "Scholarship and Service" (1921); "Building the American Nation" lectures, (1923), and "The Faith of a Liberal," essays and addresses (1924). In 1889 he founded the "Educational Review," and edited it for thirty-one years, and he was the editor of "Education in the United States," a series of monographs, the "Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy and Education" (1888–92), the "Great Educators" series, "Teachers' Professional Library," "The Meaning of Education," representing contributions to a philosophy of education, first issued in 1898, with successive editions in 1901, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1915, and "Bibliothek d. Amerikanischen Culturgeschichte" (1912). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University (1898), Tulane (1901), Johns Hopkins, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Yale (1902), University of Chicago (1903), St. Andrews and Manchester (1905), Cambridge (1907), Williams College (1908), Harvard and Dartmouth College (1909), Brown (1914), Toronto (1915), Wesleyan College (1916), and Glasgow (1923); those of Litt.D. by Oxford (1905), Jur.D. by Breslau (1911), Strassburg (1919), Nancy, Paris and Louvain (1921); Hon. Ph.D. by Prague (1921), and D.C.L. by the University of King's College, N. S., (1921). He is a grand officer of the French Legion of Honor; of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece, 1st class (1918) and of the Order of Polonia Restituta (1923); commander of the Order of Saints Mauritius and Lazarus of Italy (1924), and holds the grand cross of the Order of St. Sava of Serbia, 1st class (1919), and the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold of Belgium (1921), commander, Order of the Red Eagle (with star) of Prussia (1910). As president of Columbia he has defined his office as not merely institutional but one that presented unrivalled opportunity for public service, undisturbed by the clamor and selfishness of personal struggle and the instability of public temper and opinion. Immune from such influences, he has been able to pursue with grateful ardor a task which in his view had no equal in American national life in the limitless range it offered for contributing to the advancement of knowledge, uplifting and inspiring youth and for many-sided service to the community. His performance of this task, aided by a multitude of teachers and researchers in many scientific and scholastic fields, is but a small part of his contribution to his day and generation as a citizen of the world. By general recognition Pres. Butler has shown himself to be an educational statesman, a political philosopher, and, by his familiarity with world problems and his contacts with national leaders in almost every country, an incarnation of the international mind, which he seeks constantly to develop in others, whatever their nationality. He has not only been an intramural executive with a genius for initiating, framing and accomplishing academic innovations to meet modern educational needs; he projects as conspicuously as an extramural man of affairs, taking a bold and potent stand on every matter of public concern, and as an independent thinker who speaks his mind bluntly and decisively without regard for political exigencies or fear of affronting masses of public sentiment representing contrary views. Pres. Butler was married (1), Feb. 7, 1887, to Susanna E., daughter of J. Rutzen Schuyler, of Bergen Point, N. J., by whom he had a daughter, Sarah Schuyler Butler; and (2), Mar. 5, 1907, to Kate, daughter of Mrs. Auguste La Montagne, of New York city.

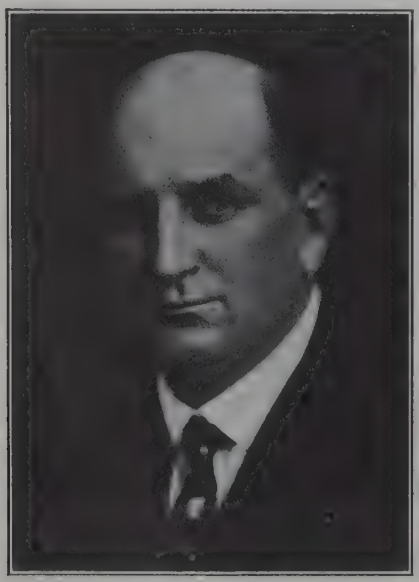
WINSLOW, Helen Maria, author, was born at Westfield, Vt., in 1851, daughter of Don Avery and Mary Salome (Newton) Winslow, and a descendant of Kenelm Winslow, who came to this country from Droitwich, England, and landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1629; he was a brother of Gov. Edward Winslow. Her father was a musician and composer. She was educated at Westfield (Vt.) Academy, at Johnson (Vt.) Normal School and at the New England Conservatory of Music. She began her literary career in 1882 in connection with the "Boston Transcript," the "Boston Advertiser," and in writing for various magazines. She was one of the founders of the New England Woman's Press Association and of the Boston Authors Club; state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Massachusetts, president of the Woman's Press Association, Daughters of Vermont, secretary of the Boston Authors Club, president of the President's Club, and a member of the literature committees of both General and Massachusetts State Federations. She has lectured before many clubs and state federations and has been a speaker at five biennials of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. As assistant editor of "Woman's Cycle," the first official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; as editor and publisher of "The Club Woman," the second official organ; as editor for thirteen years of the "Woman's Club" department of "The

Delineator''; as the founder and for five years editor of the famous ''Woman's Club Column'' of the ''Boston Transcript''; and as editor and publisher annually since 1898 of the ''Woman's Club Register,'' Miss Winslow has been intimately connected with the great movements for public good that women's clubs have stood for, and has enjoyed the personal acquaintance and friendship of most of the state and national club leaders, and many authors of note. In 1895 she served as Massachusetts commissioner to the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. She is the author of ''Salome Shepard, Reformer'' (1894); ''Picturesque Mexico,'' in collaboration with Marie Robinson Wright (1897); ''Occupations of Women,'' in collaboration with Frances E. Willard (1899); ''Concerning Cats'' (1900); ''Literary Boston of Today'' (1902); ''Concerning Polly'' (1903); ''The Woman of Tomorrow'' (1905); ''The

President of Quex'' (1905); ''Spinster Farm'' (1908); ''A Woman for Mayor'' (1909); ''The Pleasuring of Susan Smith'' (1911); ''The Road to a Loving Heart'' (1926); also numerous short stories and poems.

FRAZIER, Lynn Joseph, U. S. senator (1923–..), eleventh governor of North Dakota (1917–21), was born in Steele county, Minn., Dec. 21, 1874, son of Thomas and Lois B. (Nile) Frazier. His parents were natives of Rangeley, Me., and were among the early pioneers of Minnesota, later settling on a farm in Pembina county, N. Dak., near the present town of Hoople, where Lynn J. Frazier grew to manhood. He was graduated at the Mayville State Normal School in 1895 and at the University of North Dakota, A.B. in 1901. While in college he was prominent in athletics, being captain of the varsity football team for two years. After leaving college he took up the management of the farm of his widowed mother, and in the pursuit of this vocation soon began to manifest those sturdy qualities of character which from the very first marked him as a natural leader of men. He never sought public office but he early became known as the champion of the rights of agriculture and his authority and opinions grew to be more and more recognized and respected by the farmers of his community. He was among the first to join the Nonpartisan League and became a staunch supporter of its program of legislative reforms. The league's first state convention was held at Fargo, N. Dak., in March, 1916, and although he was not even a delegate, his fitness for the governorship was so generally conceded by the leaders of the movement that he was unanimously chosen to head the state ticket. Like Cincinnatus, who was called from the plow to rule Rome, Mr. Frazier was at work on the farm when a telephone message summoned him to Fargo to accept the nomination for governor. All candidates on the state ticket were men of Republican affiliation except the nominee for treasurer, and at the state primary in the following June, the Nonpartisan League slate was endorsed by an overwhelming vote. At the election in November its candidates were swept into office by large pluralities, Gov. Frazier leading the ticket with a majority of 67,000. The basic idea of the league was that the state government should be used as a cooperative business agency in the belief that the farmers of the state were oppressed by the methods in use under private management by the railroads, grain buying companies and the millers and merchants of large cities outside of the state. With the league in control of all branches of the state government an ambitious program of reforms was taken up and carried through under the dominating influence of Gov. Frazier. During the 1917 session of the legislature measures were adopted extending the franchise to women, except for constitutional offices; establishing the initiative and referendum, a bank deposit guarantee, a new grain grading system and the Torrens system of registration of land titles; a law making numerous educational reforms; and an act placing the greater burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the corporations, public utility and transportation companies and industrial interests of the state. In 1918 the governor convened a special session of the legislature to deal with the situation created by the crop failures of 1916 and 1917, and at his insistence a law was passed enabling the various counties to issue bonds in order to lend money to the farmers on their personal notes, payable at harvest time, to buy seed and feed. In the fall of that year Gov. Frazier was re-elected by a large majority and at the ensuing session of the legislature various other important additions were made to the Nonpartisan League program, among them being: An act creating an industrial commission, consisting of the governor, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor, empowering it to operate and control all utilities, etc., ''now or hereafter established, owned or operated'' by the state, except those of penal, educational or charitable institutions, and giving it broad powers of control; an act providing for the establishment and operation of a state bank and banking sys-

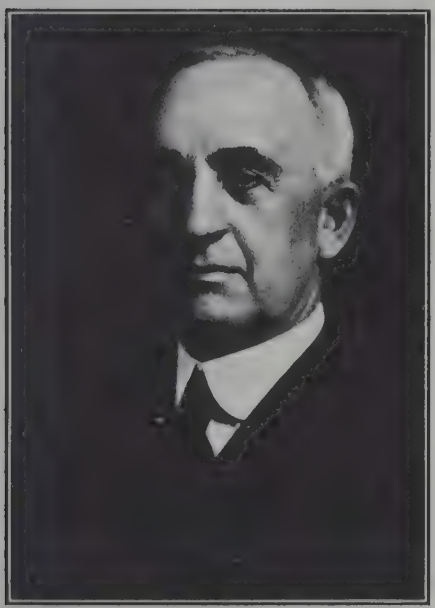
tem, and requiring all state, county, township, municipal and school district funds to be deposited in it. An issue of $2,000,000 bonds of the state for this venture was authorized. There was also passed an act establishing the North Dakota Mill & Elevator Association, a publicly owned and operated warehouse, elevator and flour mill system, for which bonds were authorized; a state hail insurance system was established and a system of providing homes for residents of the state, under the name of The North Dakota Home Building Association. In addition, the legislature passed a state income and inheritance tax law; an act creating a state inspector of grades, weights and measures whose duties were to establish uniform grades for grain, seeds and other agricultural products; a workmen's compensation act, which lays a tax on employers to provide a compensation fund, and an act to regulate the operation of coal mines. In 1919, the opponents of the league, invoking the initiative and referendum act, which the league-controlled legislature had passed, brought about a state referendum on its program of reforms and all were endorsed.



Gov. Frazier was re-elected again in the fall of 1920 but at that time a proposal to annul the compulsory deposit of public funds in the state bank, which at one time had control of over $30,000,000 of public money, received the approval of the voters. As a result the public funds in the state central bank were reduced to about $10,000,000 by the end of 1920 and there was a consequent slowing up in the state's building and industrial projects. The program had contemplated the financing of state-owned industries and farm loans by the issue of bonds amounting to $17,000,000, but owing to opposition to public ownership enterprises by bankers and financial interests generally, only a small part of the bonds had been sold. This opposition was concentrated against the Bank of North Dakota and the state bankers association demanded of the governor and industrial commission that this institution cease operations except as a rural credits bank. True to his pledges Gov. Frazier refused to do other than administer the laws as they were on the statute books. The bankers organization actively joined hands with the opposition and petitions were circulated for the recall of the members of the industrial commission on the charge of alleged high taxes, under a recall provision which had been added to the state constitution at a popular election the previous year. The general depression due to the deflation policy of 1920 resulted in a light vote when the election was held in October, 1921, and Gov. Frazier and the attorney general, and commissioner of agriculture and labor were deposed from office by a narrow margin. In 1922, a reaction following in the wake of this drastic action, the farmers rallied once more in the face of huge campaign funds gathered from outside the state and endorsed their leader for U. S. senator. He was nominated in the Republican primary in June, 1922, and in November following was elected to that office, both times with a substantial majority. Sen. Frazier, himself a practical farmer, has initiated and actively supported legislation for the relief of agriculture. In the 68th congress he introduced a bill to give producers of the three leading agricultural products, wheat, corn and cotton, cost of production and a fair profit. A bill to transfer the administration of the packers and stockyards act from the department of agriculture to the federal trade commission was his measure. He also introduced a resolution to require members of the senate and house of representatives and employees of the federal government to file with the federal trade commission a statement as to stock, bonds, etc. owned by them or their families in industrial, mining, oil and other corporations and when acquired. As a member of the committee on Indian affairs he served on the sub-committee named to investigate complaints of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota which resulted in very satisfactory adjustments by congress. Mr. Frazier is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religion is a Methodist. He was married at Hoople, N. Dak., Nov. 26, 1903, to Lottie J., daughter of John Stafford, and has five children: Unie May, Versie Fay, Vernon, Willis and Lucille Frazier.

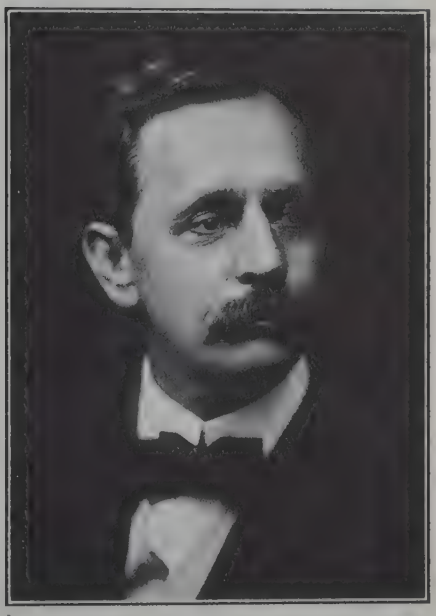
PETERSON, Reuben, physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., June 29, 1862, son of Reuben and Julia Turner (Beale) Peterson, and a descendant of John Peterson, who settled at Duxbury, Mass., in 1660. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1885 and M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1889. He was an interne in Boston hospitals for two years and began the general practice of medicine at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1890. With succeeding years he devoted more and more of his time to gynecologic surgery and obstetrics and in 1898 his achievements in that field led to his selection as professor of gynecology in the Chicago (Ill.) Post Graduate Medical School. In 1899 he also became assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Rush Medical College, Chicago. In 1901 he was ap-

pointed professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the University of Michigan and obstetrician and gynecologist in chief to the University hospital, positions which he still holds, and removed to Ann Arbor, Mich. He was medical director of the university hospital during 1912–17, resigning on account of his war duties. In 1916 he was chairman for Michigan of the committee of American physicians for medical preparedness, as well as state chairman of the medical division of the Council of National Defense, and organized the physicians of the state for service on those two boards. Soon after the declaration of war against Germany he was commissioned a major in the medical corps, U. S. army, and in the following November was ordered to active duty as medical aide to the governor of Michigan, serving from that time until January, 1919, in the office of the adjutant general of the state, where he had complete charge of the medical part of the draft board work in Michigan. In that capacity he nominated members of the several medical advisory boards, organized such boards after his appointments had been confirmed, and was



chiefly responsible for the effective and efficient administration of the selective service act in the state, so far as medical interpretation and application was concerned. As a result of his personal efforts the medical work of the draft and medical advisory boards was rapidly improving and at the time of the armistice the percentage of rejections at army camps was fast decreasing. Throughout his professional career Dr. Peterson has been an ardent student and has contributed numerous articles on obstetrics and gynecology to medical journals. He is the author of "Peterson's Practice of Obstetrics" (1907). He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, member of the American Medical Association, the American Gynecological Society (president 1912), the Michigan State Medical Society (president 1915) and the Chicago Gynecological Society (president 1900). A man of strong convictions, he has thrown the full weight of his great professional knowledge and his forceful personality into whatever cause he has undertaken, and has attained high standing in his profession. An ardent Democrat, he espoused the principles and policies of Woodrow Wilson and made himself one of the leaders in Michigan's war work. He was married, Mar. 6, 1890, to Josephine, daughter of J. Ward Davis, and has four children: Reuben, Jr., Marion, Ward Davis, and Julia Peterson.

SHIELDS, John Knight, jurist and U. S. senator, was born at Clinchdale, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1855, son of James T. and Elizabeth (Simpson) Shields, grandson of John and Mary (Gill) Shields and great-grandson of William Shields, who emigrated from county Armagh, Ireland, in 1747 and settled at Frederick, Md. His father was a prominent Tennessee lawyer, a member of the first Confederate congress and for a time a judge of the supreme court of his state. John Knight Shields was educated by his parents and by private tutors. Following in his father's footsteps in the choice of a profession, he was trained for the law in the senior Shields' office and with such success that he was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority in 1876. He practiced with his father until the latter retired, in 1890 and then formed a partnership



with R. E. L. Mountcastle, which continued until 1902, with the exception of two years, 1892–94, when Mr. Shields served as chancellor of the twelfth chancery division of Tennessee. He was elected associate justice of the state supreme court in 1902; was reëlected in 1910 and made chief justice, succeeding Chief Justice William D. Beard. He was holding that position when chosen to the U. S. senate in January,

1913. While on the supreme bench his opinions, recorded in state reports, Vols. 109 to 126, were characterized by the absence of technical legal expressions and a natural simplicity of style that made them worthy models of judicial utterances, showing a comprehensive knowledge of the law and leaving no doubt as to the judgment of the court. In the U. S. senate he was a member of the judiciary, commerce and foreign relations committees, and took an active part in all the important bills considered by those committees. He was reëlected in 1918. His addresses were clear and forceful and bore evidence of exhaustive research and profound thought. He was opposed to the United States becoming a member of the League of Nations and refused to change his views when instructed to do so by a Democratic convention of his state, but defended them in a strong address to his constituents. At the November election in 1920, Tennessee went Republican, the first time it had done so in a national election in fifty years, a result which Sen. Shields' friends regarded as a vindication of his course. He was a candidate for reëlection in 1924 but in the primary was defeated for the nomination. He was a delegate from his congressional district to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1896 and from the state at large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904. He was twice married (1) June 25, 1883, to Mary, daughter of Frank M. Fulkerson, of Rogersville, Tenn., who died four months later, and (2) Dec. 7, 1912, to Mrs. Jeannette Swepson Dodson Cowan, of Virginia.

BUTLER, William Morgan, U. S. senator and manufacturer, was born in New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 29, 1861, son of James D. and Eliza B. (Place) Butler. His father was a master mariner and later a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was educated in the New Bedford public schools and in his sixteenth year entered the office of a firm of shoe manufacturers, Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, with whom he remained five years. He studied law at the Boston University and was admitted to the bar in 1883 before finishing his law course. He was graduated LL.B. in 1884 and began the practice of his profession in New Bedford in association with Hosea M. Knowlton, then district attorney. Public affairs early attracted him as a young lawyer and by 1886 he was a member of the New Bedford common council. He established a law practice on his own account in that city in 1888. He served two terms (1890–91) in the state house of representatives, and four terms (1892–95) in the senate, the last two as president. He was a member of the judiciary committee of both houses, and in the senate headed a joint special committee on administrative boards and commissions and another special committee that investigated the state's penal institutions. While in the senate he formed a political association with the Republican state leader, Winthrop Murray Crane (q.v.), which led to his ultimate emergence in national politics in the Coolidge administration. Upon leaving the Massachusetts legislature, in 1895, Sen. Butler established the firm of Butler, Cox, Murchie & Bacon, in Boston, and acquired a large and lucrative corporation clientele, among them Sen. Crane and Henry H. Rogers (q.v.), of the Standard Oil Company, and large financial, industrial and public utility interests in New England, including cotton mill owners, and gas, electric, street railway and insurance companies. While practicing law he developed important manufacturing properties of his own, beginning in 1902 with his entrance into the cotton industry by building the Butler Mill in New Bedford, followed in 1908–09 by his construction of the New Bedford Cotton Mill and the Quissett Mill, and in 1910 by his acquisition of property in North Adams which developed into the Hoosac Cotton Mills. By 1912 his industrial interests had assumed such proportions and made such calls on his time that he relinquished his legal practice altogether. In 1917 he added to his cotton plants with the purchase of the Nemasket Mills at Taunton, Mass. Besides being president and director of the Butler, New Bedford, Quissett, Hoosac and Nemasket cotton mills and of the New Bedford Storage Warehouse Company, he is on the boards of the Atlas Tack Company, Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Consolidated Textile Company, and president of the West End Thread Company of Millbury, Mass. In 1921 he participated in the conference on unemployment called by Pres. Harding as the representative of New England. Sen. Butler returned to the political arena in 1923 when Coolidge became president following Harding's death. Prior to this he had been elected member from Massachusetts of the national Republican committee. The country at large became acquainted with him as a close adviser and confidant of Pres. Coolidge, who at once prepared for entering the presidential campaign of 1924 as the regular Republican candidate and appointed Sen. Butler his personal representative. As chairman of the national committee, to which he was later elected, he organized new machinery for assembling Coolidge delegates, directed the convention held at Cleveland, discarded the aid of the senate Republican leaders who had formerly dominated the party conventions, determined the platform and controlled the ensuing election campaign, which culminated in a sweeping victory for Pres. Coolidge. Early in the campaign he had announced his candidacy for U. S. senator from Massachusetts, but withdrew in favor of Speaker Gillett, whom he supported. Upon the death of Sen. Lodge, in 1924, he was appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Cox to fill Lodge's unexpired term. He was appointed to the committee on foreign relations. His presence in the upper house as a successful campaign manager and associate of the president marked him as a spokesman for the administration. Like Pres. Coolidge he has been classified with the Murray Crane school of politicians, who are popularly viewed as being sparing of words and guide their party's fortunes by unpretentious but effective methods without resort to vociferous publicity and who in their brief utterances are direct and firm and mean what they say. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a trustee of Boston University. He was twice married (1), July 15, 1886, to Minnie F. Norton, of Edgartown, Mass., by whom he had three children: Morgan; Gladys, wife of Theodore W. Ellis, and Miriam; and (2) Jan. 1, 1907, to Mary Lothrop Webster, of Boston, of which union were two daughters, Beatrice and Mary Butler.

SHORTRIDGE, Samuel Morgan, U. S. senator (1921–..), was born at Mt. Pleasant, Henry co., Ia., Aug. 3, 1861, son of Rev. Elias W. and Telitha C. Shortridge. His father was a minister of the Christian church. The family moved from Iowa to Oregon in 1874 and a year later to San Jose, Calif. There young Shortridge attended school, graduating from the high school in 1879. He taught in the public schools for four years, or until 1883, when he resigned his position as principal of the St. Helena schools and moved to San Francisco to pursue his law studies. From boyhood his ambition was to become a lawyer. He was admitted to the California bar in 1884, and later to the bar of the U. S. supreme court. He has been very successful in both civil and criminal branches of practice. He has engaged in the trial of many celebrated cases in the state and federal courts of California. Always a Republican, he has been active in the service of his party. He was presidential elector in 1888, 1900 and 1908. In 1920 he was nominated for the U. S. senate and at the election following was elected, taking office Mar. 4, 1921, and was reelected in 1926. He is a member of the senate committees on finance, naval affairs, irrigation and reclamation, and privileges and elections. Measures he has favored included the proposed amendment to the federal constitution delegating power to the congress to regulate child labor; the anti-lynching bill which was defeated by a Democratic filibuster; the Colombian and the Four-power treaties, and the exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship. Before entering the senate he achieved note as a public speaker, having delivered many addresses on historic occasions. His orations on "St. Patrick," "Memorial Days," "Washington," "William McKinley," "Abraham Lincoln," and politico-economical questions have been printed and widely circulated. He is a Mason, an Elk, a Red Man, and a member of the Pacific-Union, Union League, Commonwealth, Press, Masonic, Menlo Country and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He was married, Aug. 3, 1899, to Laura Leigh Gashwiler, of San Francisco, Calif., and has two sons, Samuel M. Jr., and John G. Shortridge.

ROBINSON, Joseph Taylor, twenty-fourth governor of Arkansas (1913), and U. S. senator (1913–..), was born near Lonoke, Ark., Aug. 26, 1872, son of James and Matilda Jane (Swaim) Robinson. He studied at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Lonoke. He was a member of the Arkansas general assembly for the session of 1895 and sponsored a bill providing for the creation of a state railroad commission. Although it was first defeated, it was later indorsed by the Democratic state convention and a railroad commission was later provided for, with powers more restricted than those of the original bill. During the summer of 1895 he continued the study of law at the University of Virginia. With Judge T. C. Trimble as partner he became a member of the firm of Trimble & Robinson, of Lonoke, which engaged in general practice and tried cases in the various state tribunals, including the supreme court. In 1900 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention which nominated Bryan for president for the second time. He was nominated presidential elector for the sixth congressional district of Arkansas and chosen messenger to take the electoral vote of the state to Washington. In 1902 he was elected to congress and was reelected for four successive terms, serving from 1903 to 1913. During this period he actively supported the national child labor legislation and the tariff and trust program of his party. In 1912 he was elected governor of Arkansas, resigning from the house, Jan. 14, 1913, two days before his inauguration. Changes urged by Mr. Robinson in his gubernatorial campaign included reform of state taxation and finance, the creation of a budget committee, the maintenance of state government on a cash basis, the establishment of a state banking department and the passage of a corrupt practice act. During the campaign he favored local option, but promised that if the legislature should pass a prohibition law he would refrain from vetoing it. In 1913 the general assembly passed a law providing for state-wide prohibition and, in compliance with his promise, he added his signature. Through the death of Sen. Jeff Davis a vacancy occurred in the upper house of congress to which Gov. Robinson was elected by joint ballot of the state legislature. Resigning the governorship, he entered upon the duties of his new office, Mar. 10, 1913, thus having the unusual distinction of occupying three important offices within a period of less

than eight weeks. In 1918 he was reelected to the senate for the term 1919–25 and in 1924, for a second term ending in 1931. He took an active part in war legislation and served as a member of special committees, including investigation of aviation, the enlargement of powers of the interstate commerce commission, Indian affairs, tuberculosis and daylight saving. In the senate debates he was a staunch defender

of the League of Nations, opposed the Washington conference treaties known as the "Four Power Treaty" and the "Naval Arms Limitation Treaty," and rising to prominence as a leading parliamentarian of his party, succeeded Sen. Underwood as floor leader of the Democratic party in the senate. He assailed the foreign policy of the government and the whole program of the Harding administration. He opposed its policies on farm relief, soldiers' bonus and relief measures, high tariff policies, ship subsidy and the Mellon tax cut plan, but supported the tax reduction bill as amended in the senate. He arraigned the corruption in the Republican official connection, the Teapot Dome and other naval oil leasing, the department of justice and the alien property and veterans' bureau scandals and he fought the corrupt use of money in the primaries of Illinois and Pennsylvania. He favored American representation in the Permanent Court of International Justice. Upon the adjournment of congress in March, 1923, he went to Europe to attend the Inter-Parliamentary Union and delivered an address before its congress. He attended the sessions of the League of Nations and returned to this country with the conviction that interference by the United States in European affairs was not desirable. In 1924 his name was presented to the Democratic national convention at New York for nomination to the presidency. He was married, Dec. 15, 1896, to Ewilda Gertrude, daughter of Jesse Miller, of Lonoke, Ark.

FOSDICK, Harry Emerson, pastor and divinity teacher, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 24, 1878, son of Frank Sheldon and Amy Inez (Weaver) Fosdick. His first paternal American ancestor was Stephen Fosdick, who came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1635 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. From him the family descent extends through his son John and his wife Anna Shapley; their son Samuel and his wife Mercy Picket; their son Samuel and his wife Susanna Turner; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Wright; their son Solomon and his wife Anna Thorne; and their son John Spencer and his wife Mary Eliza Blaine, who were the grandparents of Dr. Fosdick. He is a brother of Raymond B. Fosdick (q.v.). His father (q.v.) was a noted educator of New York state as principal of the Masten Park High School of Buffalo, where he inaugurated an effective system of school autonomy by the pupils, embracing a court, jury, officials and all the requisites of a miniature municipality. The son was educated at the Central High School, Buffalo, and at Colgate University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1900. He studied theology at the Union Seminary, New York city, with a view to entering the Baptist ministry, and in 1903 was ordained in that denomination. The following year he received his bachelor's degree in divinity and began his first pastorate at the First Baptist Church, Montclair, N. J. In 1908 he also became instructor in homiletics at Union Seminary, receiving the same year his master's degree from Columbia. In 1915 he relinquished his Montclair pulpit upon his appointment as professor of practical theology at Union. This chair, founded by Morris K. Jesup (q.v.), he has since filled with great distinction, notably as an interpreter of modern views of ancient beliefs. During the American period of the World war he was in Great Britain as a speaker for the British ministry of information and served with the American troops under the Y.M.C.A. Dr. Fosdick emerged into public note as associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New York city, to which he was invited in 1919 by the congregation as a special preacher, though a Baptist. His occupancy of that pulpit was an experiment made by the church in the direction of forming an interdenominational ministry that would draw people of all faiths to a community church free from creedal boundaries. War conditions had brought the denominations together in a common cause, and it was hoped that the spirit of unity thus engendered by mutual service and cooperation on the fighting fronts would bring the creeds in closer fellowship in their home activities. Dr. Fosdick's appointment was actually the outcome of a resolution passed unanimously by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, in 1918. In it that body declared its profound conviction that the time had come for organic church union of the evangelical denominations in America, and invited the national synods of such communions to confer with Presbyterian representatives with a view of formulating a plan for uniting them. His liberal views on Biblical interpretation and his discarding of old dogmas that imperiled the acceptance of Christianity by thinking people made him one of the storm centers of the bitter controversy that raged between the upholders of fundamentalism and modernism during 1923–25. His sermons as a Baptist clergyman occupying a Presbyterian pulpit split the New York Presbytery, and in the former year the conservatives of that body sought without success to have him dropped from the church. He was assailed by William Jennings Bryan and other leaders of the fundamentalists who insisted upon a literal interpretation of Holy Writ. Though the Presbyterian general assembly had no jurisdiction over his selection as a special preacher by the New York congregation, twelve separate overtures were filed by outside presbyteries asking that the assembly remove him from his pulpit. The assembly disapproved his utterances at its meeting in 1923, the fundamentalists carrying a resolution to that effect based upon accusations of heterodoxy made against Dr. Fosdick by the Philadelphia Presbytery. This action in its turn aroused strong protests from the modernists of the church. The dissensions caused by his sermons, which made him the leading preacher in New York city at the time, moved him to offer his resignation. The First Church refused to accept it and a vote of the New York Presbytery, carried by the modernists, commended his ministry, the fundamentalist wing afterwards protesting to the general assembly against this vindication. The same presbytery further exonerated him from the charge of preaching heretical sermons and also recommended an inquiry into the power of the general assembly to control doctrinal views expressed in Presbyterian pulpits. Early in 1924 the issue was aggravated by further action of the Philadelphia Presbytery, again aimed at Dr. Fosdick and his supporters in the church, recommending the exclusion of ministers holding modern views from the general council of the Presbyterian church, from holding any office and from teaching in any Presbyterian theological assembly. Protests again came from the modernist clergy, and the general assembly to which

the resolution was submitted, referred the matter through a committee to its judicial commission. This body duly reported that Dr. Fosdick ought to join the Presbyterian church, holding that his position was an anomaly. The general assembly so notified him. The attitude taken was that his liberal views, which were shared largely by many Presbyterian divines, would be less resented if he belonged to that communion. The modernists, however, regarded this demand as a mere change of attack, consequent upon the abortive attempt to have him ousted and tried for heresy. After a visit to England in the summer of 1924 he returned to his pulpit at the First Church in New York city, the theological strife still beating about him, amid threats of drastic action by the fundamentalists if he persisted in retaining his pastorate without being ordained as an orthodox Presbyterian minister. Dr. Fosdick in October of that year resigned his pulpit at the First Presbyterian Church, in New York city, rather than accede to the general assembly's proposal that he submit to the authority of the church by regular ordination and be bound by a set creed. This culmination was viewed as a serious setback to the movement towards interdenominational cooperation and unity, which had appeared full of promise when he entered the New York church's pulpit as a special preacher. He declined to join the Presbyterians, not on denominational grounds, as he had no sectarian loyalties that would make the change difficult, but because the assembly required a creedal subscription and a solemn assumption of theological vows in terms of the Westminster Confession. He declared his long-standing conviction that creedal conformity to ancient confessions of faith was a practice dangerous to the welfare of the church and to the integrity of the individual conscience. He viewed the assembly's proposal as likely to lead to the general exclusion of non-Presbyterians from Presbyterian pulpits and as a retrograde sectarian movement towards a denominationally "closed shop." His resignation as associate minister of the New York First Church was accepted, to take effect March 1, 1925, but his congregation asked him to continue preaching on Sunday mornings thereafter, despite his official withdrawal from the pastorate. He declined to do so in a memorable farewell sermon on that date, being unwilling to become again a center of disturbance in the Presbyterian church. The following May he was called to the pastorate of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, in succession to Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin (q.v.). He conditioned his acceptance of the charge by requiring radical changes in the church's constitution that would make it interdenominational, freed from creedal and ritual requirements for membership. These stipulations included non-insistence on the Baptist rite of immersion for members; the opening of the church to all Christians, thus making it a place of worship for members of every denomination regardless of dogma; and that his salary should not exceed the $5,000 he received as associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. His advent foreshadowed extended calls of spiritual service in the wider field into which his ministry would bring the church, and the formulation of plans immediately followed for erecting a large edifice near Columbia University. Pending his active assumption of the pastorate in the fall of 1926, Dr. Woelfkin meantime officiating as pastor emeritus, Dr. Fosdick delivered a series of sermons and addresses on an itinerancy of his own throughout the country, speaking principally in colleges. He then went abroad to avail himself of the sabbatical year of the Union Seminary, where he continued as professor of theology, visiting the Holy Land, Egypt and other Mediterranean countries. As a protagonist for an inclusive rather than an exclusive church, he has defended the right of people to think out the abiding verities of Christianity in modern undenominational terms, especially the younger generation. He thus stated the position in lecturing before the Yale Divinity School: "Today there are two parties in the churches. To one party a mental category once worked out and expressed in Scripture is final. Men must never carry the living water in any other receptacle than that; to do so is to forego the right to call oneself a Christian. To the other party nothing in human history seems so changeable as mental catagories. They are transient phrasings of permanent convictions and experiences. They rise and fall and soon pass away. To bind our minds to the perpetual use of ancient matrices of thought just because they were employed in setting forth the eternal principles of the New Testament, seems intellectual suicide. What is permanent in Christianity is not mental frameworks, but abiding experiences that phrase and rephrase themselves in successive generations' ways of thinking. A changed category does not mean an abandoned conviction. At any rate, an increasing number of Christian ministers will go back to the New Testament as the fountainhead of their faith in God and of their assurance that His kingdom will come and His will be done on earth, without its occurring to them to expect the physical return of Jesus on the clouds of heaven." Christ, he declared, never talked about theories of inspiration, forms of sacraments, creedal subscription, the "one true church," or philosophic doctrines of the Trinity, all of which he regarded as excess baggage and impedimenta that weighted Christianity as a needless incubus. Dr. Woelfkin described him as an outstanding prophet in the Christian church and the foremost preacher in American colleges, where no man since the days of Henry Drummond had done more to sustain and strengthen the Christian faith of professors and students. He is the author of a series of works which have attained a wide circulation, including "The Second Mile" (1909); "The Manhood of the Master" (1913); "The Assurance of Immortality" (1913); "The Meaning of Prayer" (1915); "The Meaning of Faith" (1917); "The Challenge of the Present Crisis" (1918); "The Meaning of Service" (1920); "Christianity and Progress" (1922); "Twelve Tests of Character" (1923); "The Modern Use of the Bible" (1924); "Adventurous Religion" (1926) and "A Pilgrimage to Palestine" (1927). He is a trustee of Colgate University and Smith College and a member of the Century Association and the Sons of the American Revolution. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Colgate University (1914), New York University (1919), Brown University (1920), Yale (1923), and Glasgow University (1924), that of LL.D. by the University of Michigan (1923) and University

of Rochester (1925), and that of S.T.D. by Ohio University (1925). Dr. Fosdick was married, Aug. 16, 1904, to Florence Allen, daughter of George C. Whitney, of Worcester, Mass., and has two daughters, Elinor Whitney and Dorothy Fosdick.

CONVERSE, Frederick Shepherd, composer, was born in Newton, Mass., Jan. 5, 1871, son of Edmund Winchester and Charlotte Augusta (Shepherd) Converse, of Boston. He began the study of music at an early age. Throughout his entire course at Harvard College he was under the instruction of Prof. John Knowles Paine, and was graduated A.B., with highest honors in music, in 1893. At commencement his original composition, a sonata for violin and piano, was performed and elicited high praise. He made advanced studies on the piano with Carl Baermann, and in composition with George W. Chadwick. In 1896, he began a systematic course of training in the Königliche Akademie der Tonkunst, Munich, chiefly under Joseph Rheinberger, and was graduated with the highest honors two years later. On his return he was instructor in harmony in the New England Conservatory of Music for two years and in 1901 was appointed instructor in music in Harvard. Three years later he was promoted to the assistant professorship, but in 1907 resigned to devote his entire attention to composition. As a composer Mr. Converse has achieved notable distinction for his originality and technique. His earlier productions, while distinctly meritorious, showed close adherence to traditional or orthodox standards, but his later work shows a strong leaning toward the modern romantic school, ranking him among the ultra-moderns. His reputation with the general public rests upon his orchestral compositions, particularly on his romantic and highly emotional tone poems suggested by the verses of Keats, Whitman and others. His first opera, "The Pipe of Desire," produced in Boston in 1906 and in New York city in 1909, is an arcadian and faery drama with music expressing a wide range of emotions with the utmost skill. As has been well said, "The music runs in an alternating current of dark and bright." His other operatic compositions are "The Sacrifice," produced in Boston, by the Boston Opera Co., in 1911, "The Immigrants" and "Sindbad the Sailor" (1927). His more important works are: "Sonata for Violin and Piano," Op. 1 (1893); "Youth," concert overture, Op. 6 (1897); "Symphony in D-minor," Op. 7 (1898); "The Festival of Pan," romance for the orchestra, Op. 9 (1900); "String Quartette in E-flat," Op. 3 (1902); "Endymion's Narrative," based on Keats's poem, for orchestra, Op. 10 (1903); "Euphrosyne," concert overture for orchestra, Op. 15 (1903); "String Quartet in A-minor," Op. 18 (1904); "Night" and "Day," two poems suggested by verses of Walt Whitman, Op. 11 (1905); "The Mystic Trumpeter," orchestral fantasy, after the poem by Walt Whitman, Op. 19 (1905); "La Belle Dame sans Merci," ballade for baritone and orchestra, text by Keats, Op. 12 (1906); "Overture, Entr'actes and Incidental Music for Percy Mackaye's play, 'Jeanne d'Arc'" Op. 23 (1906); "Job," a dramatic poem for solo voices, chorus and orchestra, Op. 24 (1907); operas, "The Pipe of Desire" (1909) and "The Sacrifice" (1911); tone poem, "Ormazd" (1912); "The Masque of St. Louis" (1914); cantata "The Peace Pipe" (1914); "Symphony in C-minor," (1920); "Symphony in E-minor" (1922); "I Will Praise Thee, O Lord" (1925) and "The Answer of the Stars" (1920), choral works; "Song of the Sea" (1923) and "Ave atque Vale" (1917), tone poems, and "Fantasie for Piano and Orchestra" (1923). Among the most widely popular of his compositions are "Job" and "Mystic Trumpeter," the latter being held by some critics to represent the culmination of the composer's genius, both in concept and in technique. With his keen emotional perceptions, great originality and unusual technique, Mr. Converse combines a fine sense of harmony and a wonderful skill in orchestral coloring. These characteristics constitute his title to a place among the most interesting composers of the

day. He was one of the organizers of the Boston Opera Company in 1908 and was its first vice-president. For many years, he has been a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, and since 1921, has been a member of its faculty as teacher of musical theory. In 1925, the David Bispham Medal was conferred on him by the American Opera Society of Chicago for his opera, "The Pipe of Desire." He was married, June 6, 1894, to Emma, daughter of Frederick Tudor, of Boston, and they had two sons, Frederick S., Jr., and Edmund Winchester 2nd, both deceased, and five daughters, Louise, Augusta, Marie, Virginia, and Elizabeth Converse.

TRAPP, Martin Edwin, sixth governor of Oklahoma (1923–27), was born in Brown county, Kans., Apr. 18, 1877, the son of Charles Franklin and Mary C. (Capps) Trapp. He received his preliminary education in public schools in Nebraska and Oklahoma, and was graduated at Capital City College, Guthrie, Okla., in 1898. Two years later he was made principal of schools in Coyle, Okla. He served

as county clerk for Logan county, Okla., during 1905–07. He studied law at Guthrie and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1907, but never engaged actively in practice. He served during 1907–11 as the first state auditor of Oklahoma. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Oklahoma in 1914 and reelected in 1918 and 1922. He became acting governor of the state, Oct. 23, 1923, when J. C. Walton was suspended by resolution of the Oklahoma senate following his impeachment, and he succeeded to the office of governor when Walton was convicted and removed from office, Nov. 19, 1923, for the term expiring Jan. 10, 1927. His regime as governor was marked by extensive highway construction; the enactment of reclamation and conservation legislation; the reorganization of state departments and institutions; prison reform; and the installation of budget and accounting systems. He is a member of the Oklahoma Bar Association, the Oklahoma historical society, the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; also of the Oklahoma Men's Dinner and the Oklahoma City Golf and Country clubs, of Oklahoma City. Politically, he is a Democrat, and religiously a communicant of the Christian (Disciples) church. His chief recreation is hunting. He was married, Nov. 7, 1907, to Lou, daughter of Judge J. C. Strang, of Guthrie, Okla., and has one child, Martin Edwin Trapp, Jr.

WATSON, John Henry, chief justice, was born at Jamaica, Vt., May 12, 1851, son of Asahel Woodcock and Adelphia (Jackson) Watson. He is in the seventh generation from Matthew Watson who emigrated from Ireland to Boston in 1718, settled at Leicester, Mass., and in that vicinity his sons and grandsons lived and died. The fourth of this line, John Watson, great-grandfather of Justice Watson, removed to Jamaica, Vt., in 1787 where he was a pioneer in that section. John H. Watson completed his education in the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier. He studied law in the office of Orin Gambell at Bradford, Vt., and in 1877 was admitted to the bar. He immediately formed a partnership with his instructor but six months later the firm was dissolved and he practiced alone in Bradford until his appointment to the bench. Early in life he took an active interest in the Vermont militia. In 1882 he was elected captain of the Bradford Guards and later became lieutenant-colonel of the Vermont national guard. In 1883 a riot occurred at the Ely, Vt., copper mines and his company by capturing the powder magazine in the possession of the rioters brought the affair to a close. The Ely war was of short duration and nearly, if not quite, bloodless but it was long famous in Vermont in prose and poetry. In his business he built up a reputation for ability, as a lawyer, that led to his election in 1888 as state's attorney of Orange county, a post he held for two years. In 1892 he was elected to the Vermont senate, where he served two years. In 1899 Jonathan Ross, chief judge of the supreme court, resigned his office to become U. S. senator following the death of Justin S. Morrill, and Gov. Smith appointed Watson to be sixth associate judge. At this time he removed from Bradford to Montpelier where he has since resided. In 1900 he was promoted to the position of fifth associate judge on the death of Judge Laforrest H. Thompson; in 1902 on the death of Chief Judge Russell S. Taft he was made fourth associate judge, and in 1908 he became third associate judge on the resignation of Judge James M. Tyler. Following further deaths and resignations from the bench he was promoted until Jan. 18, 1917, he was elected chief justice, this being the official title of the position after 1910. His term commenced on February 1, following, and to that position he has been elected biennially by the legislature ever since. In 1912 he was appointed chairman of a commission to inquire into the entire educational system and conditions of the state of Vermont and make recommendation for a revision, and as such he made an exhaustive report. In 1921 he delivered before the Vermont Bar Association an address in which he established by conclusive evidence and argument that the constitution of Vermont was legally adopted in July, 1777, and that by its terms human slavery became impossible in that state. This address is published in the ninety-fourth volume of the supreme court reports, in the proceedings of the Vermont Bar Association, and in the Vermont Historical Society proceedings. He is a careful student, a clear thinker, and has ever filled his office with high credit. He is a man easily approached, of a genial temperament, and fond of conversation, but being greatly attached to his home, is rarely seen elsewhere than there, at his church and on the bench. In politics he is a Republican. He was married Mar. 25, 1879, to Clara Laurette, daughter of Darwin A. Hammond, of West Wardsboro, Vt., and had two sons, John Henry, and Hugh Hammond Watson.

EDGERTON, James Arthur, journalist and author, was born at Plantsville, Morgan co., Ohio, Jan. 30, 1869, son of Richard and Tamar (Vernon) Edgerton. He was graduated at the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., in 1887 with the degree of A.B., and later with the degree of A.M. When but nineteen years of age he began to write a state history of Michigan and while still in college was connected with the Marietta, O., "Register." After a year with the Lincoln, Nebr., "Independent," he founded the "Standard," in Kearney, Nebr., and was its editor for two years. He returned to Lincoln to act as legislative correspondent for forty or fifty weekly newspapers, at the same time editing the Lincoln "Herald" and the Nebraska "Independent." In 1895 he was appointed chief clerk of the Nebraska state labor bureau, relinquishing that post four years later to become exchange editor and special writer on the "Rocky Mountain News," at Denver, Colo. He was an editorial writer on the Denver "News" and the Denver "Times" for four years. He was an ardent nationalist and in 1890 threw himself wholeheartedly into the newly started Alliance or Populist movement. He was president of the Nebraska Reform Press Association in 1892; chairman of the Populist state central committee, and delegate-at-large to the Populist national convention of 1896, becoming secretary of the Populist national committee. In 1903 he called the Denver conference which resulted in reuniting the People's party and made possible the nomination of Thomas E. Watson for president of the United States. He was chairman of this conference. As a result of his

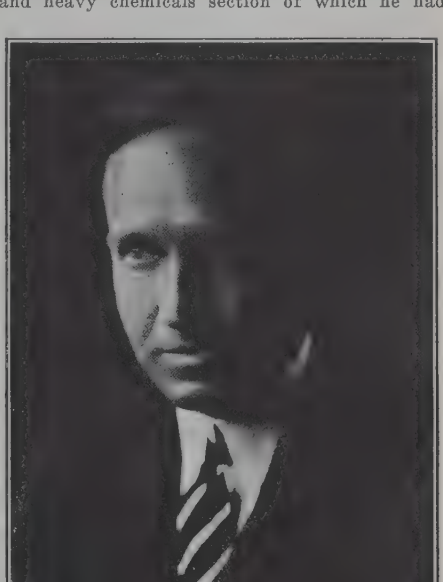
efforts as chairman of a national organization committee, the eastern section of the country was organized. He wrote a considerable portion of the national platform including the preamble and in the campaign of 1904 he was eastern member of the national executive committee of the People's party, having moved to New Jersey in 1903, when he became a writer for the American Press Association of New York city. He was general organizer of the Independence League of New York and had charge of thirteen counties in the southern tier in the campaign for governor of William R. Hearst. At the close of the campaign he became an editorial writer on the "New York American," remaining there until the end of 1907. During 1908 he was editorial and special writer for the American Press Association and hundreds of signed articles from his pen appeared in newspapers all over the country. In that year he joined the Democratic party and was connected both as executive and speaker with nearly every national campaign after that date. Mr. Edgerton has been closely identified with the New Thought movement, a popular form of mysticism which is appealing to an increasing number of persons who have reacted against the old orthodox forms of religion, since it was known as the Metaphysical Alliance with Dr. R. Heber Newton as president in 1906. At a conference held in Boston in that year in which Mr. Edgerton took part, the name was changed to the National New Thought Alliance. At that time there were two active centers of the Alliance, the Metaphysical Club of Boston and the Metaphysical Club in Hartford, Conn., with scattering members along the Atlantic seaboard. He was elected vice-president in 1908 and president a year later. He was the author of the "Declaration of the Principles" constituting the fundamental platform of the movement which is still in force and he is generally credited with having insisted always on bringing it to the Christ standard. Under his administrative guidance the Alliance was affiliated with a number of similar movements or schools, viz, the Home of Truth movement, founded by Annie Rix Melitz, with centers on the Pacific coast; the Elizabeth Towne followers in Boston; the Unity movement in Kansas City, Mo., with study classes all over the world; the Divine Science Movement with a college in Denver, Colo. and various churches throughout the United States; the Higher Thought movement of England with a number of centers in Great Britain and the British colonies and the Neuegeist, formerly the Occult Central, with more than 100 centers in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Russia and Czecho-Slovakia, and an organization in Brazil having about fifty centers and several thousand members. In 1914 its name was changed to the International New Thought Alliance. Mr. Edgerton remained its president until 1923 when he resigned and was made honorary president and a member of the board. Besides his newspaper work he wrote several volumes of poetry, the published books being: "Poems" (1889), "A Better Day" (1890–91), "Populist Hand-book for 1894," "Populist Handbook for Nebraska" (1895), "Voices of the Morning" (1898), "Songs of the People" (1902), "Glimpses of the Real" (1903), "In the Gardens of God" (1904) and "New Thought the Coming Religion" (1919). He is a member of of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Press Humorists' Association, the National Press Club, and the Masonic order. He was married at Lincoln, Nebr., Mar. 21, 1895, to Blanche, a second cousin, daughter of Hon. Joseph W. Edgerton, and has six children: James Clark, Joseph Selby, Esther, John Eldon, Justin Lincoln and Elizabeth Edgerton.

BOND, Carroll Taney, judge, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1873, son of James and Elizabeth (Lyon) Bond. He received his preliminary education in private schools in Baltimore and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1894 and at the college of law of the University of Maryland in 1896 with the degree of LL.B. In the latter year he was admitted to the Maryland bar and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore. During 1911–24 he served as judge of the supreme bench of Baltimore city. In 1924 he became associate judge of the court of appeals of Maryland and later in the same year was designated chief judge of that court. In the Spanish-American war he served as corporal and 1st sergeant of the 5th Md. regiment, U. S. volunteers. Judge Bond is a trustee of the Peabody Institute, the Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children, and the Union Memorial Hospital, and is a member of various bar associations and of the Baltimore Club. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Protestant. He is unmarried.

GILLETT, Frederick Huntington, U. S. senator (1925–), was born at Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851, son of Edward Bates and Lucy Douglas (Fowler) Gillett. His father was one of the ablest lawyers of western Massachusetts and his mother a daughter of James Fowler, a prominent lawyer of Westfield, and it was natural that the son should prepare for the same profession. His early training was under the direction of his father, who took a deep interest in his progress. After leaving the public schools he spent a year in foreign travel studying German, Greek and Latin under a private tutor. Entering Amherst College upon his return, he was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1874, and won several prizes for English composition in which he excelled. At college he was captain of the baseball nine which won the college championship, and also a member of the varsity nine. His LL.B. degree was received at the Harvard Law School in 1877 and he began the practice of law in Springfield, Mass., in partnership with Judge E. B. Maynard. He was assistant attorney-general of the state for three years. Resigning in 1882, he formed a partnership with Judge Augustus L. Soule in Boston, which lasted three years, when Mr. Gillett returned to Springfield and made that his permanent home, practicing in association with William M. McClench. In 1889 he was a member of the common council and in the following year went to the state house of

representatives, where he served two terms, and was chairman of the judiciary committee, by virtue of which position he became the acknowledged leader of the house. Upon the expiration of his term he was the Republican nominee for congressman from the second Massachusetts district and elected to the 53rd congress. He served successive terms by reelection up to the 69th congress, an unprecedentedly long record of continuous service in the house. He was a member of the committees on appropriations for the judiciary, foreign affairs, military affairs, civil service reform and merchant marine and fisheries. He was chairman of the civil service committee for twelve years. As a result of his activities Mr. Gillett rose to the leadership of his party. He was chosen minority floor leader during the world war and when the Republican party gained the ascendency at the polls in 1918 was a candidate with James R. Mann of Illinois for the speakership. He was the house's choice and was reelected in 1921 and again in 1925. The Republicans of Massachusetts had selected William M. Butler to run for U. S. senator against David I. Walsh, Democrat, who was up for reelection. But Pres. Coolidge had made Butler his presidential campaign manager and he would become the national chairman of the Republican party if Coolidge were elected. Gillett therefore was prevailed upon to make the race for the senate and he was victor in the primaries and in the general election, his term to run to 1931. He received 566,188 votes against 547,600 for Walsh. Mr. Gillett endorsed the World Court then being discussed in the senate, and advocated a department of education and public welfare, promising to stand by the issues and policies of the Coolidge administration. Sen. Gillett has carried out his campaign pledges in the senate, having been one of the most faithful followers of the president and upholding most of his policies. He is opposed to the League of Nations and defends the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead enforcement act. In matters of foreign policy, Sen. Gillett believes that politics should stop at the water's edge. He was heart and soul for the Wilson administration during the heat of the world war, but after the war he felt that common sense should exert its influence and free discussion prevail. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by Amherst College in 1906. Sen. Gillett is a member of the Nyasset, Country and Winthrop clubs of Springfield, Mass., Union Club of Boston, and the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Country clubs of Washington, D. C. He was married, Nov. 25, 1914, to Christine Rice Hoar, a daughter of William E. Rice and widow of Rockwood Hoar, a former member of congress.

BRUNKER, Albert Ridgely, manufacturer and financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1883, son of Robert J. and Edith M. (Henry) Brunker. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1903 with the degree B.S. and became chemist, assayist, and manager for the General Bauxite Co., of Bauxite, Ark. He was sales manager for Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, during 1905–08, and the American Steel Foundries, for five years, when in 1912 he became president of the Liquid Carbonic Co., Chicago, manufacturers of soda fountains, carbonating and bottling machinery, carbonic gas and extracts. Twelve years later he was made chairman of the board. He is also president of the Pyramid Paint Co., Philadelphia, and the Wrap-rite Corporation, of Chicago, and during 1915–20 was president of the Atlantic Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa. He has been vice-president of the Kentucky Lumber Co., Lexington, the Evans Lead Co., and the Menasha (Wis.) Printing & Carton Co., and a director in the Marland Oil Co., Ponca City, Okla. He is now a director of the Osterhout Electric Corp. of Philadelphia, the Investigation and Finance Corp. (Chicago), the American Protein Corp. (Boston), the Gosso Bed Company (Chicago), Perfection Battery Co. (Atlanta) and various other companies. He was recently appointed by the mayor of Chicago, chairman of the recreation commission. During the world war Mr. Brunker served as chief of the heavy chemical section of the war industries board, Washington, being one of the first few men whom Bernard M. Baruch called to the capital to form the nucleus of the board. The acids and heavy chemicals section of which he had



charge, was organized in April, 1918. Information was already at hand as to production, from a bureau of mines survey, and as to costs from a survey made by the federal trade commission. His work, therefore, was confined chiefly to the procurement of sufficient sulphuric and other acids, not only for explosives and gases, but also for fertilizers, and the refining of oil and dye stuffs. He also assisted in the extension of plants, investigated and controlled raw materials, worked out transportation problems, and allocated supplies. The section was discontinued at the close of 1918, at which time he went abroad on the peace commission and later assisted George W. Perkins in closing up the affairs of the Y.M.C.A., having charge of the United Kingdom. He is a member of the Ameri-

can Chemical Society, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and Delta Tau Delta fraternities, the University and Union League clubs, of Philadelphia; the University, Indian Hill (Winnetka), and Glen View Golf clubs, of Chicago, and the American Club, of London. In 1924 he was a member of the Republican national committee (Illinois). Although still a young man Mr. Brunker has become a leader in the industrial world, having been forced to relinquish his profession as mining engineer for family reasons. He has owned both a steel company and a mining company, and at the age of thirty-eight he became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15, 1923, to Margaret, daughter of George Snow Gaylord, of Menasha, Wis.

MOLLOY, Thomas Edward, third Roman Catholic bishop of Brooklyn (N. Y.), was born in Nashua, N. H., Sept. 4, 1885, the son of John and Ellen Molloy. His preparatory education was acquired in the parish school of the Sacred Heart, where he attained particular proficiency in mathematics and English branches. In 1899 he became a student in St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H., where he remained for three years, and on the completion of the course won six medals for scholarship, English, elocution and deportment. He proceeded then to St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated with high honors in 1905, after a career distinguished alike for scholarship and proficiency in athletic sports. His theological studies were begun in St. John's Seminary, Brooklyn, where he displayed such exceptional ability that at the end of the first year he was selected by Bishop McDonnell to complete his course at the American College, Rome. In the Eternal City he won high standing in scholarship, particularly theology and philosophy, and enjoyed the high esteem of his preceptors, among whom was the Most Rev. John Bonzano, later Apostolic Delegate to the United States. He was awarded the degrees of Ph.D. and S.T.D., remaining for another year for postgraduate study, and in 1908 was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Respighi. After his return to America, Father Molloy was assigned by Bishop McDonnell to the post of assistant to the Rev. George Mundelein, later Cardinal Archbishop of Chicago, then pastor of St. John's Chapel and chancellor of the diocese of Brooklyn. When Dr. Mundelein was elevated to the assistant bishopric of Chicago in 1914, Father Molloy accompanied him to his new diocese in the capacity of secretary, and continued to act in this office for nearly a year. On his return to Brooklyn, he resumed his ministrations in his former parish, then known as the Queen of All Angels Church. Because of his high scholastic attainments, however, he was soon assigned to duty in the educational institutions of the diocese, being appointed by Bishop McDonnell to the faculty of Cathedral College, of which he was for some years spiritual director. Later, he was appointed to establish and conduct the preparatory Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, and after this to direct St. Joseph's College for Young Women. In all of these offices he was of signal help to the educational interests of the diocese, being instrumental in bringing all the institutions in his charge to a high state of efficiency, fully justifying his own reputation as a man of exceptional mental capacity, which he enjoyed while a student in Rome. In 1920, he was appointed auxiliary bishop and bishop administrator of Brooklyn, and, in 1921, succeeded the late Bishop McDonnell as ordinary of the diocese. Bishop Molloy's rapid advancement to the bishopric of one of the most important dioceses in the country came as fitting recognition of his high standing as a scholar and a priest. Throughout his career he has proven himself zealous and assiduous in the performance of every duty, a man of unaffected piety, broad charity and unfailing sympathy with human need and suffering. In the parish where he ministered for so large a part of his priestly experience, many and touching stories are still told of his works of mercy and beneficence, freely offered and humbly performed. As a preacher, Bishop Molloy is eloquent, powerful, clear in his statements of Catholic truth, scholarly in his expositions, and always the master of a quiet humor which enforces the lessons which he would impart.

DILL, Clarence C., lawyer and U. S. senator (1923–. .), was born near Fredericktown, Knox co., O., Sept. 21, 1884, son of Theodore Marshall and Amanda M. (Kunkel) Dill. His great-grandfather, Mathew Dill, emigrated from Scotland to southern Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1907, with the degree of B.L. Meanwhile, he had taught for two years in a country school near Fredericktown. Following his graduation at college he became a news-

paper reporter in Cleveland, O., on the "Press" and "Plain Dealer," and during this period was a staunch supporter of Tom. L. Johnson (q.v.) in advancing progressive municipal government. Leaving Cleveland in 1908 he taught English and public speaking in the Dubuque (Ia.) high school for a year and in the Spokane (Wash.) high school during

1909–10, and was also for a brief period engaged in newspaper work at Spokane. In 1910 he was admitted to the bar of the state of Washington, and in the same year began the practice of law at Spokane. He served as deputy prosecuting attorney for Spokane county during 1911–13. In the latter year he was appointed private secretary to Gov. Ernest Lister of Washington, but he resigned after a few months to return to Spokane to make the race for congress. He served as a member of the 64th and 65th congresses (1915–19) from the 5th Washington district, being the first Democratic congressman ever elected from that state on the regular Democratic ticket. He was the youngest member of the house at that time. On the expiration of his term he returned to his law practice. In 1922 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term 1923–29, defeating Miles Poindexter, then senator and later ambassador to Peru. He is the first Democrat ever elected to the senate by the state of Washington. He is a member of the senate committees on Indian affairs, interstate commerce, irrigation and reclamation, public lands and surveys, and naval affairs. He served on the special investigation committee which handled the Teapot Dome oil leases. He sponsored the Dill-White Radio bill which became a law in 1927; introduced the resolution asking the states to furnish the senate information on state valuation of the railroads, and also the bill changing the name Mount Ranier to Mount Tacoma. He urged the LaFollette plan of farm relief; favored the minimum age limit of sixteen instead of eighteen years in the proposed child–labor amendment to the Constitution; and was a strong advocate of the bonus and all legislation for the relief of the World war veterans. He has been one of the staunchest defenders of the general primary system, and has favored water-power development by the government. He opposed the World Court of the League of Nations and the cancellation of war debts. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Washington State Bar Association, the Spokane Bar Association, the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Sen. Dill has a pleasing personality and is a forceful public speaker. He has lectured on the following topics: "Problems Confronting the American People Today," "Democracy, Growing Theory of Government," "Sources of Power," and "Peace, the Necessity of Future Civilization." He was married at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., N. Y., Mar. 15, 1927, to Rosalie Gardner, daughter of Oliver Livingston Jones.

BOGUE, Benjamin Nathaniel, educator, was born in Wabash county, Ind., Jan. 31, 1882, son of Benjamin E. and Sarah Jane (Heacock) Bogue. After completing his preparatory education at the Lincolnville (Ind.) high school, he entered Earlham College, but was obliged to discontinue study because of an aggravated habit of stammering, with which he had been afflicted from infancy. When this defect in his speech had become a source, not only of embarrassment and anxiety, but of actual physical suffering, he began to seek a remedy. He was treated by physicians, voice specialists and "quacks," tried many mail order "cures," and attended institutions for stammerers, all to no effect. Finally he undertook to cure himself, and, after an intensive study of anatomy and the vocal organs, thoroughly mastering the principles of speech and reading every book and treatise on the subject he could obtain, he developed a method by which he effected a complete and permanent cure of his infirmity. Gratified by his success, he determined to devote his life to remedying irregularities in the speech of others, and, Mar. 8, 1901, he founded the Bogue Institute for Stammerers, Indianapolis, Ind., which has since developed into the foremost institution of its kind in the world. During more than twenty-six years of operation, the Bogue Institute has restored to the enjoyment of free, unfettered speech, persons coming from every state in the Union and from many foreign countries. The method of treatment, known as the "Bogue unit method" is entirely educational, without resort to surgery or the use of medicines. In its application the principles which underlie and govern perfect articulation serve as the foundation of the instruction. Each student receives constant, individual attention from competent instructors, with the result that cures are effected in most cases in from three to eight weeks. Briefly, the method consists in re-education in speech, by securing the correct co-ordination of the respective brain centers with the articulatory organs. Mr. Bogue's experience and studies during a period of more than a quarter of a century have proved that 98 per cent of all persons who stammer or stutter can be completely and permanently cured, the incurables being those with organic defects, diseased brain, sub-normal intelligence, and those addicted to habits of dissipation, or who refuse to obey instructions in the educational methods. The primary causes of stammering he has found to be: mimicry or imitation of others who stammer; fright or severe nerve shock; fall or personal injury; heredity, and disease. Nervousness, Mr. Bogue has shown, is a result, not the cause of the affliction. Early in his career he realized the scarcity of literature on the subject, and, for several years, published a monthly magazine, "The Emancipator," devoted to the cause. He has also written numerous articles and monographs, and lectured before many scientific and educational societies on speech disorders. He is the author of a book, "Stammering, Its Cause and Cure" (sixth ed., 1919), which is regarded as the standard work on the subject. His library of publications on stammering is believed to be the largest individual collection of its kind in the world. Mr. Bogue is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Better Business Bureau, and of the Athletic, Columbia, Country and Rotary (director, 1926–28) clubs, all of Indianapolis. He was married, Oct. 18, 1917, to Mrs. Corinne (Haddox) Barth, daughter of Ollie Haddox, of Louisville, Ky.

LEWIS, Sinclair, author, was born at Sauk Centre, Minn., Feb. 7, 1885, son of Edwin J. and Emma (Kermott) Lewis. His first paternal American ancestor was John Lewis, who came from Wales and settled in Connecticut about 1680. After high school, and a few months at Oberlin (O.) Academy, he entered Yale University in 1903. During his college course he was an editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine" and a contributor to the "Yale Courant" and several outside magazines. He also did reportorial work for the New Haven "Journal and Courier." He made two trips abroad in his college vacations, working his passage on cattle boats, and took a walking tour through England. Leaving Yale in his senior year, he joined Upton Sinclair's cooperative colony at Helicon Hall, Englewood, N. J., in 1906; worked as a book clerk in a New York department store; wrote verse for the magazines; served as assistant editor of "Transatlantic Tales," a short-lived magazine; visited Panama in 1907, to see the canal construction, going by steerage and returning as a stowaway; then went back to Yale and received his degree. After his graduation he joined the Waterloo (Ia.) "Courier" as telegraph editor, and afterwards came to New York again to work for the Charity Organization Society as an investigator of destitute cases. In 1908–09 he was on the Pacific Coast, first as a member of the colony of artists and writers at Carmel-by-the-Sea, and then as a reporter on the San Francisco "Bulletin" and as desk editor for the Associated Press. In 1910 he returned East and during the following six years served successively as managing editor of the "Volta Review," a magazine for the deaf published in Washington, D. C.; reader for the Frederick A. Stokes Company; associate editor of "Adventure," where his work brought him in contact with men who had explored the ends of the earth; editor of the Publishers' Newspaper Syndicate, which furnished news about books to the press; and editor and advertising manager for the George H. Doran Company. In 1914 appeared his first novel, "Our Mr. Wrenn," written during his various editorial jobs; followed the next year by "The Trail of the Hawk." He abandoned editorial work in 1915 to engage solely in free-lance writing, and his name became known to magazine readers through his short fiction published in the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Century," and other periodicals. His progress towards the ultimate success he achieved as a popular novelist was continued in "The Job" (1917); "The Innocents" (1917); "Free Air" (1919), a transcontinental automobile romance; and culminated in "Main Street" (1920), a vivid and searching picture of contemporary American community life that drew world-wide attention to his writings. The book's portrayal of the people of a small American town, dominated by their own dull mediocrity, complacent and satisfied with themselves, and mentally dead, placed the author with George Eliot, Booth Tarkington and Arnold Bennett as a novelist of provincial life. Thereafter, the appearance of his books became leading events of the publishing season. His next work, "Babbitt" (1922), a satire of middle-class life in a Western city, had for its chief character an average American, George F. Babbitt, a real estate man, regular fellow, booster, Rotarian, Elk and Republican, who used all the current slang and catchwords, molded his opinions on those of his local paper and mirrored American ways and thought of the day in the mass. Around him stirred the life of his kind, with its vulgarity, noise, glare, aimless rush, motor and moving picture obsessions and spiritual emptiness. The book was greeted as one of the most penetrating social satires in the English language. In "Arrowsmith" (1925) Mr. Lewis singled out a medical man at the mercy of an insatiable curiosity for scientific investigation. Springing from a family of physicians Mr. Lewis trod familiar ground in his studies of the medical fraternity, which made a spacious background for the book, while in Martin Arrowsmith he created a physician with an insurgent spirit and a mission in the world for impersonal research and discoveries for the good of the race, indifferent to the profit that may flow to others from the fruit of his genius. "Mantrap" (1926) was designedly less fundamental in theme and lacked the range and cumulative detail of its predecessors, being a swift moving story couched in a satiric vein on "the most blatant of our American myths—roughing it in the wilds." As such it provided an amusing parody on the novel and motion picture of the great open spaces, written in the very manner it satirized. He returned to his earlier method in "Elmer Gantry" (1927), in which he assailed commercialized religion through his ruthless delineation of the central character, a Baptist preacher, professional revivalist and Methodist organizer, who was also a hypocrite and libertine. Its publication caused many protests from pulpits. The author did not attack the church as an institution nor the clergy in general, nor even raise the question of the validity of religion, but denounced an educational system which permitted an ignorant man to pass as cultured, and, too dense to be skeptical, to profess a theology he did not understand and teach a Christianity he comprehended only in its formulas and to exploit profitable preachments of appealing truths. Mr. Lewis's writings are saturated with American vitality and among his contemporaries he easily projects as the most powerful delineator of American life as lived on the surface by masses of the bourgeoisie. As a playwright Mr. Lewis wrote "Hobohemia," which was produced in New York city in 1919. He is a wide traveller, especially in Europe, where much of his later work was written. He belongs to the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. He was married, Apr. 15, 1914, to Grace Livingston Hegger, daughter of Frank Hegger, of New York city, and has one son, Wells, born in 1917.

COWL, Jane, actress, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1890, daughter of Charles A. and Grace (Avery) Cowl. Her early childhood was spent in New York city, where her father was associated with various theatrical productions. While a student in Erasmus Hall high school, Brooklyn, she realized the value of a broad cultural background in her theatrical work and attended lecture courses at Columbia University on philosophy, economics, history, literature and the drama. Meantime she began her stage career at the Republic Theatre in New York city, under David Belasco, playing minor roles. Her debut as leading woman was in 1909 at the Republic theatre in the part of Fanny

Perry in Belasco's production of "Is Matrimony a Failure?" She went on tour in that play and spent two seasons with a stock company at the Hudson Theatre, in Union Hill, N. J., where she played leading roles in a wide range of plays, including "Merely Mary Ann," "Madame X" and "Old Heidelburg." So far her opportunities had not been of a character and scope to inspire the expression of marked histrionic gifts, though her endowment of good looks, which placed her among the beauties of the American stage, impressed both audiences and critics. Her real chance came in 1911, when she was engaged for the leading feminine part of Catherine Darwin in Klein's "The Gamblers" at Maxine Elliott's theatre. Her interpretation of the role stamped her as an emotional actress of the first rank, and in 1912 she more than sustained her repute as Mary Turner in "Within the Law," which established her as a star. She played "Within the Law" in New York for two years, and afterwards the star role in "Common Clay" with John Mason (1915–16). Later Miss Cowl collaborated with Jane Murfin in writing three plays, "Lilac Time," a romantic war drama, "Daybreak" and "Information Please," in all of which she appeared in New York. A further war play, "The Crowded Hour" engaged her in 1918. In "Smilin' Through" of which she was also part author, and which ran for more than 1,000 performances (1920–22), she revealed in her characterization the poetic quality that later flowered in her interpretation of Juliet. In 1922 she became first vice-president of the Equity theatre, opened that year by the actors' organization, and gave her services at its premiere in the title role of "Malvaloca," a modern Spanish drama. The following year she realized a cherished ambition to appear in classic drama, and with a company of her own produced "Romeo and Juliet" at Henry Miller's theatre. In the role of Juliet, for which her beauty, temperament and spirit admirably suited her, she achieved an artistic and popular success that had no parallel since Adelaide Neilson essayed the part fifty years before. After giving 161 performances to crowded houses, the largest consecutive run of a single Shakespearean production in stage history, she played the part more than 800 times during the two ensuing seasons in New York, Chicago, Boston, and in other leading cities. Subsequently she produced in New York "Pelleas and Melisande" and "Antony and Cleopatra," in each of which she portrayed the title feminine roles. The artistic versatility displayed in her Juliet, Melisande and Cleopatra, all widely differentiated in their histrionic requirements, combined with her long roster of star roles in modern plays, placed her among the leading actresses of the American stage. In 1925 she returned to the modern comedy of manners in the part of Larita in Noel Coward's "Easy Virtue" at the Empire theatre, New York. A season in England followed with this play, which had a run of many months at the Duke of York's theatre in London in 1926. Hearty public approval greeted her part in it, the critics remarking the individuality and quality of her playing, which set her apart, from their viewpoint, among American actresses known to the British stage. Miss Cowl's next appearance (1927) was at the Playhouse, New York, in Robert E. Sherwood's "The Road to Rome." Her fine gifts and high ideals have exerted a noteworthy influence on the theatre of her time. Of a highly sensitive personality, with a poignant and vibrant voice, she acts with a dynamic force in scenes of emotional intensity, and is equally successful in the lighter medium of comedy. The purity of her diction was especially noted by the English critics, who found no difference in her speech from that of their own best exemplars of stage enunciation, while in her Shakespearean roles her articulation creates the effect of reality without losing the lyrical quality essential to the effective delivery of poetic lines. Her acting is varied by managerial responsibilities, as she has financial interests in all the plays in which she appears, and she has achieved signal success as a stage director, particularly in her beautiful classic productions. Miss Cowl was married in 1908, to Adolph Klauber, a former dramatic critic of the New York "Times," who is associated with her in all her productions.

WASHINGTON, Elizabeth Fisher, artist, was born at Siegfried's Bridge, Lehigh Valley, Pa., daughter of George Lafayette and Ann Bull (Clemson) Washington. She studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts during 1908–13, winning a Cresson traveling scholarship which sent her abroad in the summer of 1912 and the first Toppan prize in 1913, and at Hugh H. Breckenridge's summer school in 1911. In 1913 she established herself in her Phila-

delphia studio but continued to study, attending Fred Wagner's summer school in 1916 and the following year that of the Academy, where she won first prize for landscape painting. That same year she was awarded the fellowship prize and the Mary Smith prize of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, for an oil painting entitled "Winter." Her most important works include: "Winter," "Gulph Hills," "A Corner of the Yard" and "The Frozen River."

She is represented in various public and private collections, including that of the Mississippi Art Association at Jackson, Miss., the Civic Club of Philadelphia, the Trenton Municipal Art Gallery, Smith College, Springville High School, Utah, Pierce Business College and the permanent collection of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The quiet moods of nature are particularly congenial to Miss Washington's brush. The timbre of her imagination is lyrical rather than dramatic and the sensitive charm of her landscapes provides a quality richly suited to the art of the miniature, an art which she has simultaneously developed. She displays versatility in her work and the most poignant phase is the virility and vividness with which she expresses her ideas on canvas. Since 1923 she has been a director and member of the jury of the Philadelphia Art Week Association, founded in 1922. She is a fellow and director of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and a member of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters (treasurer, 1925–..), the Plastic Club (vice-president, 1924–..), and the North Shore Art Association of Gloucester, Mass.

ELY, Richard Theodore, economist, was born at Ripley, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Apr. 13, 1854, son of Ezra Sterling and Harriet Gardner (Mason) Ely. His father was a civil engineer and his mother, a landscape artist of marked ability. He entered Dartmouth College but at the end of the freshman year was transferred to Columbia, where he was graduated A.B., in 1876, and A.M., in 1879. His appointment to the fellowship in letters for 1876–79 enabled him to continue study in the universities of Halle, Heidelberg and Geneva, and in the Royal Statistical Bureau, Berlin. In 1879 he received the degree of Ph.D., summa cum laude, from Heidelberg University. He had charge of the work in economics at Johns Hopkins University eleven years and in 1892 he accepted the chair of economics and the office of director of the school of economics, political science and history in the University of Wisconsin, an event which was regarded as the beginning of a new era in the history of that institution. He remained there until 1925 when he resigned to become research professor of economics in Northwestern University, although continuing on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin as honorary professor of economics. Dr. Ely's influence has been strongly felt in the development of economic science in the United States and also in quickening the churches to their duty with regard to the various social problems of the day. In 1891, he helped organize the Christian Social Union in the United States for the application of Christianity to social problems, and was elected its secretary. He was one of the founders of the American Economic Association in 1885; was its secretary, until 1892, and its president in 1899–1901. In Baltimore, he was for one year (1885–86) a member of the city tax commission, and for two years (1886–88) a member of the tax commission of the state of Maryland. He founded the American Bureau of Industrial Research, in 1904, and has been director since that time. He was first president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, in 1907–08; was lecturer on economics at the University of London, in 1913, and is a member of the International Statistical Institute. In 1920, he founded the Institute for Research in Land Economics, which was incorporated, in 1922, as the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, and has been its director since then. The work of this institute is largely an expansion of Dr. Ely's personal research and literary work, during the past thirty years, which, however, had grown to such proportions as to require a staff of workers to carry it forward. Its purpose is to offer scientific guidance in the solution of concrete economic problems, and to contribute to the progressive discovery and formulation of the principles governing the development and utilization of land, and the principles underlying economic problems of public utilities—in a phrase, scientific economic service by the method of looking for and seeing the facts. While in Germany Dr. Ely prepared for the U. S. department of state a paper on German railroads. He has made frequent and valuable contributions to the "North American Review," "The Forum," "Harper's," "The Century," and other magazines. He was for several years editor of Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics; and is now editor of Macmillan's Citizens' Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology; Macmillan's Social Science Text Book Series; Macmillan's Land Economics Series, and A. W. Shaw's two series—Materials for the Study of Public Utilities and Public Utility Texts. He is editor-in-chief of the "Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics." His most valuable contributions are included in the following volumes: "French and German Socialism in Modern Times" (1883); "Past and Present of Political Economy" (1884); "The Labor Movement in America" (1886); "Taxation in American States and Cities" (1888)—the last two works were pioneers in their respective fields; "Problems of Today" (1888); "Social Aspects of Christianity" (1889); "Introduction to Political Economy" (1889); "Outlines of Economics" in Chautauqua and various college editions (1893), and, later, with collaboration of Profs. T. S. Adams, Allyn A. Young, Dr. M. O. Lorenz (4th edition, 1923); "Socialism and Social Reform" (1894); "The Social Law of Service" (1896); "Monopolies and Trusts" (1900); "Studies in the Evolution of Industrial Society" (1903); "Elementary Economics" with Prof. G. R. Wicker (1904, 1917, new ed. in collaboration with Dr. S. J. Brandenburg, 1923, 1926); "Property and Contract in Their Relation to the Distribution of Wealth," 2 vols. (1914); "Foundations of National Prosperity" in collaboration (1917); "Elements of Land Economics" by R. T. Ely and E. W. Morehouse (1924). Dr. Ely has infused a new spirit into the science of economics. More than any other one man he is credited with developing interest in this subject in the United States. His emphasis upon the significance of economic institutions as factors in determining the distribution of wealth has profoundly influenced economic theory and legislation. He has made lasting contributions to methods of economic study. He has probably trained more well-known American economists than any other one teacher. He has been described as a student with an ever youthful and open mind, an inspirer of scholarship and a fearless worker who has always met opposition which he has never

evaded and which has never checked him. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1892, and by the University of Wisconsin, in 1923. Dr. Ely was married, June 25, 1884, to Anna Morris, daughter of Maj. Joseph W. Anderson of Richmond, Va. She died, Mar. 13, 1923, leaving two sons, Richard S. and John T. A. Ely, and one daughter, Anna Mason, wife of Edward W. Morehouse of Wieboldt Hall, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.

GREEN, Joseph Reid, lawyer, was born at DeWitt, Neb., Jan. 8, 1881, son of Joseph Edwin Green and Corada Jane (Walrath) Green. He was graduated at the University of Nebraska law school in 1907, and began practice at DeWitt and Crete, Neb., in association with Glenn Norman Venrick and Ralph Davis Brown. Since 1909 he has practiced independently at Lincoln, Neb. He also has been associated with the U. S. department of justice since July 1, 1924. From the beginning of his career Mr. Green has taken a keen interest in public affairs and political activities of his section. He was secretary of the Saline county Republican central committee for two terms, secretary of the Lancaster Republican central committee for one term, and chairman of the latter for two terms. In 1916 he helped to circulate, in Nebraska, the

first Hughes-for-President petition in the country, and was a delegate from Nebraska to the national Republican convention at Chicago where he actively supported the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for the presidency. He was assistant secretary of the Nebraska state senate in 1913, and a member of the state house of representatives from 1919 to 1924, serving on the educational, child welfare and finance committees and the committee in charge of the new civil administrative code for Nebraska, passed in 1919. He introduced several measures which later became laws, such as the bill providing for the appointment of a children's code commission in 1919, the measure making Armistice Day a legal holiday, in 1921, and as chairman of child welfare committee led in the effort to enact a law creating a moving picture censorship in 1921. He was chairman of the house committee on committees and chairman of the house Republican caucus in the 1923 session, and vice-chairman of the state Republican central committee in 1924. Mr. Green is a member of the Lincoln Young Men's Republican Club (president, 1912), the Nebraska legislative league, and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has held many important positions in the last named society, serving in 1923 as vice-president general of the Mississippi valley, west district, and in 1924 vice-president general of the north Mississippi valley district. During 1924–26 he was also chairman of the state society committee on Americanization and education. He is a Mason and a Methodist. He has labored sincerely, earnestly, and conscientiously for the betterment of society, and has won the esteem and friendship of the people of his section of the country to a remarkable degree. He was married, at Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 3, 1910, to Irene Geraldine, daughter of Dominic Gerald Courtnay and they had three children: James Gerald Courtnay, Corada Irene, and Geraldine Courtnay Green.

LITTLE, Clarence Cook, seventh president of the University of Michigan (1925–..), was born in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 6, 1888, son of James Lowell and Mary Robbins (Revere) Little. He was educated at the Noble and Greenough School in Boston and at Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1910, captained the track team of that year, and was chosen permanent secretary of his class. He remained at his alma mater through 1910–18, first as secretary to the University corporation in 1910–12, in which period he also took a course at the graduate school of applied science. Specializing in biology, he received his master's degree in science in 1912, meantime (1911) undertaking research work in genetics. In 1913 he became research fellow in that subject for the Harvard cancer commission, received his D.Sc. degree in 1914, served as assistant dean of the college and as acting university marshal in 1916–17, and was associate in comparative pathology at the Harvard medical school in 1917–18. In this period, synchronous with American participation in the World war, he also took a course of military training at the Plattsburg camp, after which, in November, 1917, he received a commission as captain in the aviation section of the officers reserve corps, advancing to major in the adjutant-general's department. His war work included service as head of the aviation examining board until the students army training corps was organized, when he was assigned to the colleges. After his discharge from the army in December, 1918, Dr. Little resumed his scientific work as research associate at the station for experimental evolution of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and in 1921 became assistant director of that organization. In 1922 he was appointed president of the University of Maine. During his term of office he encountered a lack of support and cooperation by the state government

in the administration of the university, a condition that restricted the institution's development and influenced his acceptance in 1925 of the presidency of the University of Michigan, where he saw an opportunity of inaugurating educational policies that the state of Maine had not been willing to adopt. At Ann Arbor, as successor to Marion Le Roy Burton (q.v.), he sought to humanize education, which in his view had become over-organized and over-developed and tended more and more to exclude the human element by overlooking the building of character. As a scientist he has written frequently on genetics and cancer research, including studies on the inheritance of susceptibility or non-susceptibility to cancer. His early researches in biology won for him membership in the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, American Association for Cancer Research, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, Eugenics Research Association, Galton Society, Harvey Society (honorary), Phi Kappa Phi and Phi Sigma fraternities and the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York. He is an Episcopalian in creed. He was married, May 27, 1911, to Katharine, daughter of Robert Day Andrews of Brookline, Mass., and has three children: Edward Revere, Louise and Robert Andrews Little.

ARNY, Henry Vinecome, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1868, son of Louis Christian and Sarah (Shinn) Arny, and grandson of Jacob Arny, who came from St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1812 and settled at Harrisburg, Pa. His father served in the Confederate army during the civil war. He was graduated at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1889 with the degree Ph.G. For seven years he conducted a retail pharmacy in New Orleans in association with Fabius C. Godbold and then went abroad for further study. He attended the University of Berlin in 1893–94, and the University of Göttingen during 1892–93 and 1894–96, receiving the degree Ph.D. at the latter in 1896. Since his return from Germany he has been chemist and teacher. During 1897–1911 he was professor of pharmacy in the college of pharmacy of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., and during 1908–11, dean. Since the latter year he has been professor of chemistry in the college of pharmacy, Columbia University, and since 1917, chemist of the New York State Board of Pharmacy. He was editor of the "Druggists' Circular" in 1914–15, and of the "Year Book" of the American Pharmaceutical Association during 1916–22. He was 3d Remington medallist in 1922 and Ebert medallist in 1924. He received the honorary degree of Ph.M. from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1909. Prof. Arny is author of "Principles of Pharmacy" (1909), which reached a third edition in 1926. His chief research work has been in the standardization of colored fluids. He is chairman of sub-committee on the revision of the inorganic chemicals of the United States Pharmacopoeia for the decade, 1920–30; has been a member of the United States Pharmacopoeia Revision Committee since 1910; a member of the National Formulary Revision Committee since 1908, and he has made research on the organic chemicals of the National Formulary since 1920. He was president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties in 1915–16 and a member of the executive committee of the American Metric Association during 1916–20. He was a founder (1922) of the National Conference of Pharmaceutical Research, and has been its chairman since its organization. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Society (president, 1923), the Chemical Society of England (fellow), the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the Franklin Institute and of the Chemists' and the Columbia Faculty clubs, New York, the Athletic Club, Montclair, N. J., and of Sigma Xi fraternity. During the World war he served as professor of chemistry of the Students' Army Training Corps of Columbia University. Politically, he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in reading and collecting odd books. He was married Apr. 22, 1903, to Katharine Moody, daughter of William Langham Smith of Elyria, O., and they have four children: Robert Allen, Sarah Elizabeth, Malcolm Moody and Francis Vinacomb Arny.

MONROE, Paul, educator, was born at North Madison, Ind., June 7, 1869, son of William Young and Juliet (Williams) Monroe. His father, a Baptist clergyman, was captain in the 82nd Ind. infantry in the civil war. Paul Monroe was a student in Hanover College in 1886–87 and was graduated at Franklin College with the B.S. degree in 1890. For a year he was principal of schools at Hopewell, Ind., and, thereafter, until 1894, principal of the high school at Martinsville, Ind. In 1895 he won a fellowship in sociology in the University of Chicago, which led him to two additional years of scholastic work, and the degree of Ph.D., in 1897. He was instructor in history in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York city, in 1897–99, becoming adjunct-professor of the history of education in 1899, and professor, in 1902. While still filling this chair, he was director of the school of education, Teachers' College, during 1915–23, and has been director of the International Institute since 1923. He pursued advanced studies in the University of Heidelberg in 1901; was commissioner to report on the condition of schools in the Philippine Islands for the Bureau of Insular Affairs in 1913, and was educational expert for the Chinese government in 1921–22. During the world war he was a member of the division of research and inquiry, U. S. department of state. He was a guest of the governments of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland while making an examination of their public school system in 1923; was director of the educational survey commission of the Philippine Islands in 1924–25, and director of the educational survey of the public schools of Porto Rico in 1925–26. In addition to numerous articles on educational subjects in technical magazines, Prof. Monroe is the author of the following books: "Source Book in the History of Education for the Greek and Roman Period" (1901); "Thomas Platter and the Educational Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century" (1904); "Textbook in the History of Education" (1905); "Brief Course in the History of

Education'' (1907); ''Principles of Secondary Education'' (1914), and ''Philippine Survey Report'' (1925). He was editor of the educational department of the International Encyclopedia and Yearbook and of Nelson's Encyclopedia; was editor-in-chief of the ''Cyclopedia of Education,'' vols. I–V (1910–13), and editor of ''Brief Course Series of Educational Texts—Home and School Series'' (1914), and ''Technical Art Studies'' (1914). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Peking in 1913, and by Franklin College in 1915. He is a member of the China Medical Board, a trustee of the Kosciuszko Foundation, the Institute of Social and Religious Research, and the Institute of International Education, and chairman of the boards of trustees of Peking Union Medical College and Shantung Christian University. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the Educational Institute of Scotland (fellow), the Association of American University Professors, the National Education Association, the Association of College Teachers of Education, the China Society, Japan Society, and Persia Society. In 1924–25, under the authorization of the governments of the United States and China, he formulated a plan acceptable to both governments for the use and security of the Chinese indemnity remitted by the American government to China. The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, conducted by a board of fifteen trustees of which Prof. Monroe is vice-president, holds and dispenses these funds, now created into a permanent foundation. His social affiliations are with the Century Association and the Authors' Club of New York city, and the Anthropological Club of Yonkers, N. Y. His hobby is collecting old editions and rare books. He was married, Aug. 26, 1891, to Emma, daughter of Capt. William B. Ellis, of Franklin, Ind., and they had three children: Juliet, Jeanette, and Ellis Monroe.

BRADFORD, Mary Carroll Craig, educator, was born in New York city, in 1860, daughter of James Barnes and Anna Turk (Carroll) Craig. Her father, a native of Lexington, Ky., was a well known international lawyer in New York city and her mother a direct descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of Com. Richard Stockton, U. S. N. The daughter was educated by tutors and at the University of Paris. She began writing for publication at the age of fourteen and has contributed to many of the leading newspapers, magazines and educational periodicals of America. After her marriage she travelled extensively and studied at first hand the European systems of education. Settling in Colorado in the early 1890's, she taught for six years, two years each at Leadville, Colorado Springs and Denver. She was superintendent of schools of Adams county during 1902–05; superintendent of schools of the city and county of Denver, 1909–12, and state superintendent of public instruction and librarian in 1912–20, being the first woman in Colorado elected to a state office. She was reelected to the last-named position in 1922 and again in 1924. Her administration as superintendent of education of Colorado has been marked by tact, wisdom, technical knowledge and foresight. A speaker of unusual ability, Mrs. Bradford has addressed audiences at universities, conventions, and other public gatherings, on educational, suffrage, and other topics throughout the United States. Her services in behalf of education in Colorado have brought her into prominence in the wider field of national educational work. She was a delegate to the World Federation of Education Associations in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, 1925, when she was elected a member of its executive committee and a delegate to the International Prison Congress in London in the same month. She was president of the National Education Association in 1917–18 (director 1917–25) and is a member of the national illiteracy commission, national council on the emergency in education, national legislative commission, chairman of national committee of one hundred on classroom teaching problems and the national commission of state superintendents and commissioners of education. She is president of the state board of education of Colorado, state board of examiners, state reading circle board and the state blind benefit commission. She is a director of the State Federation of Women's Clubs (president 1902–05) and chairman of its division of illiteracy since 1923. Not the least of her public service has been in behalf of

organized labor of Denver, and she has been president of the Women's Trade Union League. Mrs. Bradford is also a member of the State Historical Society and the State Philosophical Society and of the Chamber of Commerce, Business and Professional Women's Club, Woman's Press Club, and the Jane Jefferson Club, of Denver, being a founder and former president of the last. In recognition of her intellectual attainments and her eminent services in the cause of education she was awarded the degree Litt.D. by the University of Denver in 1914.

She is an attendant of the Christian Science church. She was married in New York city, in 1878, to Lieut. Edward Taylor Bradford, U. S. N., and they had four children: Craig, Edward T., Jr., Adele, wife of Clare Hatton, and Florence, wife of Russell Barnes.

WHITE, Alma Bridwell, bishop, was born at Kinnikinnick, Lewis co., Ky., June 16, 1862, daughter of William Moncure and Mary Ann (Harrison) Bridwell, and granddaughter of Richard Bridwell, who served in the war of 1812. After attending the Vanceburg seminary for a time, she received, at the age of seventeen, a high-grade certificate and taught in the public schools in Lewis and Bourbon counties, Ky. In 1880 her parents moved to Millersburg, Ky., and for nearly three years she attended the Millersburg Female College, afterward studying and teaching in the Methodist Seminary at Salt Lake City and studying in the University of Denver. In view of the work she did in these schools, Millersburg College subsequently conferred upon her the degree of A.B. She was married in 1887 and not long afterward took up the work of an evangelist. In her revival meetings hundreds of people were converted, many of them being called to engage in religious work. On December 29, 1901, she founded in Denver, Colo., the Society now known as the "Pillar of Fire" which was incorporated in Colorado, 1902. To provide a place for the training of her converts, she used her own home for twelve years and then built a four-story and basement building. In 1908 the headquarters of the Church and the school were transferred to Zarephath, N. J., where the society had come into possession of a farm house and eighty acres of land. Since that time eight adjoining farms have been purchased by the society, making a total of 740 acres. Four large dormitories and school buildings, an assembly hall seating 1000 people, and other buildings have been erected, among them a new reinforced concrete publishing building. In 1912, Zarephath academy was opened, of which Mrs. White's elder son, Rev. Arthur K. White, is dean. Here also is conducted Zarephath Bible Institute, the president of which is Rev. Ray B. White, A.M., Mrs. White's younger son. This school educates and trains students for the ministry of the Gospel, qualifying them for ordination as ministers, including the orders of deacons, deaconesses, and elders in the "Pillar of Fire Church," or to become missionaries or evangelists. The grounds at Zarephath were designed by Mrs. White who was formally consecrated bishop, by the laying on of hands, at the general assembly of her church at Zarephath, N. J., in 1918, and she has personally supervised their ornamentation. The "Pillar of Fire," together with all its holdings, is a work of her faith. Beginning without a dollar, either in hand or promised, it has grown to its present proportions in twenty years. Besides the property in New Jersey, it owns Westminster College and the building on Champa Street, Denver, a church and a missionary building in Brooklyn, N. Y., three buildings, one of them a training school, in Los Angeles, Calif., and buildings with a publishing plant on a tract of free-hold land in London, England. The Church publications are: "Pillar of Fire" published at Zarephath; "Rocky Mountain Pillar of Fire" published at Denver, Colo.; "Occidental Pillar of Fire" published at Los Angeles, Calif.; and "London Pillar of Fire," published at London, England; "The Good Citizen," devoted to the educational, political and religious interests of the nations, is also published at Zarephath. The "Pillar of Fire Society" is engaged in religious, charitable and educational work. It lays stress on true Americanism and orthodoxy in religion. While the religious influences surrounding its schools may, from a denominational standpoint, be described as more Methodist Episcopal in character than anything else, owing to the similarity between "Pillar of Fire" and primitive Methodist creeds, no test of any particular religious faith is applied as a condition of admission. Mrs. White is author of: "Looking Back From Beulah" (1902); "Gems of Life," for children (1907); "Golden Sunbeams" (1909); "The Chosen People" (1910); "Demons and Tongues" (1910); "The Harp of Gold" (1911); "My Trip to the Orient" (1911); "The New Testament Church," 2 vols. (1911–12); "The Titanic Tragedy—God Speaking to the Nations" (1912); "Truth Stranger Than Fiction" (1913); "Why I Do Not Eat Meat" (1914); "Restoration of Israel, the Hope of the World" (1917); "The Story of My Life," (1919–23); "With God in the Yellowstone" (1920); "My Heart and My Husband" (1923). She has also written nearly 100 hymns and is editor of the "Pillar of Fire" magazines and of "The Good Citizen." She is a powerful preacher of the Gospel, possesses a large physique and a strong personality, is a born leader, energetic and punctual, and a reader of human nature. She has crossed the ocean in pursuit of her holy work, thirty-two times. She was married at Denver, Col., Dec. 21, 1887, to Rev. Kent White, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and has two children: Rev. Arthur Kent White, A.M., and Rev. Ray Bridwell White, A.M.

BRACKETT, Byron Briggs, electrical engineer, was born at Ira, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1865, son of James Henry and Helen Maria (Pierce) Brackett. He was graduated A.B. at Syracuse University in 1890 and after teaching mathematics at Dickinson Seminary and Adelphi College, Brooklyn, received his A.M. degree at Syracuse in 1893. He took advanced courses in electrical engineering, physics and mathematics at Johns Hopkins University for four years, receiving the Ph.D. degree in 1897 and then went to Union College as instructor in electrical engineering. In 1898 he inspected the manufacture and directed the tests of torpedo cable made by the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y., for the U. S. army for use in the Spanish-American war and while serving as professor of electrical engineering at Clarkson College adjusted various power problems in shops and mills in and about Potsdam, N. Y. He was electrical engineer for the Rowland Telegraphic Co., Baltimore, Md., for one year, instructor of electrical science at Rutgers College, during 1901–03, professor of electrical engineering at Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., 1903–09, and professor of electrical engineering at South Dakota State College, 1909–23. Since 1923 he has been professor of electrical engineering in the University of South Dakota. During the world war he served on the South Dakota "preparedness" board under the U. S. naval consulting board and directed the training of drafted men at the South Dakota State College to be radio operators and electricians. In 1925

he was appointed a member of the South Dakota state board for the licensing of architects and engineers, of which he was elected chairman. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the South Dakota Society of Engineers, the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies, the Chamber of Commerce and Kiwanis Club of Vermilion, S. D. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married in Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1900, to Tilla, daughter of Josiah Wilson, of Corydon, Ind., and has one son, Richard Thomas Brackett.

JACKSON, Clarence Martin, anatomist, was born at What Cheer, Ia., Apr. 12, 1875, son of Dr. John Calvin Jackson, a physician, and Sonora Hartman, his wife. He was a fellow in biology at the University of Missouri during 1897–99, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1898 and that of M.S. in 1899. In the following year he became an instructor in anatomy, and after receiving the degree of M.D. in 1900, was assistant professor in anatomy and histology for two years. As a graduate student in anatomy he attended the University of Chicago during the summers of 1900–1902 and the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin, 1903–04. From 1902 to 1913 he was professor of anatomy and histology at the University of Missouri, being dean of the medical school for the last four years of that period. In 1913 he became professor and head of the department of anatomy at the University of Minnesota, a position he still holds, and during 1917–18 was acting dean of the graduate school there. During 1923–24 he was chairman of the medical division of the National Research Council. He was the editor-in-chief of Morris' "Human Anatomy," fifth, sixth and seventh editions, and is associate editor of the "American Journal of Anatomy." He has been a frequent contributor to technical journals, of articles based upon original investigations in comparative anatomy and histology of vertebrates, human topographic anatomy and embryology, embryonic growth and the effects of inanition. To the last subject he has devoted a large amount of research extending over a number of years, the results of which are set forth in his book: "The Effects of Inanition and Malnutrition upon Growth and Structure" (1925). He is also the author of several papers on medical education. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri in 1923. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Anatomists, (president, 1922–24), Anatomische Gesellschaft, the advisory board of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, and the Phi Beta Pi, Alpha Omega Alpha, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He was married, June 21, 1898, to Helen, daughter of Patrick Clarahan, of Harper, Ia., and has four daughters: Margaret, Helen, Dorothy and Mary Jackson.

SMITH, Annie Morrill, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1856, daughter of Henry Edwin and Cynthia (Langdon) Morrill, and a descendant of Abraham Morrill who emigrated from England in 1632 and was one of the proprietors of Cambridge, Mass. and later Salisbury, Mass. She was educated at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn and becoming interested in botany made a specialty of cryptogamic botany, taking special courses in this subject at Columbia University and under Mrs. Nathaniel Lord Britton who has been making

a study of mosses since 1880 and is honorary curator of mosses at the New York Botanical Gardens. Mrs. Smith was one of the founders of the Sullivant Moss Society in 1898; she was its first secretary-treasurer and editor of its official journal "The Bryologist," a paper devoted to the study of mosses, hepatics and lichens. The new journal was under her management until 1914 when it was taken over by an editorial board of five members. Her valuable botanical library of 2000 titles and cryptogamic herbarium consisting of 20,000 specimens were presented to the Brooklyn Botanical Garden. Mrs. Smith gave up botany for the study of genealogy. She compiled a record of the Langdon family which was published in 1906 under the title "From One Generation to Another" and also edited "Memory Pictures" (1908), "Morrill Kindred in America" (1914), and "Ancestors of Henry Montgomery Smith and Catherine Forshee" (1921). She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Daughters of the American Revolution, Long Island Historical Society, Sullivant Moss Society, Wild Flower Preservation Society, National Society of New England Women and Brooklyn Women's Club. She was married June 9, 1880, to Hugh Montgomery Smith, M.D. of New York city.

CADMAN, Charles Wakefield, composer, was born in Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 24, 1881, son of William Charles and Caroline (Wakefield) Cadman. His father was a chemist and metallurgist, and his mother a granddaughter of Samuel Wakefield, D.D., LL.D., composer of sacred music, author of a work on harmony and builder of the first pipe organ west of the Alleghany mountains. Early in life Mr. Cadman showed marked musical talent and after completing his schooling, studied harmony with Leo Oehmler, the organ with W. K. Steiner and orchestration with Luigi Von Kunits, all of Pittsburgh. In his first efforts at composition he had the advantage of criticism from Emil Paur, then conductor of the Pittsburgh symphony orchestra. He began his professional career as church organist in Pittsburgh, at the same time serving as accompanist to the Pittsburgh male chorus. His first published compositions consisted of several organ pieces in 1904. Since then he has brought out more than 200 songs and other compositions, some of which are among the most popular in American musical literature. Mr. Cadman was a pioneer in the adaptation of Indian melodies in the study of which he visited the Omaha and Osage Indian reservations to make records and transcriptions of ceremonial songs and other Indian melodies which he subsequently arranged and harmonized with artistic effect. During 1908–11 he was musical critic of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" and began his notable contributions on musical subjects to the periodical press. The best known of his songs are: "At Dawning" and "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water." Most noteworthy of his compositions are four operas, the librettos of which were written by Nelle Richmond Eberhart; "Daoma," in which La Flesche collaborated; "The Garden of Mystery"; "Shanewis," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, in 1918 and 1919; "A Witch of Salem," which was first given by the Chicago Civic Opera in December, 1926. Other notable compositions are: "Four American Indian Songs," "Trio in D Major" (for violin, 'cello and piano), "Three Songs to Odysseus," "Idylls of the South Sea," "Vision of Sir Launfal" (a cantata), "The Morning of the Year" (for mixed voices). Mr. Cadman has the distinction of being the first American composer whose opera was given more than one season by the Metropolitan Opera Company. He has played his own compositions several times in concert form assisted by the Indian soprano, Tsianina. He was instrumental in calling the Congress for the Encouragement of American Music which met in Los Angeles in 1915. He is a member of the American Music Society, the National Association of Organists and the National Federation of Music Clubs and Sons of the American Revolution. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is unmarried.

BAXTER, Percival Proctor, forty-sixth governor of Maine (1921–24), was born at Portland, Me., Nov. 22, 1876, son of James Phinney and Mehetabel Cummings (Proctor) Baxter, grandson of Elihu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter, great-grandson of Elihu and Triphena (Taylor) Baxter, and great-great-grandson of Simon and Abigail (Mann) Baxter. Simon resided in New London, Conn., in 1714, subsequently settling at Hebron,

Conn., and is the earliest recorded paternal ancestor of Gov. Baxter. His grandfather was a physician of note in Gorham, Me., and his father (q.v.) one of the state's early industrialists who was also six times mayor of Portland and achieved a high repute as a historical writer, especially for his narrative of Cartier's voyages. On his mother's side Gov. Baxter is descended from the Puritans who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628–29 and from seven

colonial governors of that province. He received his early education in the Portland public schools and in London, England, where his father spent some time in historical research, and was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1898. He then studied law at Harvard, receiving the LL.B. degree in 1901, and the same year was admitted to the Maine and Suffolk county (Mass.) bar, but never practiced law as a profession. He served in the Maine house of representatives during 1905–06, 1917–18, 1919–20, and in the state senate in 1909–10 and 1921. As president of the latter body, he became governor of Maine, Jan. 31, 1921, to serve the term (1921–22) of Gov. Frederick Hale Parkhurst, who died after holding office twenty-five days, and upon its expiration continued in office for the 1923–24 term by election. He was identified with the movement to conserve and develop the natural resources of the state, including water power and timber-lands, which had been led by private monopolies, and established the principle, now as a fixed state policy, that the people of Maine should control such resources. He sponsored the Maine Water Power Commission and the movement to make Mt. Katahdin, the highest peak in the state, a state park and forest reserve. As an active opponent of the water power lobby, he won a spectacular victory in the winter of 1922–23 by defeating the legislature in its attempt to convey to private interests one of the largest watersheds of the upper Kennebec. The bill had passed the legislature but was vetoed by the governor and passed over his veto, whereupon he had a petition prepared for a referendum which received over 25,000 signatures within ten days. After this indication of public sentiment the legislature promptly repealed the measure it adopted twice. Gov. Baxter also championed the antipass law which ended railroad influence in state politics. As a lover of animals and sponsor of humane legislation he secured the passage of the first state anti-vivisection law, applied to all state schools aided by the public treasury and caused the flag on the state house to be displayed at half-mast on the death of his dog "Garry," a favorite companion, to remind the public of the faithful services and sacrifices of animals and its duty to extend a spirit of kindness and consideration to them. He led the campaign for woman's suffrage and prohibition in the Maine Legislature, his efforts culminating in the ratification of the 18th and 19th federal constitutional amendments. Public education, especially in rural districts, also enlisted his deep interest. He effected changes in the law that enabled every child in Maine to receive elementary instruction and requiring the reading of the Bible in public schools. He further sought a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of public money for sectarian schools. In his first term he succeeded in reducing the state tax by 49 per cent and while in office insisted on rigid economy, a policy he extended to his own household, leading him to refuse an appropriation of $27,000 the legislature made for the maintenance of the executive mansion. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1920 and in 1924, when he headed the Maine delegation. His affiliations include membership of the Phi Beta Kappa society, Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, and the Cumberland and other local clubs of Maine. In creed he is a Congregationalist. His chief recreations are yachting, farming and outdoor life in Maine woods. He is unmarried.

SMITH, Harry [Tilden], architect, was born at Edgerton, Lancashire, England, Aug. 16, 1883, son of John and Sarah Elizabeth (Aldridge) Smith. He came to the United States in 1902, settling in Detroit, Mich. He was graduated at the Detroit University School, in 1910 and spent three years studying in the office of W. E. N. Hunter, architect, of Detroit. In 1914 he began to practice as an architect in Detroit, as a member of the firm of Hartwell, Smith & Hartwell. During 1916–18 he was a member of the firm of Smith & Kohner, with Henry Kohner, and since the latter year he has practiced alone. His work in Detroit includes the Mack Avenue Evangelical Church, the Park and the Ferndale theatres, the Beth Abraham synagogue, and the Truax hotel. In addition he has designed numerous stores, apartments, hotels, garages, and factories, ranging in value from $85,000 to $500,000. He designed also the Virginia apartments at Parkersburg, W. Va. He is a registered architect, state of Michigan, and is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Michigan Society of Architects, the Masonic fraternity, the Old Colony and the Marquette Athletic clubs, Detroit. Politically he is a Republican, and in his religious affiliation he is a Christian Scientist. His favorite diversions are in painting, in the study of nature and in athletic activities, such as handball, golf and baseball. He was married in Detroit, Mich., July 25, 1914, to Sophia Marie, daughter of Thomas Wade, a farmer of Devonshire, England, and they have two children: John Wade and Helen Wade Smith.

WILLEBRANDT, Mabel Walker, lawyer, was born at Woodsdale, Kan., May 23, 1889, daughter of David William and Myrtle S. (Eaton) Walker, and a great-granddaughter of William Walker, who came from Wurtemburg, Germany, in 1850 and settled in Indiana county, Pa. Her parents, both of whom were school teachers, laid the ground for her education by thoroughly training her in reading, the only tuition she received until after her thirteenth year. She then attended the Humboldt and Manual Training schools in Kansas City and Park College, Parkville, Mo. Afterwards she taught in the public schools at Buckley, Mich., and studied at the Ferris Institute, Grand Rapids. Removing with her husband to Arizona in 1910, she took a course at the State Normal School at Tempe, where she was graduated in 1911. The next year she became principal of Buena Park grammar school near Los Angeles, Calif., and later headed the Lincoln Park grammar school in South Pasadena for three years. During this period she also studied law at the University of Southern California, was admitted to the California bar in 1915, was graduated with the LL.B. degree in 1916 and received her LL.M. in 1917. Meantime she established a general practice in Los Angeles, Calif., taking no criminal cases except those in which she appeared as voluntary defender. She was assistant police court defender for many accused women unable to supply counsel, and was the first woman attorney in any American city to organize the defense of such cases involving

crimes charged against members of her sex. The work was afterwards incorporated with the municipal court procedure relating to feminine offenders. In her role of their legal defender Mrs. Willebrandt befriended more than 2,000 women and acquired an intimate understanding of the social problems of vice and poverty. Her private practice mainly embraced probate work, damage claims and contracts. Soon she entered politics, becoming a member of the Republican state central committee, and for the California bar association acted as one of a committee of eleven to draft legislation, and support measures bearing upon women's interests and well-being, including married women's property law and an act forbidding corporations and banks to practice law in California. During the world war she served under the national selective (draft) act as chairman of the legal advisory board for district No. 11 of Los Angeles. On Aug. 27, 1921, Pres. Harding appointed her assistant attorney-general. She was placed in charge of a new division of the department of justice, having jurisdiction over all questions of policy, appeals, and directions to federal attorneys in taxation and prohibition cases. Her work more especially included general supervision and charge of all litigation pertaining to taxation other than customs, and also to prisons, tariff and admiralty statutes as applied to liquor, and especially cases arising under the operation of the national prohibition act. She framed the government's "dry ship" ruling of 1922, which was officially promulgated by Attorney-General Daugherty, barring as illegal the carrying or sale of alcoholic liquors on domestic or foreign vessels in American territorial waters and the sale of such liquors on American vessels anywhere. The government's arguments before the supreme court in contesting suits brought to have the department's ruling set aside were also presented by her, the court sustaining the government. In about sixty other prohibition and taxation appeals reaching the supreme court she has been notably successful in presenting the government's case either by pleading or by preparing the briefs. In 1925 more than 45,000 criminal cases dealing with national prohibition were brought in the Federal courts under her general direction. An opinion she prepared on the question of women's interest in community property in California, which was first issued by Attorney-General Daugherty in 1923 and reissued and affirmed by Attorney-General Stone, in 1924, signalized a victory for the citizens of that state that was said to involve some $200,000,000. It has also been her province to respond to requests of the president and members of the cabinet for opinions on interpretation of law on all matters relating to her division. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon her by the Lincoln Memorial University of Harrogate, Tenn., in 1924, and by Dickinson College in 1927. She is a member of the American, California and Los Angeles bar associations, honorary president of the Phi Delta Delta fraternity of women lawyers, ex-president of the Professional Women's Club of Los Angeles, and member of the Woman's, Lawyers', and Athletic clubs of that city. In politics she is a Republican. Her chief recreations are reading, mountain climbing and travel. She was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 7, 1910, to Alfred F. Willebrandt, a high school principal of Buckley, Mich.

TELLER, James Harvey, jurist, was born at Granger, N. Y., June 14, 1850, son of John and Charlotte Chapin (Moore) Teller, and brother of U. S. Sen. Henry M. Teller. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Wilhelm Teller, who came from Holland in 1639 and settled at Ft. Orange (Albany), N. Y. From Wilhelm and his wife Mary Douchen (or Dusen) the line descends through their son Wilhelm, his son Wilhelm, his son William, his son Isaac and his wife Sarah Remsen; their son Remsen Teller and his wife Catherine McDonald, who were grandparents of the jurist. Dr. Isaac Teller joined the American forces in 1775 as a surgeon and died in the service during the war of the Revolution. Remsen Teller was a colonel in the New York state militia. James H. Teller received his preliminary education in public schools, including Morrison (Ill.) high school. He was a student at Cornell University in 1871, and was graduated A.B. at Oberlin (O.) College in 1874. He studied law at Cleveland, O., under G. E. and J. F. Herrick, was admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1876 and in that year began the practice of his profession in Cleveland. In 1880 he organized and for two years was president of the Leslie Sewing Machine Co., now the Standard Sewing Machine Co. In 1882–83 he was a member of the Sioux Indian commission, Dakota territory, and served as secretary of Dakota territory during 1883–86. He then practiced law at Yankton for three years, and in Chicago from 1889 to 1902. During this period he was for seven years attorney for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. In 1902 he settled in Pueblo, Colo., removing to Denver, Colo., in 1908. In 1911 he was appointed judge of the district court for the city and county of Denver, and the following year was elected to that office for a term of six years on the Democratic, Republican, Progressive, Prohibition and Citizens' tickets. In 1914, prior to the expiration of his term, he was elected associate justice of the supreme court of Colorado for the term, 1915–25, and served as chief justice during 1923–25. Among the important decisions rendered by him were: that which established the constitutionality of the commission form of government for Denver, and that compelling the city to pay the legally elected water commission, thus definitely fixing its status. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion a Congregationalist. He served as mayor of Yankton during 1887–88. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Colorado State Bar Association, Denver Bar Association, and Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is author of "The Battle of the Standards" (1896). Judge Teller received the degree of LL.D from Oberlin College in 1919. He finds his chief recreation in farming and stock-raising. He was married at Elyria, O., May 3, 1875, to Frances Leonora, daughter of Francis Wheelock, a lawyer of Cincinnati, O., and had four children: Charlotte Rose, wife of Gilbert Hirsch; Addison Ralph; Rosalie Jerome, wife of Ben O. Edgerton, and Bessie Teller (deceased).

LIPMAN, Jacob Goodale, agriculturist, was born at Friedrichstadt, Russia, Nov. 18, 1874, son of Michael Gregory and Ida (Birkhahn) Lipman. His father was a representative of leading exporters of agricultural products from Russia in European Russia and Siberia and came to the United States in 1887, joining the

Baron de Hirsch agricultural colony, at Woodbine, N. J. The son received his early education at the Baron de Hirsch agricultural school and was graduated at Rutgers College in 1898 with the degree B.Sc., and at Cornell in 1900 with the degree A.M., receiving his Ph.D. degree from the latter in 1903. He began his professional career at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station in 1898 as assistant chemist, and since 1901 has been soil chemist and bacteriologist there. He also joined the faculty of Rutgers College in 1902 as instructor in agricultural chemistry, becoming assistant professor of agriculture in 1906, associate professor in 1907, professor of soil fertility and bacteriology in 1910, professor of agriculture in 1913 and dean of agriculture in 1915. He has also been director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station since 1911. He has made a special study of the development, manufacture and agricultural uses of so-called air-nitrates and has achieved international repute as a scientist in agricultural problems. In addition to his work in New Jersey he has lectured on agriculture at Cornell University, the universities of Illinois, Tennessee, Nebraska and Iowa Agricultural College. He is the author of "Bacteria in Relation to Country Life" (1908); "Laboratory Guide of Soil Bacteriology" (with P. E. Brown, 1912) and of numerous technical papers on soils, soil bacteriology and agronomy. He is editor of John Wiley & Sons' agricultural book series; editor-in-chief of "Soil Science"; associate editor of the "Journal of Agricultural Research," the "Pennsylvania Farmer" and "Annales Sciences Agronomique"; and formerly was assistant editor of the "Journal of the American Society of Agronomy," and consulting editor of the "Internationale Mitteilungen für Bodenkunde." Dr. Lipman was president of the International Society of Soil Science during 1924–27. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Public Health Association, American Chemical Society, American Society of Agronomy (president), Society of American Bacteriologists, Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Research Council, the American Peat Society, the International Commission on Agricultural Ecology, the Jewish Agricultural Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the New Jersey Chemical Society, the New Jersey Sanitary Association, New Jersey Science Teachers Association, New Jersey Cooperative Industrial Commission, the Sigma Xi, Alpha Zeta and Phi Lambda Upsilon fraternities, and Phi Beta Kappa society. He is a corresponding member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Agriculture and of the Reale Accademia Del Georgofili di Firenze (Italy). He was awarded a silver medal by the French Academy of Agriculture in 1922 and the honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1923. His hobby is philately. In the world war he was chairman of the war savings committee for Middlesex county, N. J.; member of the state and national committees on the war food program; member of Liberty Loan and Red Cross committees, and a special investigator for the nitrate division of the war department. Dr. Lipman was married in New York city, Nov. 26, 1902, to Cecelia, daughter of Herman Rosenthal (q. v.), and they have three children: Leonard H., Edward Voorhees, and Daniel Hilgard Lipman.

SPALDING, William Andrew, journalist, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 3, 1852, son of Ephraim Hall and Jane (McCormick) Spalding. He was graduated at Spalding's Commercial College, an institution founded by his elder brother, and in 1867 became associated with the Kansas City "Journal." In 1871 he entered the University of Michigan, but in 1874, before completing his course, removed to Los Angeles, Calif., where he joined the staff of the "Daily Herald," becoming its business manager in 1879. He was associated with the "Evening Express," first as city editor and later as manager, during the absence of Col. J. J. Ayers, the principal owner. In 1882 he removed to Sierra Madre to engage in citrus fruit culture for three years. He became interested in the science of agriculture and wrote an authoritative work on orange-growing, "The Orange: Its Culture in California" (1885). He resumed editorial work in 1886 as city editor of the Los Angeles "Times" and subsequently purchased an interest in the "Times-Mirror," of which he was vice-president. In 1893 he left the "Times" to accept an appointment as com-

missioner of building and loan associations for California, and after four years returned to the newspaper world, purchasing a controlling interest in the Los Angeles daily and weekly "Herald" and becoming manager of that publication. After retiring from newspaper work in 1899 he served eight years as secretary of the municipal civil service commission. He is also the author of "My Vagabonds" (1889), and "Snatches of Song" (1921). He was president of the Southern California Academy of

Sciences and during his incumbency that organization undertook the excavation of the prehistoric remains of the "brea beds," in the environs of Los Angeles. The academy secured from various sources about $5,000, which it expended in excavating, cleaning and assembling the interesting fossils of the Pleistocene age so perfectly preserved in their asphalt covering. The paleontologist employed by the academy mounted the first complete skeleton of the Saber-tooth tiger. Many forms of mammals were found and identified and the collection was finally turned over to the Los Angeles county museum as the nucleus of the remarkable exhibit at Exposition park. He has been financially interested in orange growing for forty years and was one of the organizers, presiding over the first two meetings, of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Astronomical Society, the Seismological Society of America, the Southern California Academy of Sciences (past president), the Los Angeles County Pioneer Society (president), the Odd Fellowship (past grand master), and the Masonic order (past master), the Sons of the Revolution, Lafayette Society (past president), Proximo Club (past president), University Club (first president), and the City Club. He improved a hillside tract of 2½ acres, overlooking the older part of Los Angeles, and has made his residence there for more than a quarter of a century. After retiring from professional and official activities, he built a "Hopi house" in his grounds, where he established a shop and studio, so that he could gratify a life-long craving for hand craft. There he has found congenial employment in invention and model making and in amateur carving and sculpture. He was married, Oct. 10, 1875, to Ellen Mary, daughter of James Dennison, of St. Louis, Mo., and had eight children of whom six survive: Jane McCormick, William Dennison, Helen Godfrey, wife of Luther L. Fentress, Volney Ayers, Thomas R., and Mary Louise, wife of Wilfred T. Cooper.

BRENNAN, Bernard Gordon, merchant, was born at Sparta, Wis., Oct. 24, 1864, son of James and Mary (Flannery) Brennan. He was reared on a farm and received a public school education. He was employed as a teamster at the age of fifteen, subsequently as lumber-mill hand, steamboat laborer and hotel clerk and in 1883 became a live stock buyer in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and continued independently until 1897. He was vice-president of the National Provision Co. during 1897–1905 and since the latter year has been president of the Brennan Packing Co., which he organized at that time, with a capital of $100,000 and assets of similar amount. The business has shown a substantial increase from year to year and now has capital in excess of $3,000,000 and annual sales approximating $15,000,000. The corporation specializes in pork products of various kinds, slaughtering approximately 1,500 hogs per day, and operates an ice plant of 300 tons capacity, the product of which is marketed in various sections of the United States. The most modern machinery and equipment are continually installed and the company has been instrumental in developing machines that expedite the handling of its products and which are being generally adopted by other companies. Among these are a pork shoulder chopper and an intermittent moving table for handling meats, both of which were invented by Mr. Brennan. He is a member of the Chicago board of trade, the Athletic Association, the Saddle & Sirloin, South Shore Country and Beverly Country clubs of Chicago. Politically he is a Democrat and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. His chief recreation is golf but he devotes much of his time to a farm at Elkhorn, Wis., specializing in the breeding of full-blooded, registered, Swiss cattle. He was married in 1913, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grace of Chicago, and has three children: Bernard Thomas, James and Rosemary Brennan.

KELLY, William, engineer, was born in New York city, Jan. 8, 1877, son of Robert and Mabel McClellan (Silliman) Kelly, grandson of Robert and Arietta A. (Hutton) Kelly and great-grandson of Robert Kelly, who came from near Belfast, Ireland, in 1804, with his wife, Margaret Shannon, and settled in New York. His grandfather, a graduate of Columbia College, was a New York merchant until he retired at the age of thirty-six years; he was president of the board of education of New York; chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, and a founder of the Academy (now College) of the City of New York, and the House of Refuge for Delinquent Children. His father was vice-president of the First National Bank of Superior, Wis. and general manager of the Superior Land & River Improvement Co., and his mother was a daughter of Prof. Benjamin Silliman (q.v.), of Yale College. William Kelly was a student at Yale University during 1894–95, and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1899. Entering the corps of engineers as 2d lieutenant, he advanced through all grades to colonel in 1917. He was employed on fortification construction in San Francisco during 1899–1900; in military engineering in the Philippines, 1900–02; in fortification construction, eastern entrance to Long Island sound, at Fisher's and Plumb Islands, 1903–04; in military engineering, Fort Leavenworth and San Francisco, 1904–06; as assistant engineer commissioner, District of Columbia, 1906–10; in fortification construction, Manila, P. I., 1910–13 and as assistant to the chief of engineers, U. S. army, on river and harbor improvement, Washington, D. C., 1913–17. During the Philippine Insurrection he served with Co. B, 1st battalion of engineers, as 1st lieutenant, 1900–02. In the World war he was Engineer Corps representative on the general munitions board, council of national defense until September, 1917, when he was appointed colonel and chief engineer of the 42d division, thus serving in the Baccarat sector, Vosges, in the Champaign sector during the final German offensive, and subsequently at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel. He was appointed chief engineer of the 4th army corps during the St. Mihiel engagement. He was in command of base sections Nos. 7 and 9, and he was afterward on duty under the Peace Conference. On his return from France, in 1920, he became secretary of the California debris commission which prevents the debris of hydraulic mining from interfering with navigation, and was chief engineer of the federal power commission,

1920–25. Since 1924 he has been a member of the joint board of engineers on the St. Lawrence river waterways project. He made an investigation and report upon the Colorado river, published in the transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers (1924), and was a member of the committee formed by the secretary of commerce, on superpower studies for the New England section of the United States. In 1925 he procured a year's leave with a view

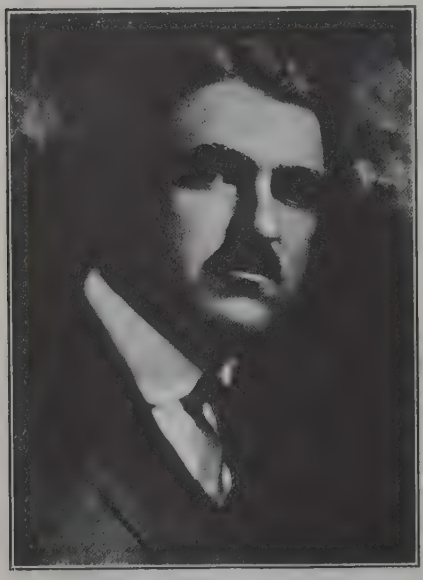
to retiring from the military service and accepted the position of director of engineering, National Electric Light Association. Col. Kelly is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Military Engineers, and the Chevy Chase and the Army & Navy clubs of Washington. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and he holds the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States. He was twice married (1) Sept. 18, 1908, to Georgette Burrell, daughter of James M. West, who died in 1914, and (2) Sept. 22, 1919, to Christiane, daughter of Gustav Demanet, of Antwerp, Belgium, and they have two children: Christiane Elizabeth and Cecile Silliman Kelly.

HOFFMAN, John Washington, sixth president of Ohio Wesleyan University (1916–..), was born at Noblestown, Pa., July 11, 1867, son of George Washington and Elizabeth (Haggerty) Hoffman and grandson of George Washington Hoffman who came to the United States from Saxony in 1800 and settled at Monongahela, Pa. From Oakdale (Pa.) Academy he entered Washington and Jefferson College where he was graduated A.B. in 1892. He received his theological training at Yale Seminary in 1892–93 and at Princeton Seminary in 1893–95 and being ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1897 by the Pittsburgh conference he was stationed at New Cumberland, West Va., during 1897–98. Thereafter he served pastorates at Sheridan, Pa., during 1898–99; California Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., during 1900–06; Crafton, Pa., during 1906–13, and at the First Church, Duluth, Minn., during 1913–16. He was elected president of Ohio Wesleyan University in 1916, which position he still occupies. During his presidency and largely as a result of his energetic and efficient administration the institution has experienced a remarkable expansion, the student enrollment having increased from 1,110 to 1,911, the faculty from 68 to 143, and the total budget from $159,600 to $689,414. Dr. Hoffman is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar of the 32nd degree, and of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities. Washington and Jefferson College conferred on him the degrees of A.M. in 1895, D.D. in 1910 and LL.D. in 1917. He was married, June 20, 1900, to Anna W., daughter of Peter A. Pugh, of New Cumberland, West Va., and has two children: Aura Elizabeth and John Pugh Hoffman.

ANDREW, Harriet White Fisher, manufacturer, was born at Pennline, Crawford co., Pa., Mar. 31, 1869, daughter of Oscar A. and Hannah (Fisher) White, and a descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on the "Mayflower" in Cape Cod harbor in 1620. Her parents died when she was a child and she was reared by her maternal grandparents in Ohio, receiving her elementary education in the "Young Ladies Classical Seminary," of Cleveland, O., and finished at Fraulein Frick's school at Hildesheim, Germany. During the years of her young womanhood she was active in relief and welfare work and as a volunteer nurse of the Red Cross corps of the G.A.R. she was one of the first outside relief workers to reach Johnstown, Pa., after the disastrous flood of 1889. She helped to open a hospital and care for the injured, and assisted in providing homes for the orphan children afterwards. For these services the G.A.R. presented her with the Iron Cross and made her an honorary member of Gen. Meade's Post, No. 1, and she became known as the "Little General" and the "Angel of Johnstown." She was married in London, England, July 20, 1898, to Clark Fisher, formerly a U. S. navy engineer, and owner of the Eagle Anvil Works, of Trenton, N. J., which had been established in 1840 by his father, Mark Fisher, after discovering a method of welding steel to cast iron. For thirty years it was the only anvil manufacturing establishment in America. Soon after her marriage Mrs. Fisher became familiar with the management of the business when the illness of her husband obliged her to give it her personal attention and after his death in 1903, instead of employing a manager, she decided to continue the business under her own personal supervision. This she did with such success that she has become one of the best known business women in the United States. The factory, under the old firm name of Fisher & Norris, contains 35,000 square feet of floor space, employs eighty hands and has an output of more than 7,000 anvils and vises per year. The basis of the business is the secret process of welding steel to cast iron which Mark Fisher discovered in 1835 and which was handed down through his son to Mrs. Andrew, who is the sole possessor of the secret at the present time. She not only mastered

every detail of the manufacture of anvils, but introduced a number of changes and improvements, made a thorough study of tariff and railroad rates, and became conversant with the rules and regulations of various trades unions. She has added an automobile repair department to the anvil factory to keep her employes busy when orders for anvils are slack. She was the first woman member of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mrs. Andrew owns a handsome villa on Lake Como, Italy, where she spends a portion of each year. She also conducts a dairy farm with a herd of thoroughbred cows which produce "Grade A" milk despite the lack of competent help. She is the author of "A Woman's World Tour in a Motor Car" (1911) and is a member of the Authors' League of America, the National Geographic Society, and the Daughters of Ohio in New York. She is president of the Trenton (N. J.) Auxiliary for the Blind and attends the Presbyterian church. She was married in New York city, Apr. 27, 1911, to Lieut. Silvano Alfredo Andrew, an engineer of the Argentine navy, who joined his wife in the management of the anvil works.

FULLER, Leonard Franklin, mechanical and electrical engineer and executive, was born in Portland, Ore., Aug. 21, 1890, son of Franklin Ide and Annie Jessie (Parrish) Fuller; grandson



of Leonard Franklin and Mary Ide (Hunt) Fuller, and ninth in descent from Roger Williams, of the Rhode Island colony. His father, a native of Rhode Island and a civil engineer, is first vice-president of the Portland Electric Power Co. The son received his preparatory education at the Portland Academy and was graduated M.E. at Cornell University in 1912, and at Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1918 with the Ph.D. degree. He entered the employ of the Federal Telegraph Co., San Francisco, in 1912, and became chief engineer of that company in 1913. He left its service in 1919 to become an independent consulting electrical engineer in San Francisco, Calif. In 1923 he transferred his affiliation to the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and in 1924 became vice-president and chief engineer of the R. E. Thompson Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J. Two years later he returned to San Francisco as an electrical and radio engineer for the General Electric Co. He designed the radio transmitting apparatus for the U. S. naval high power chain of stations extending from Washington, D. C., to the Philippine Islands via the Panama canal zone and Hawaiian Islands and also the Bordeaux (France) station which was the largest in the world at the time it was built in 1919. He has made a number of valuable inventions chiefly in connection with radio transmitting apparatus and trans-oceanic communication, on which he has received more than thirty patents, most of them purchased by the United States navy. Dr. Fuller is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society and the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. He was married at Providence, R. I., June 22, 1912, to Lucretia Robinson, daughter of William J. Strong, of Portland, Ore. He has three children: Franklin I. 2nd, Leonard F. Jr., and Mary Esther Fuller.

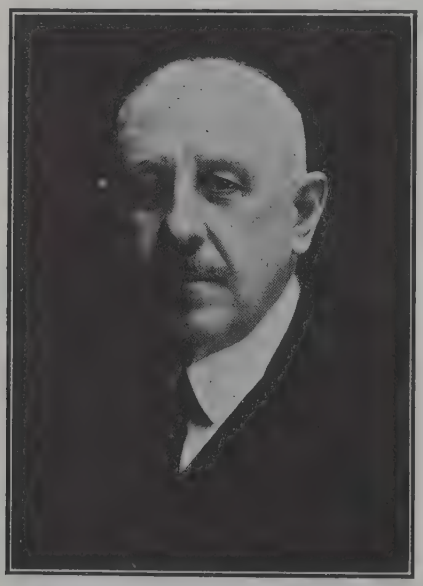
BAKER, Samuel Aaron, thirty-second governor of Missouri (1925–29), was born at Patterson, Wayne co., Mo., Nov. 7, 1874, son of Samuel Aaron and Mary Amanda (McGhee) Baker. His father was a country physician of St. Francois county. He attended a village school at Mill Spring, Mo., and at eighteen began his teaching career in country schools. He continued his education under difficulties, earning the money to meet college fees by working as a section hand on the Iron Mountain railroad and in the mills of southeast Missouri. After serving as instructor at the Wayne County Institute, he was graduated B.S.D. at the State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau in 1897, also received the A.B. degree from the Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Mo., and was a special student at the University of Missouri. His normal school graduation was followed by his appointment as superintendent of schools at Piedmont, where he remained two years. He then became successively principal of high schools at Jefferson City in 1899 and at Joplin in 1905 and superintendent of schools at Richmond in 1910. In his next post, that of school superintendent at Jefferson City, for which he was selected in 1913, he undertook charge of nine modern schools with a teaching staff of sixty and 2,500 pupils. In his administration several noteworthy advances were made in the city's educational facilities, including the issue of $100,000 bonds for school purposes, the introduction of free textbooks, the addition of a commercial and manual training department and a teachers' training course. His success as an educator led to his election in 1918 as state superintendent of schools. He filled a term of four years, during which the state's educational system registered marked progress in growth and functioning. Rural education, which had not kept pace with that

of the cities, received a needed stimulus; vocational and rehabilitation instruction incident to the post-war period was established, and teaching efficiency increased by extending training facilities and doubling salaries. In 1924 higher office came to him by his election as governor of Missouri as a Republican, the only state superintendent of schools to reach that position. His inaugural address to the legislature that met the next year stressed a policy of economy in administration to meet the estimated available revenue for the biennial period of 1925–27, which was not sufficient to cover the state government's expenses as then operated. To this end he urged the creation of a budget system, the consolidation or abolition of various departments or boards and other steps aiming at retrenchment in expenditures. He also sought the passage of a workman's compensation law and a constitutional amendment authorizing the establishment of teachers' retirement funds. The biennial legislature had 1,200 measures

before it, of which it passed 183, including the labor measure he urged and others giving effect to constitutional amendments sanctioned by the voters revising the article on suffrage and elections. To the legislature of 1927 he made a series of further recommendations, among them a tax on tobacco and amusements to provide revenue for supporting state education; the granting of power to the executive to remove negligent state, county or municipal officials; stronger banking laws; provision of a redistricting plan through the entire state for creating larger school districts to make education more economical and liberal; and the appointment of a revision committee to recommend legislative enactments for coordinating the revised statutes, which he described as having accumulated a mass of unconstitutional, obsolete, conflicting, ambiguous, overlapping and unnecessary laws. In prison reform he requested another penitentiary for hardened criminals and power for the state penal board to transfer inmates from the reformatories to the prison. His clemency record during the first two years of his term embraced the issue of two pardons, twenty-six paroles and thirteen commutations in 1925 out of 2,641 prisoners in confinement at Dec. 31, 1924, and five pardons, twenty paroles and two commutations in 1926 out of 3,059 in confinement at Dec. 31, 1925. Gov. Baker retains his early attachment to the teaching profession as a member of the National Education Association (vice-president, 1920), Southwest Pedagogical Society (president, 1905–07), Missouri State Teachers' Association (president, 1920), Wayne County Teachers' Association (president, 1897–99) and of the Missouri State Association of City School Superintendents (president, 1913). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Missouri Valley College in 1922. He is a Mason, Knight of Pythias (grand vice-chancellor, 1920) and belongs to the Commercial and Rotary clubs of Jefferson City. His creed is Presbyterian. He was married, June 1, 1904, to Nelle R., daughter of Richard S. Tuckley of Jefferson City, and has a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Baker.

STRONG, Frank, university president, was born at Venice, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1859, son of John Butler and Mary (Foote) Strong. He was graduated at Yale College in 1884. He spent one year at the Yale law school and completed his law studies in the offices of Sereno E. Payne of Auburn, N. Y., and after teaching for one season in the Auburn high school was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., in 1886. He practiced his profession for two years with a law firm in Kansas City, Mo., and then became principal of the St. Joseph, Mo., high school. The law as a profession was abandoned for teaching and two years later he was appointed superintendent of the Lincoln, Neb., schools. At the latter he reorganized the school system and established ungraded rooms for backward students and also for the especially able; organized night schools and established one of the earliest public kindergarten schools in the middle west. He received the M.A. degree at Yale in 1893 and Ph.D. in 1897. Lecturing in history at the Yale graduate school covered two years and in 1899 he was elected president of the University of Oregon. During an administration of three years he brought the university into touch with the high schools of the state, introduced new courses of study and enlarged its scope by adding a summer session, a school of education and a department of journalism. From Oregon he went to the University of Kansas, in 1902, as the sixth chancellor and was head of the university for eighteen years. During his administration the student enrollment grew from 1,200 to 4,000 and the faculty from eighty to 325; the annual income for all purposes increased from $141,000 to $1,110,000; 18 new buildings were erected, sewer, conduit and lighting systems installed and 100 acres added to the campus. The scope of the university was enlarged by the establishment of schools of medicine, education and nursing. Summer sessions were inaugurated and there were added departments of journalism, home economics, commerce, architecture, bacteriology, political science, industrial engineering, division

of university extension, division of state work (experimental research), a department of industrial research and a hospital for indigent and crippled children. The entrance requirements were radically changed to adapt the university to the needs of the state, and the whole collegiate athletic system reformed. He was president of the board of regents of the University of Kansas during 1902–13. Dr. Strong is the author of "Pamphlets on Course of Study for Schools of Lincoln, Nebraska" (1893); "Cromwell's West Indian Expedition, 1654–65" (1898); "Forgotten Danger to the New England Colonies" (1899); "The Government of the American People" (with Joseph Schafer, 1901). He has also contributed many articles and book reviews to American Historical Review, Yale



Review, New England Magazine, Nation, Science and School and Society. He was chairman of the committee of the state teachers' association and organized and standardized a high school system for Oregon in 1900–01. He was a member of the state board of education of Kansas and director of the Kansas state geological survey in 1902–20. He is a member of the Association of American Universities, the National Education Association, the National Association of State Universities, the Tuberculosis Association of Kansas (president since 1920), American Historical Association, the Chamber of Commerce of Lawrence, Kans., the Masonic order and the Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Alpha Delta (law) fraternities. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Oregon, Baker University and the Oregon Agricultural College in 1909. Dr. Strong was married, June 24, 1890, to Mary Evelyn, daughter of William Ziba Ransom, of St. Joseph, Mo., and had four children: Otis Ransom and John Butler, who died in infancy, Mary Evelyn, wife of Peter Walter Claassen, and Frank Ransom Strong.

McCRAY, Warren T., thirtieth governor of Indiana (1921–24), was born on a farm in Newton county, Indiana, Feb. 4, 1865, son of Greenberry Ward and Martha Jane (Galey) McCray. Four years later his parents moved to Kentland, the county seat. Following a public school education he entered a Kentland bank in which his father had an interest and was employed for six years in a clerical capacity. He was one of the founders of a large grocery concern and of a grain trade, both of which were said to be the largest of their kinds in northwestern Indiana. He also figured in the organization of the National Grain Dealers Association and for a time was its president. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Northern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Logansport, and of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, of which body he served as president for several years. In addition to these activities he returned to banking and became president of the Kentland bank in which he had served when a youth. Aside from these various business connections Mr. McCray for many years was actively interested in farming and stock breeding. He acquired several farms, the principal one being his home place of 3,000 acres, called "Orchard Lake Stock Farm." Here he had a herd of 500 pure-bred Hereford cattle which was famous among stock breeders in the country over. McCray was not actively identified with political affairs until 1916, when he was a candidate for nomination to the office of governor on the Republican ticket. He was defeated by James P. Goodrich, but four years later he was nominated and elected to the office. He was inaugurated governor of Indiana Jan. 1, 1921. His term would have expired Jan. 1, 1925, but nearly a year before that, he became inextricably involved in private business embarrassments which resulted in indictments and trials for embezzlement and using the mails to defraud. In the second trial he was found guilty and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Thereupon he resigned the office of governor on Apr. 30, 1924.

MEBANE, Robert Sloan, manufacturer and banker, was born at Mebane, N. C., Sept. 12, 1868, son of Cornelius and Julia Paisley (Sloan) Mebane. His father was a prominent cotton manufacturer. The son received his education in public and private schools in North Carolina and under private tutors in Baltimore, Washington and New York, specializing in chemistry. For eight years he was employed as a chemist, by A. Klipstein & Co., in New York city. Returning to North Carolina in 1898 he became president of four cotton mills in Graham and the Alamance National Bank. In 1909 he began the development of a cotton manufacturing industry at Great Falls, S. C., known as the Republic Cotton Mills. When he located there the place was a wilderness; in fifteen years it had become a model town of paved streets, schools, churches, banks, business houses and splendid homes, and immense textile plants. The Republic Cotton Mills comprises three large buildings and is the chief industry of the town. It is recognized as a model textile plant, with many unusual features. The corporation, of which Mr. Mebane is president and his brother, Henry B. Mebane, vice-president and treasurer, is owned and operated exclusively by southern business men. The capital stock is $3,000,000, and the value of the annual out-

put is approximately $10,000,000. The equipment includes 60,000 spindles and 2,300 looms and the products are print cloths, silk and cotton goods, of a quality equal to those of the best New England mills. The silk mill, which has 1,000 looms and complete silk throwing machinery, is one of the largest in the United States. The buildings are of the most modern construction, one of them containing four acres of floor space. The well-being of the employees has always been a matter of the first importance to the management, and their working and living conditions are the best that can be provided. The homes of the workers, which they occupy free of rent, are equipped with all the most modern conveniences. So generous has been the treatment of the operatives that there has never been any labor or wage disputes in the mills, and organized labor has not attempted to gain a footing there. Mr. Mebane has also taken a personal interest in providing educational facilities, churches, places of amusement and even stores and markets where his employees may trade. The Republic Mills built, equipped and maintain both high and graded schools of the most modern type for the use of the children of the community, and they encourage and assist in athletic activities. He is a director in other manufacturing and business corporations in South Carolina and New York city. He has been a close student all his life, speaks German and French, and is exceptionally well informed. Prominently identified with all progressive movements, he is recognized as one of the foremost industrial leaders of the South. His chief outdoor recreations are golf, fishing and big game hunting in Alaska, Canada and foreign countries. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Calumet and New York clubs of New York city, and the Charlotte Country Club of Charlotte, N. C. He possesses a forceful personality, and has the qualities that mark him as a natural leader of men—courage, energy, and industry. He has the fine faculty of winning and holding friends easily, and enjoys the confidence of all who come within his sphere of influence. Mr. Mebane was twice married: (1) Oct. 25, 1899, to Cora A., daughter of L. Banks Holt, of Graham, N. C., who died in 1904, leaving one son, Robert Sloan, Jr., superintendent of the Republic Cotton Mills; and (2) Jan. 22, 1919, to Myra K., daughter of Thomas Woodward Ruff, of Columbia, S. C., by whom he had a daughter, Myra Sloan Mebane.

DETWILLER, Frederick Knecht, artist, was born at Easton, Pa., Dec. 31, 1882, son of John Jacob and Arabella (Knecht) Detwiller. His grandfather, Dr. Henry Detwiller (q.v.), came to America in 1817 and settled in Hellertown, Pa., later becoming famous as the founder of the homeopathic school of medicine in the United States. His father, Dr. John J. Detwiller, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was one of Pennsylvania's foremost physicians and surgeons, being one of the first in America to make use of ether as an anesthetic. The son was graduated Ph.B. at Lafayette College in 1904 and, in compliance with his father's wishes, studied law at the New York law school, where he was graduated in 1906. Admitted to the bar the same year, he began the practice of law in New York city as a law clerk in the office of David Bennet King, Esq. From an early age he had shown a natural inclination for art and in 1893 he won a prize for drawing at the Easton Academy. While at college he contributed pen and ink drawings to the "Melange," becoming supervising artist in 1904. After a year's practice in New York, he abandoned the law to study art and architecture at Columbia University, where he specialized in architecture. Intending to make that branch of art his life work, he went to Europe and pursued his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. On the advice of Victor

Laloux, president of the Paris Salon, who had seen some of his water color sketches, he turned from architecture to painting and at the Academie Collorosi, in Paris, and at the Institut di Belle Arts, Florence, he perfected his knowledge of technique and the fundamentals of art. He travelled through Italy, Greece, Egypt, the Orient, Far East and around the world, back to Paris, studying the art of those countries and obtaining a broader knowledge of life. Returning to the United States as a war refugee from Genoa, Italy, in 1914, he devoted himself diligently to his profession, painting a series of New York city scenes, which are considered among the best of his work. Later he painted a number of rugged landscapes showing the wonders of American mountain scenery with its rich and varied coloring. These and his New York studies were shown at a special exhibition at the Ainslie galleries in New York in January, 1925, which brought him into public notice and gave him an established place among America's leading artists. Since that time his creative genius has covered a wide range of artistic subjects and his work has been attended with increasing success. His art is characterized by an individuality, fearlessness and originality that have challenged the admiration of critics.

His best known works are: "The Palisades," "Moonlit Towers," "East River and Sky Line," "Haunted House," "Treason Hill," and a water color series of the Lafayette National Park, Isle of Mt. Desert, Me. During the world war he devoted his talents as an artist to patriotic work, drawing posters for various purposes, painting range finders, sometimes called designation landscapes, for the U. S. army and making paintings and etchings of the construction of wooden ships for the government, which have since been placed in the national museum at Washington. He received a medal from the Society of Beaux Arts Architects in 1910 and the Shaw prize for etching from the Salmagundi Club, New York, in 1920. He is a contributor to the press and periodicals in defense of the preservation of America's natural beauty and wild life and the fostering of native creation in the fine arts. He is active in art societies which give all artists, known and unknown, an equal opportunity to exhibit their work. He helped organize the Salons of America and served on the first board of directors and is at present a director of the Society of Independent Artists, whose principle is "no jury and no prizes and open to all artists." He is one of the founders of the New Society of American Artists and is a member of the American Art Association of Paris, the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, the Boston Society of Etchers, the Brooklyn Water Color Club, the Brooklyn Society of Modern Artists, the Allied Artists of America, the Guild of American Painters, the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, the Salmagundi, Lotos and the Zeta Psi clubs, New York. He is unmarried.

KELLER, Charles, soldier and engineer, was born in Rochester, N. Y., February 13, 1868, the son of Isaac and Fanny Keller. He was graduated at West Point in 1890, and commissioned second lieutenant, corps of engineers. He rose regularly through the grades to the rank of major in 1907, when he was placed in charge of the U. S. Lake Survey and the 11th Lighthouse District at Detroit, Mich. At that time the large diversions of water from the Niagara river for hydro-electric purposes caused remedial legislation providing for the supervision of the power companies and certain technical investigations of the effect of such diversions. Col. Keller was one of an advisory commission appointed with Charles F. McKim, Frederick Law Olmsted, Frank D. Millet and Maj. John S. Sewell, and the Lake Survey under Col. Keller was assigned to make the engineering survey. For a number of years thereafter he was in close touch with this Niagara Falls inquiry, and was identified with framing the policies which were adopted to regulate the situation. In 1910 he was transferred to Rock Island, Ill., and in 1916 became assistant to the chief of engineers and assigned to duty in the war department, Washington. When the United States entered the world war in 1918, the tremendous demand for water-power for the manufacture of munitions and supplies on the Niagara river, was embarrassed by the government regulations. Following a government investigation in which Col. Keller, now a brigadier-general in the national army, took part, the prewar restriction was removed and a priority schedule adopted, under which power was assigned to industries in the order of their importance. It was Col. Keller's suggestion of a survey of the available power in the manufacturing centers of the country which led to the formation of the power section of the war industries board under Frederick Darlington (q.v.). Gen. Keller went to France in September, 1918, as deputy chief engineer, A.E.F. On his return nine months later, he was made a member of the board of engineers for rivers and harbors whose duty it is to review existing or projected works of river and harbor improvement. In 1920 he was appointed colonel in the regular army. He left the river and harbor board in October, 1921, to become engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia and upon his retirement two years later became associated with the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation of Chicago, which is engaged in building power plants and their accessories for public utility companies controlled by H. M. Byllesby & Co. He was married, Nov. 8, 1897, at Ottumwa, Ia., to Frances Rosenfield and has two sons, Ira C. and Charles Keller, Jr.

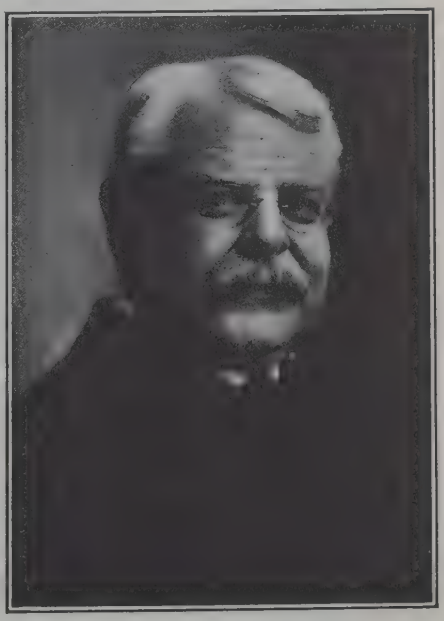
HOLDEN, John Burt, jurist, was born in Franklin county, Miss., Jan. 5, 1873, son of John Everly and Laura (Curtis) Holden. His father, a physician and surgeon, served in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son completed his early education at the Belton

(Tex.) Male Academy and studied law under the preceptorship of Chas. E. Williams of Summit, Miss. He was admitted to the Mississippi bar in 1894 and began the practice of his profession at Summit. He was mayor of Summit during 1898–1910, prosecuting attorney for Pike county during 1911–14 and circuit judge for the 14th district of Mississippi, 1914–16. In 1916 he was appointed justice of the supreme

court of Mississippi and was elected for the terms, 1917–24 and 1925–33, without opposition. Since 1925 he has been presiding judge of the court. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Mississippi State Bar Association (president, 1922–23), the Pike County Bar Association, the Masonic fraternity, and the Boston Club, New Orleans, La. In his religious thought he is a Christian Scientist and in politics a Democrat. He finds his chief recreation in tennis, golf, and baseball. Upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment increasing the membership of the supreme bench of the state from three to six, Judge Holden was one of the new justices appointed by the governor. He is said to possess one of the best judicial minds in the state. His opinions are found in the State Reports beginning with vol. 110. He was married, Oct. 17, 1894, to Mary, daughter of Hiram Cassedy, a lawyer, of Brookhaven, Miss., and they have had three children, of whom one survives, Hiram Cassedy Holden, a lawyer of Jackson.

PATTERSON, Frank Miner, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 29, 1873, son of Patrick John and Julia (Corcoran) Patterson. His father came from Ireland when very young and engaged in a manufacturing business in Albany, N. Y. The son was graduated at Yale College with the degree of A.B. in 1896, and received his LL.B. degree at the Albany Law School in 1899. Going to New York city, he was managing clerk for the law firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller and Potter for three years, when he became the head of his own firm. He has been counsel for a number of large banks and business corporations at home and abroad, for the governments of Switzerland and Portugal and for the banking departments of several states. In a professional career of twenty-five years he handled cases and argued appeals amounting to thirty bound volumes. As general counsel to the New York state department of banks, he was acting chairman of the commission to revise the banking laws of the state. Mr. Patterson has taken considerable interest in politics, and in 1908 was made secretary of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee, and he also acted as attorney for that committee during 1910–12. He was also associated with the finance committee of the Democratic National Committee for a number of years. He was asked as a member of the New York city court of claims to pass on questions arising out of the construction of the Ashokan reservoir in 1911. He is a member of the national, state and city bar associations, the Yale Club of New York, Bankers Club of America, New York, the Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn., the Lido Country Club, and the Richmond County Country Club. In 1904 Union University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.M. He is fond of outdoor sports, especially fox-hunting, swimming and golf. He is unmarried.

MILLER, Marion Mills, author and publisher, was born at Eaton, O., Feb. 27, 1864, son of Robert and Margaret Ann (McQuiston) Miller and grandson of Thomas Miller, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1820, and, marrying a Miss Mills, of Irish Quaker stock, settled on a farm near New Paris, O. After attending Wooster (O.) College, he entered Princeton University and was graduated cum laude, with the A.B. degree, in 1886. He was an instructor in oratory and rhetoric in the university, 1887–91, and assistant professor of aesthetic criticism in the English department, 1891–92. He received the A.M. degree from the university in 1888 and Litt.D. degree in 1889, being the first to win the latter degree from Princeton by post-graduate study. He was secretary, speaker and writer for various political reform organizations in New York city during 1893–99. During 1900–13, he was engaged in editorial work in New York city, being book editor with the Funk & Wagnalls Co. in 1903–05, and with P. F. Collier & Son in 1905–06. From 1907 to 1913 he edited and compiled subscription books for various publishers, the most important being "The Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln" in ten volumes (1908), "The Classics—Greek and Latin" in fifteen volumes (1909), for Vincent Parke & Co., and "Great Debates in American History" in fourteen volumes (1913), for the Current Literature Co. He also published, in 1915, "American Debate" (Putnam), a two-volume history of political controversy in the United States. His biography of Lincoln, in which he made liberal use of the hitherto unpublished reminiscences



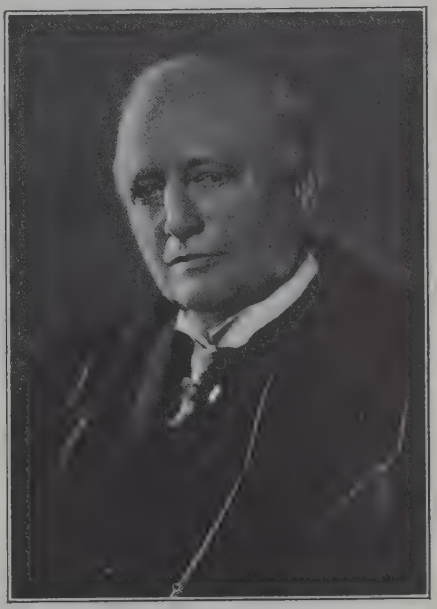
of Henry C. Whitney, Lincoln's law colleague, was called by William L. Lambert, president of the Lincoln Fellowship, "the best of the shorter lives of Lincoln." In 1916 Dr. Miller organized and conducted the "Bronx congress" to train young men in Bronx borough, New York city, in debate and political procedure, and wrote a speaking pageant, "The Declaration of Independence," which was produced by members of the congress. During 1919–21 he was a research worker and writer on the rubber industry for a Chicago advertising agency and

in 1922–23, editor of the "India Rubber Review," of Akron, O. Since 1923 Dr. Miller's activities as a writer have been devoted to the translation in rimed verse of Greek poetry. In 1925, with Prof. David M. Robinson, he published "The Songs of Sappho," containing more than 100 poems made by him from new and old fragments of the poetess' verse, together with the Greek text, comments and literal translations, as well as translations of Erinna, reputed the pupil of Sappho, and of all the known classic tributes to the two poetesses. The book was the first published by the Maxwelton Co., which Dr. Miller founded in Lexington, Ky., early in 1925, and removed to New York in 1926. In 1900 his "The Sicilian Idyls of Theocritus," was published, being rimed translations of the first thirteen poems of this Greek pastoral singer, and in 1924 he translated all of Theocritus and his fellow poets, Bion and Moschus, under the title "The Greek Idyls" (1926). In addition to the organizations already mentioned, Dr. Miller is or has been a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the Dickens Fellowship of New York (president, 1909), American Classical League, New York Classical Club, Authors Club of New York, Poetry Society of America, and the Sigma Chi fraternity.

DARROW, Clarence Seward, lawyer, was born at Kinsman, O., Apr. 18, 1857, son of Anurus and Emily (Eddy) Darrow, of old New England ancestry dating from 1650. His father, who had been trained for the Unitarian ministry but could not accept the church's doctrines, turned to trade and established a furniture factory and country store at Kinsman. The son received a public schooling in his home town, and spent a year at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. After farming and teaching for a short time, he studied law at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He first practiced at Andover, O. and afterwards at Ashtabula, O., of which he was city attorney for one term and in 1887 removed to Chicago, Ill. He was assistant and acting corporation counsel for the city, and then entered the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, later becoming its attorney. He formed a partnership with John P. Altgeld (q.v.) when the latter returned to the law on retiring from public life, and for some years headed the firm of Darrow, Thomas & Thompson, later Altgeld, Darrow & Thompson. In 1918 he formed the firm of Darrow, Sissman, Holly & Carlin, and since 1921 his firm name has been Darrow, Smith, Cronson & Smith. As a trial lawyer Mr. Darrow specialized in anti-monopoly and labor cases. He took part in the litigation against the so-called Gas Trust in Chicago and gained a wide repute for his successful defence of Eugene V. Debs (q.v.), tried for contempt of court in violating an injunction and conspiracy in the railroad strike of 1894. In 1898 he obtained the acquittal of Thomas I. Kidd and two striking woodworkers charged with conspiring through their union to injure the business of an Oshkosh lumber company. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1902. He was chief counsel for the United Mine Workers in 1902–3 at hearings in Scranton and Philadelphia before the coal commission appointed by Pres. Roosevelt to settle the issues of the anthracite strike of that period. Another famous labor case in which he appeared as chief defence counsel was that of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, mine union leaders charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho, in 1905, their trial in 1907 ending in an acquittal. In 1912 he was counsel for the McNamara brothers, who were indicted for dynamiting the Los Angeles "Times" building the previous year, causing several deaths. On his advice they pleaded guilty; one was imprisoned for life and one for fifteen years. A sequel to this trial was Mr. Darrow's indictment and acquittal of the charge of complicity in an attempt to bribe a prospective juror in the case. Further distinction as a trial lawyer came to Mr. Darrow in 1924, when, as counsel for two students of the University of Chicago, Leopold and Loeb, at their trial for the diabolical murder of another youth, he secured a sentence of life imprisonment instead of capital punishment on a plea of guilty. Although the families of the accused were wealthy, he refused to name a fee for his services, leaving his compensation to be fixed by the board of managers of the Chicago Bar Association. The following year Mr. Darrow was leading counsel for the defence in the trial at Dayton, Tenn., of John T. Scopes, a high school teacher, accused of violating the Tennessee law against the teaching of evolution in schools of the state, and contended with William Jennings Bryan (q.v.), who prosecuted, in challenging the biblical account of the origin of man. The law was aimed at protecting children from being taught heterodox views of religion. Despite its passage Scopes continued to teach evolution from a textbook, challenging the law as imposing an improper restriction on academic freedom, and his trial served as an arena for the supporters and opponents of a literal interpretation of the Bible to join the issue before the country. Mr. Darrow, an agnostic from his early youth and who held that human goodness was not dependent upon a blind belief in the Bible as written, was the defence's most active counsel. Testimony of men of academic reputations was introduced on the respective doctrines of origins as presented in the Bible and in works on evolution, but the most notable passage of controversial discussion was Mr. Darrow's examination of Mr. Bryan on the latter's religious beliefs, at the close of which he ended the defence by submitting the case with a view of finding the defendant guilty as charged and then filing an appeal against the law's constitutionality. He stands almost alone among lawyers in never having appeared in court as a prosecutor. He always acted for the defence and made a record for successful defences, that perhaps ranks second to none, many of them undertaken with no request or expectation of a fee. The cases he defended for nothing probably exceeded those for which he received compensation. His willingness to serve poor defendants without reward sprang from a wide humanitarianism, despite a deep disbelief in human progress. He championed unpopular causes against the strength of the majority, and was always drawn to the defence of a case that appeared hopeless. His sympathies led him to defend many labor cases and, as an agnostic, his aggressive resistance to legal restraints on liberty of thought was expressed in the dramatic force with which he fought for Scopes in the Tennessee evolution trial against the Funda-

mentalist strength represented by Mr. Bryan. In 1925 he retired from legal practice to devote his time to literary pursuits. He has a wide knowledge of literature, especially works of intellectual range, such as those of Buckle, Draper, Lecky, Darwin and Huxley, and while absorbed in his profession was attracted to creative writing as the author of a novel, a number of essays and a group of short stories. His published writings include: "A Persian Pearl and Other Essays" (1902); "Resist Not Evil" (1903); "Farmington" (1904); "The Chicago Traction Question" (1905); "Crime and Criminals" (1907); "Russia's Message" (1908); "How Voltaire Fooled Priest and King" (1921); and "Crime, its Cause and Treatment" (1922). The last named work was called a valuable appendix to the ten commandments by the "Literary Digest," which also described it as a book apparently dangerous but entertaining and one that, far from doing any real harm, would make its readers more charitable human beings, while the "Catholic World" regarded the work as of value to students of the human problems and as one that told in non-technical language what the psychiatrists and criminologists coined new words to convey. As a skilled controversialist on social issues, quick in retort, incisive and epigrammatic, Mr. Darrow enunciated his views with great effect in public debates, notably with Judge A. J. Talley, of New York city, on capital punishment, which he opposes, later maintaining before a house committee in Washington, D. C., that death sentences were not a deterrent of crime; with Scott Nearing on "Is the human race worth working for?"; with the Rev. John Haynes Holmes on prohibition, to which he is hostile; and Dr. H. S. Coffin, of the Union Theological Seminary, on mechanism, holding that man was a machine and nothing more; with Morris Hillquit and Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot in opposition to American adhesion to the League of Nations and the World Court. In politics he votes as an independent Democrat and represented the 2nd Illinois district as a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1924. For a creed he has adopted Tolstoy's doctrine of non-resistance. He is a member of the Illinois state and Chicago bar associations, Illinois Lawyers Association, and of the Chicago, Iroquois, Athletic, South Shore and Press clubs of Chicago. Mr. Darrow was twice married (1) in 1878 to Jessie Ohl, by whom he had a son, Paul Darrow of Greeley, Colo., and (2) July 16, 1903, to Ruby Hammerstrom of Galesburg, Ill.

GUY, Charles Lewis, jurist, was born in New York city, Jan. 6, 1856, son of Pierre Adolph and Sarah Beaumont (Swift) Guy. From the College of the City of New York he entered the Columbia University law school and completed his legal studies in the office of Elihu Root, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and established a successful practice of his profession in New York. He was a member of the New York state senate from the 13th and 20th districts during 1894–1904; was assistant corporation counsel for New York city during 1905–07 and also served as school commissioner under Mayor Low in 1905. He was elected judge of the supreme court of New York for the first district, reelected in 1919, and served until 1926, when his term expired by reason of the constitutional age limitation. One of the most noteworthy incidents in his judicial career was his action in 1917 in saving the life of a German farmhand, named Stielow, convicted of murder on an alleged confession to which he had affixed his cross, being unable to read or write. The verdict of guilty, with sentence of death, had been affirmed by the court of appeals; two other judges had refused



a stay and the governor had refused to interfere. On the day before the execution a delegation of men and women so convinced him of the probable innocence of the prisoner that by telephone he induced the warden of Sing Sing to defer the execution a few hours until his written request should reach him by 6 o'clock A. M. Inez Milholland Bossevain (q.v.), a well-known humanitarian, sped by automobile to Sing Sing with the document, reaching the prison fifteen minutes before the hour fixed for the execution. After a further hearing Justice Guy granted a thirty days' stay; subsequently the actual murderer confessed and Stielow was set free. He is known as a man of unswerving integrity, high attainments and marked devotion to duty. As a public speaker of rare ability and eloquence he won the admiration of audiences in all parts of the country. He is a member of the American, New York State and City bar associations, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Economic Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Medico–Legal Society and the Manhattan and Democratic clubs of New York. He was married, May 16, 1888, to Eliza M., daughter of James Bowen, of Boston, Mass., and had three children: Ruth Alline, Mary Bowen, wife of Harold D. Dyke, and Laura M., wife of Harry N. French.

FIELD, Crosby, engineer and inventor, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1889. He was graduated B.S. in exact science at New York University in 1909, and studied for three years at Cornell University, receiving the degree of M.E., with certificate in electrical engineering, in 1912. His professional career began with two years' service in the consulting engineering department of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and at the same time he pursued advanced courses in Union University, receiving the degree of M.S. in electrical engineering in 1914. He practiced as a consulting engineer in New York city during 1914–15 and thereafter until 1917, was chief engineer of the Standard Aniline Products Co. He has invented a number of new processes and devices of value, namely, a new oxide film lightning arrester, improvements in carborundum lightning arresters and other high-potential protective devices, low-frequency induction systems of electric heating and coherer type discharge alarms. He invented the flak-ice method of ice production, an improvement for sealing large containers and improved packaging and conveying machines; and machinery and apparatus for solidifying liquids, improvements in utilizing mercury vapor for heating, cooling and general temperature control of substances undergoing chemical reactions, and methods and machinery for subliming, drying, pulverizing, reducing and nitrating various products. During the world war he offered his services to the ordnance department, U. S. army and as lieutenant in the ordnance reserve corps assisted in the work of organizing the inspection division of the ordnance department. He went to England as a member of a committee investigating new explosives and recently developed methods of loading shells. Returning to the United States he became acting chief of the chemical loading and explosives section of the inspection division, ordnance department, U. S. A., with the rank of major. He now holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the ordnance reserve corps, U. S. A. His administrative ability equals his creative genius and he has been unusually successful in the management and development of engineering and manufacturing organizations. In 1919 he was made vice-president and director of the Chemical Machinery Corp. and the Chemical Machinery Construction Co. He was engineering manager of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., 1919–23. In 1923 he became vice-president and secretary of the Brillo Manufacturing Co., makers of steel and metal wool and cleansers, and since 1924 he has been vice-president and director of the Gray Products, Inc. While continuing his practice as consulting engineer he has actively participated in the management and direction of these industries in which he holds office. Mr. Field is the author of numerous papers contributed to the technical periodicals. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Chemical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society and the Army Ordnance Association, the Chamber of Commerce and Crescent Athletic club, of Brooklyn, the Pi Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, the Masonic order and the Engineers, Andiron and Chemists' clubs, of New York. He was married, Nov. 23, 1916, to Ethel May, daughter of Harry Henriksen, of Monrovia, Calif., and has three daughters, Margaret Roberta, Dorothy Henrietta, and Mary Ethel Patricia Field.

FENWICK, Charles Ghequiere, political scientist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1880, son of Henry Martin and Gay Bernard (Tiernan) Fenwick. He was educated in Loyola College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1908 after a period of teaching in high schools, and with the degree of A.M. in 1909. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1912. During 1911–14 he was law clerk to the Carnegie endowment for international peace, Washington, D. C., and also lectured on international law at the Washington College of Law. He was appointed an associate in political science at Bryn Mawr College in 1914, was advanced to an associate-professorship in 1915 and a professorship in 1917 and remains in that capacity. During the world war he was special agent for the treasury department in the work of organizing war risk insurance bureaus at Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was likewise engaged in the preparation of confidential reports for the use of the American delegation at the Paris peace conference. During 1919–20 he lectured on topics connected with international relations in behalf of the campaign for

ratification of the covenant of the League of Nations. He was similarly active during 1922–26 in behalf of the campaign for the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice. In addition to numerous articles dealing with questions of public law, Prof. Fenwick is the author of several books which have gained recognition as authorities in their field, viz.: "Neutrality Laws of the United States" (1913), "Political Systems in Transition" (1920), "International Law"

(1924), "Wardship in International Law" (1919) and, with Prof. Westel W. Willoughby, "Types of Restricted Sovereignty and of Colonial Autonomy" (1919). He has also made translations of Hans Wehberg's "Das Problem eines Internationalen Staatengerichtshofes" (1913), Walther Schücking's "Der Staatenverband der Haager Conferenzen" (1913) and E. de Vattel's "Droit des Gens" (1913). He was associate editor of the "Political Science Review" during 1916–23 and has been associate editor of the "American Journal of International Law" since 1923. He is a member of the American Political Science Association, the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the International Law Association. He is unmarried.

O'BRIEN, Thomas James, diplomat, was born in Jackson, Mich., June 30, 1842, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Landers) O'Brien. He was graduated B.L. at the University of Michigan in 1865, and commenced the practice of law at Marshall, Mich., in partnership with John C. Fitzgerald. In 1871 he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and became associated with David Darwin Hughes, conducting a general practice until 1889, when he was appointed general counsel of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway. He resigned in 1905 to enter the American diplomatic service, having been appointed U. S. minister to Denmark by Pres. Roosevelt. The appointment necessitated his withdrawing from a number of business interests he held in Michigan, namely: the presidency of the Antrim Iron Co. and the directorships of the National City and Kent County Savings Banks, the Grand Rapids Gas Light Co. and the Mackinac Hotel Co. of Grand Rapids. He remained in Copenhagen two and a half years discharging the duties of his position so successfully that in 1907 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him American ambassador to Japan. When Mr. O'Brien went to Japan there was some bitter feeling towards the United States over the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco, Calif. In the negotiations which followed he displayed exceptional ability as a diplomatist, conducting the discussions on behalf of the American government with such wisdom and tact that a friendly settlement was soon reached and a "gentlemen's agreement" with respect to Japanese rights in America preserved amicable relations between the two countries until the revival of anti-Japanese agitation in California in 1913. For two years he was ambassador to Italy by appointment of Pres. Taft (1911–13). Mr. O'Brien was a delegate-at-large from Michigan to the Republican national convention in 1896 and was a member of the committee which notified McKinley of his nomination and was also a delegate-at-large and chairman of his delegation to the convention in 1904. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1909. He is a member of the Metropolitan and University clubs of Washington, D. C. He was married, Sept. 4, 1873, to Delia, daughter of William Alanson Howard, a member of congress from Michigan, and they had two children: Howard, and Katharine, wife of Henry Getty Chilton, minister plenipotentiary under the British ambassador in Washington, D. C.

WILKE, William, engineer, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 9, 1855, son of William and Charlotte Catherine (Seippel) Wilke. His father, who resided in the United States in 1848–49, was a manufacturer of machine tools and special machinery in Darmstadt; and his mother was a daughter of John Seippel of Darmstadt, who came to Baltimore, Md., in 1845. William Wilke attended the preparatory schools of his native city, served an apprenticeship of two years (1869–71) in his father's shop and was graduated M.E. at the Darmstadt Engineering College in 1877. Immediately after his graduation he entered the employ of the Imperial Railways of Germany. He came to the United States in 1881 and for five years was assistant chief engineer of the Midvale Steel Co. In this position he made the acquaintance of the late Frederick Winslow Taylor (q.v.), who became his intimate friend, and to whom he gave valuable assistance in research work, particularly in perfecting the art of cutting metals. During 1886–93, Mr. Wilke was chief engineer of the Gray's Ferry Chemical Works, Harrison Bros. & Co. proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. (now owned by the Du Pont de Nemours Co.), devoting his attention principally to construction work, remodeling antiquated chemical works and improving chemical processes. Since 1893 he has had an extensive practice as a consulting and

construction engineer. His principal contributions to the American chemical industry were the introduction into the United States in 1902 of the first Mannheim sulphur-trioxide process and the first Mannheim mechanical salt cake furnace and hydrochloric acid process; and the design, construction and inauguration of some of the largest fertilizer and sulphuric acid plants in the Western Hemisphere, as well as the development of new processes for the

manufacture of white lead and lead oxide. Mr. Wilke's white lead process consists in the reduction of metallic lead to a very fine powder which is charged into revolving cylinders, in which it is brought into intimate contact with acetic acid, steam or water vapors and carbonic acid gas and transformed into carbonate of lead or white lead within seven days, whereas in the most prevalent system it requires 100 days. This idea had been tried in a similar crude way by the Adams White Lead Co., Baltimore, Md., in 1871–80 and by Harrison Bros. in Philadelphia for over ten years until Mr. Wilke developed the processes for the latter company in 1886, producing a capacity of 30,000 tons of white lead of the best quality within five years. The lead oxide process is similar and is carried out in various types of mechanical furnaces. During 1886–93, he superintended the reconstruction of the entire works of Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, building twelve new factories for the manufacture of alum, acetic acid, white lead, lead oxide, nitric, muriatic and sulphuric acids, color making and grinding, varnish and oil treating, and other departments of chemical manufacture. In 1893 he built the large sulphuric-acid and fertilizer plant at Pinner's Point, Va., and played an important part in organizing the Virginia and Carolina Chemical Co. In later years he built fertilizer and sulphuric acid plants for the Richmond Guano Co. and the Phosphate Mining Co. of Savannah, Ga., the large sulphuric acid plants for the American Smelting and Refining Co. at Garfield, Utah, and extensive plants for the Standard Oil Co., Richmond, Calif., the Dupont Powder Co., Pinola, Calif., the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Natrona, Pa., the Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn., the Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., the Cochran Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., the Butterworth-Judson Co., Newark, N. J., the McDougall White Lead Plant, Buffalo, N. Y., the Contact-Process Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and with his sons erected a large lead oxide plant for the Metals Refining Co., Inc., Hammond, Ind. During the World war, Mr. Wilke rendered important service to the government in inspecting factories and preparing exhaustive reports on their condition and industrial possibilities. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure of Germany. He is a 32nd degree Mason (Buffalo consistory) and a member of the University Club of Buffalo, N. Y., where he has resided for many years. Mr. Wilke was married (1) Nov. 30, 1886, to Catherine, daughter of Leonard Nax, a manufacturer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; she died in 1895 leaving three children, William Lewis, Erwin L. and Charlotte Catherine, wife of Charles Diefendorf; and he was married (2) Nov. 2, 1896, to Mary Nax, sister of his first wife. By the second marriage there was one son, Henry Philip Wilke.

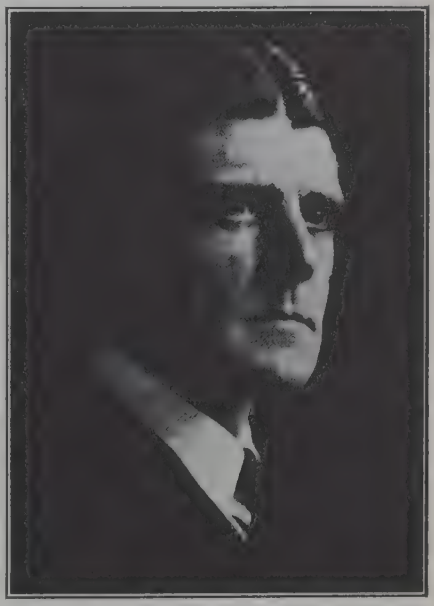
ANDREWS, Ethan Allen, biologist, was born in New York city, Sept. 10, 1859, son of Horace and Julia Russel (Johnson) Andrews and grandson of Ethan Allen Andrews (q.v.), a noted author of Latin books and a dictionary. He was graduated at Yale College in 1881 with the degree Ph.B., and at the Polytechnicum, Hanover, Germany, in 1883. He was a fellow at Johns Hopkins University during 1884–86, receiving the degree Ph.D. from that institution in 1887. During 1879–81 he was an assistant with the United States Fish Commission. He joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins as assistant in biology in 1887; became associate professor in 1892, and professor of zoology in 1908, and he still holds that chair. He was vice-president of the Society of American Zoologists, 1891–92, and its president in 1904. He is also a member of the Society of American Naturalists. His writings consist of pamphlets on morphology and embryology of non-vertebrate animals and oecology of infusoria, and of a laboratory manual on general biology. Tennis, boating, floriculture and arboriculture are his chief recreations. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion, a liberal. He was married, Mar. 17, 1894, to Sara Gwendolen, daughter of William Parker Foulke, lawyer and philanthropist, of Philadelphia, Pa., and they have three children, Ethan Allen, Jr., John Hare Powel and Julia Gwenllian DeV. Andrews.

SHERRILL, J[oseph] Garland, surgeon, was born in Newton, N. C., Sept. 4, 1868, son of Miles Osborne and Sarah Rosanna (Bost) Sherrill and a descendant of Samuel Sherrill, a native of Wales, who was shipwrecked near Easthampton, Long Island, in 1675. His father was a teacher and merchant, North Carolina

state librarian and member of the state senate. The son attended Catawba College, Newton, N. C. in 1886 and received the honorary A.M. degree from that institution in 1895. He was graduated at the Louisville Medical College in 1888, and after practicing his profession for six months in Salisbury, N. C. returned to

Louisville, where he served as interne in the City Hospital for a year, and conducted a practice of general medicine and surgery until 1898. Since that time he has confined his practice to general and abdominal surgery. He was demonstrator of anatomy at the Kentucky School of Medicine, 1890–93; assistant in surgery at the Louisville Medical College, 1894–95; demonstrator of anatomy and assistant in surgery at the Hospital College of Medicine, 1895–98; professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Kentucky, 1898–1907; and professor of surgery and clinical surgery at the University of Louisville, 1907–24, being a member of the executive committee of the last named institution at the same time. He was visiting surgeon at the Louisville City Hospital, 1898–1924; at the Norton Memorial Infirmary, 1910–27; at St. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital, 1919–27; at the Jewish Hospital, 1923–27, and consulting surgeon at the Children's Free Hospital since 1919. He was chairman of the medical section, council for defense for Kentucky in 1917–18. In August, 1917, Dr. Sherrill was commissioned a captain in the medical reserve corps, U. S. army and was chairman of the medical officers' examining board until January, 1918, when he was called into active service and ordered to the training school at Camp Greenleaf. He was engaged in special service at the Rockefeller Institute during March–April, 1918, and later was on duty at Camp Sherman and at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., and at Camp Sevier, South Carolina. Proceeding to France with base hospital 64 in August, 1918, he served with that unit one month and at evacuation hospital No. 6, Souilly, France, as chief of an operating team until Nov. 21, 1918. He was honorably discharged in February, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is now a colonel in the medical officers' reserve corps, U. S. army in command of Reserve G.H. 100. Dr. Sherrill has made numerous contributions to medical literature in the form of papers and addresses, the most important being: "Analgesia by the Intra-Spinal Injection of Cocaine"; "Carcinoma of the Gall-Bladder"; "Is Cancer Due to a Parasite?"; "The Treatment of Acute Perforative Peritonitis"; "Accidents in the Industries"; "Tuberculosis of the Kidney"; and he is the author of "Surgical Monograph on Peritonitis" (1925). He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and the American Medical Association, and member of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Southern Surgical Association, Kentucky State Medical Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the National Geographic Society and the Pendennis Club of Louisville. In religion he is a Methodist. He was married in Louisville, Nov. 15, 1898, to Stella Clifton, daughter of Samuel Ouerbacker, and has one son, Samuel Ouerbacker Sherrill.

CREIGHTON, Henry Jermain Maude, chemist, was born at Dartmouth, N. S., Mar. 2, 1886, son of Henry Dolby and Helen James (Robson) Creighton. His father, a chartered accountant, served in the world war as major with the Canadian expeditionary force. The son was educated at Dalhousie University, where he was graduated with the degree B.A., and high honors in chemistry, in 1906, receiving the University medal and a year later the M.A. degree. His marked interest in chemistry, and the high standing which he had won in that branch in college, determined him to follow it as a profession. He was awarded the Royal 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship for 1908–10 by the British government and continued his studies at the University of Birmingham, England, where he was awarded the degree of M.Sc. in 1909, at the Federal Polytechnic, Zürich, Switzerland, receiving the D.Sc. degree in 1911, and at the University of Heidelberg. His first educational position was that of lecturer in physical chemistry at Dalhousie University in 1911 and in the following year he accepted a call to Swarthmore College, where he was instructor in chemistry, becoming assistant professor in 1913, and associate professor in 1923. During the world war he rendered valuable service in developing perchlorate explosives and he has made a distinguished record for researches in physical chemistry and electrochemistry, the results of which have been published in American, Canadian, English and German scientific journals. The Longstreth medal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, was awarded to him in 1918. He is the author of "Principles of Electrochemistry" (1924),



which is said to be "the best and only really modern book" on the subject. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Canadian Institute of Chemistry, the Chemical Society of London, a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the Maritime Chemists' Association, the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. His principal recreations are motor boating, mountain climbing and outdoor sports. He was married, June 21, 1916, to Jean Hamilton, daughter of George E. Walker

of Swarthmore, Pa., and has two children, Rosamund Jermain and Robert Hervey Jermain Creighton.

CRAM, Ralph Adams, architect, was born at Hampton Falls, Rockingham co., N. H., Dec. 16, 1863, son of William Augustine and Sarah Elizabeth (Blake) Cram. His father was a Unitarian minister. He was educated chiefly at the Exeter (N. H.) high school and at the Westford (Mass.) Academy. Afterwards he studied architecture in the office of Rotch & Tilden in Boston and for two years was art critic for the Boston "Transcript." In 1889 he established practice as an architect in that city, forming with Charles Francis Wentworth the firm of Cram & Wentworth, which became Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue with the admission of Bertram G. Goodhue (q.v.) in 1892, then Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson following Mr. Wentworth's death and the admission of Frank W. Ferguson. Since 1913, when Mr. Goodhue entered upon independent practice, the firm has been known as Cram & Ferguson. Mr. Cram's chief work in architectural design has been ecclesiastical, a field of structural art in which his creative gifts found expression through the Gothic. He has been called the greatest exponent of the Gothic school in American church design, and its revival, displacing the "Richardson Romanesque" style that prevailed before, is largely credited to him as a leading initial influence that stimulated its adoption through his early attachment to and advocacy of its restoration. As a churchman in a very intimate sense, being a builder of churches, he sees in the Gothic form a deeper significance than the effect it conveys structurally with its uplifting pointed arches. "Gothic," he wrote in the "Gothic Quest," "is a mental attitude, the visualizing of a spiritual impulse. Masonry vaults explain neither the awful majesty of Chartres nor the fretted towers of Rouen; concentration of loads and the grounding of thrusts never brought into existence the arcades of the Venetian palaces nor the glimmering ceilings of Oxford, Westminster, Windsor and Sherborne. Far back of structural expedients lay a determining force, a driving energy, and the embodiment of these, the incarnation, was the so-called Gothic art. It has stood for life palpitating with action, for emotional richness and complexity, for the ideals of honor, duty, courage, adventure, heroism, chivalry; above all for a dominating and controlling religious sense and for the supremacy of an individual Church and all that it signified." The numerous churches erected from his firm's designs throughout the United States, besides others in Canada and the Hawaiian islands, embody his fidelity to the Gothic, especially the sumptuous Episcopal church of St. Thomas on Fifth avenue in New York city, the commanding Calvary church of the same denomination in Pittsburgh and the cathedrals at Detroit, Mich., and at Halifax, N. S. His structures not only stand out as great modern landmarks in the country's religious life but as monuments testifying to the success with which he and his partners have realized their conceptions of ecclesiastical art. Other Episcopal edifices of his firm are the All Saints churches at Ashmont, Brookline and Peterborough, N. H.; St. Stephen's church at Cohasset, Mass.; Church of our Saviour at Middleboro, Mass.; and the Emanuel churches at Newport, R. I., and at Cleveland, O. His firm are consulting architects for the cathedrals at Washington, D. C., and at San Francisco, Calif., and architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York city. The last named edifice, originally designed in Romanesque by another firm, and begun in 1891, is extending gradually towards completion on modified plans at an ultimate cost of $20,000,000, and will rank with the largest and most impressive ecclesiastical edifices in the world. When the Cram firm undertook the work in 1911 the choir was completed, and since then the baptistry, Bishop's House, Deanery, Chapel of St. Martin and the Synod House, have been added according to their plans. The west front and the nave were begun in 1925, the latter taking shape as a vast space with alternate light and heavy piers and high side aisles, producing varied perspective effects due to its great size, the vaults rising 132 feet, the length 225 feet and the width 132 feet. The transepts, crossing and central tower, the latter rising to a height of 520 feet, are now being designed. His many ecclesiastical structures consecrated to other creeds include Roman Catholic edifices, among them the Church of the Sacred Heart in Jersey City, St. Mary's and St. Florian's in Detroit, Mich., Holy Rosary church, Pittsburgh, St. Augustine's, Kalamazoo, and the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul at Fall River, Mass.; First Presbyterian churches in Tacoma, Wash., Edgewood and Greensburg, Penn., Utica and Jamestown, N. Y., Church of the Covenant in Cleveland, O., House of Hope, St. Paul, Minn., and churches in Chicago (Fourth Presbyterian, with Howard Shaw) and in Lexington, Ky.; the Methodist Episcopal church at Durham, N. C.; Unitarian churches in Boston and West Newton, Mass., and a Universalist church in Somerville, Mass. He has left an equally distinctive mark on college architecture, notably as supervising architect for Princeton University, whose graduate school buildings he designed as well as various dormitories together with the great chapel now under construction. With Mr. Goodhue he did the chapel of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, with the riding hall, post headquarters and other buildings, entailing a transformation of the entire academy group. Cram & Ferguson are the architects for chapels at St. George's School in Newport, R. I., Mercersburg Academy, Pa., and Choate School at Wallingford, Conn.; all the new buildings for Wheaton College in Norton, Mass., and for Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.; the great dining hall at Notre Dame University, Ind.; Chapin hall, library and dormitories at Williams College, Mass.; and the Rice Institute at Houston, Tex. Mr. Cram is also supervising architect for Bryn Mawr and Wellesley colleges. The public libraries include those at Fall River and Wakefield, Mass., Nashua, N. H., and at Pawtucket, R. I., while the residences of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown at Newport, R. I.; Miss Angelica L. Gerry at Lake Delaware, N. Y.; Paul Watkins at Winona, Minn., and of Cleveland Sewell at Houston, Tex., express his artistic quality in house architecture. For five years he headed the department of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and for seven years served as chairman of the Boston city planning board. Mr. Cram is the author of "Church Building, a study of the principles of architecture in relation to the Church" (1901, 1906, and 1924); "The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain" (1905); "Impressions of Japanese Ar-

chitecture and the Allied Arts'' (1905); ''The Ministry of Art'' (1914); ''Heart of Europe'' (1915); ''The Substance of Gothic,'' a course of lectures on the development of architecture from Charlemagne to Henry VIII delivered at the Lowell Institute (1916); ''Beginnings of Gothic Art and the Culmination of Gothic Architecture,'' in ''Six Lectures on Architecture'' of the University of Chicago Press (1917); ''Architecture in its Relation to Civilization'' (1918); ''The Cathedral at Rheims'' (1918); and ''The Significance of Gothic Art'' (1918). He has also edited Henry Adams' ''Mont Saint-Michel and Chartres'' (1913) and ''American Churches,'' 2 vols. (1915). Other literary fields, embracing fiction, the poetic drama and sociology, are represented in his growing bibliography by ''Black Spirits and White,'' a volume of ghost stories (1895); ''The Decadent'' (1900); ''Excalibur,'' an Arthurian drama (1909); ''The Nemesis of Mediocrity'' (1917); ''A Plan for the Settlement of Middle Europe on the Principle of Partition without Annexation'' (1918); ''The Great Thousand Years'' (1918); ''Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh'' (1919); ''The Sins of the Fathers'' (1919); ''Walled Towns'' (1919) and ''Towards the Great Peace'' (1919). His papers bearing on sociological conditions relate mainly to spiritual economic and communal problems produced by the aftermath of the World war. In them Mr. Cram reveals a definite philosophy of life and a historical perspective and atmosphere, especially as a trenchant advocate of the revival of the spirit of the medievalism as reflected in its faith, worship, guilds, architecture and lavish minor arts. He foresees, with a return to the communal harmony of the middle ages, the coming of a new era and culture and the rebirth of the ancient fidelity to religion on which medievalism flourished as a living force in the lives of the people, even picturing the revival of the walled town, in which communities, to protect their spiritual life, shut themselves off from the world. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Medieval Academy of America (also secretary), North British Academy of Arts and the Royal (British) Geographical Society; corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the National Academy of Design, American Federation of Art, Architectural Society of London, and of the Phi Beta Kappa (Harvard). The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton University in 1910, that of LL.D. by Yale in 1915 and by Notre Dame University in 1924. He was married, Sept. 20, 1900, to Elizabeth Carrington, daughter of Capt. Clement Carrington Read, C.S.A., and has had three children, Mary Carrington, wife of Jerome C. Greene of New York; Ralph Wentworth and Elizabeth Strudwick Cram.

KELLOGG, Theodore Harvey, physician and surgeon, was born at Grahamville, S. C., May 23, 1841, son of Ezra Benedict and Anna (Thompson) Kellogg. His family was descended from Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, who emigrated from Debden, Essex co., England to Farmington, Conn., in 1651 and to Hadley, Conn., in 1661. He was educated at Jubilee College, Illinois, Gambier College, Ohio and the Military University of Vermont (now Norwich University) being graduated A.B. at the last in 1862. In the civil war he was 1st lieutenant of the 7th squadron R. I. cavalry, and was in active service at the battles of Winchester, Harper's Ferry, and Antietam and in scouting in the Shenandoah Valley. His medical degree was received at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1865 after which he studied medicine for four years in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. In his medical practice he specialized in nervous and mental diseases. He was resident physician of the New York City Lunatic Asylum during 1865–71 and medical superintendent of the New York City Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, New York city from 1872–74. While there he reported the first use

of the Turkish bath on a large scale among the insane in this country, advocated occupational therapy, and did much to abolish restraint. Wishing to learn all that was known by the leading authorities in his specialty, he spent four years in Europe as a private student of Prof. Meynert of Vienna and of Prof. Virchow of Berlin and other psychiatrists in Paris and London. In 1878 he returned to private practice in New York city as a specialist in nervous and mental diseases. He had charge of the class for nervous diseases at the out-door-patient department of Bellevue Hospital; was first assistant physician at the Hudson River State Hospital during 1888–91; physician-in-charge of Sanford Hall, a private hospital, during 1891–92 and medical superintendent of the Willard State Hospital, 1892–95. Since 1898 he has been proprietor and physician-in-charge of Dr. Kellogg's House for mental diseases, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. He is author of ''Text-Book on Mental Diseases'' (1897) and miscellaneous articles for cyclopedias and magazines. Norwich University conferred upon him the de-

grees of A.M. in 1878 and of LL.D. in 1910. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, New York Neurological Society, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is unmarried.

RAWLEIGH, William Thomas, manufacturer, was born on a farm near Mineral Point, Wis., son of Charles David and Sarah Malinda (Babcock) Rawleigh. He began his career as a salesman of various goods in which he was unusually successful. After several years of retail and manufacturing experience, he established the W. T. Rawleigh Co., in Freeport, Ill., in 1895, to manufacture a line of household necessities including extracts, spices, soaps, toilet preparations, veterinary remedies and poultry supplies. The business was successful from the beginning and the first factory containing 1,200 square feet of floor space, was superseded in 1899 by a newly built plant of 5,400 square feet. Since then additional buildings have been acquired, until at the present time (1927) the business occupies six factories and five branches, containing a total of over twenty-one acres of floor space. In 1911 a branch was established in Memphis, Tenn., to supply the southern trade, and in 1912 a Canadian factory was built at Winnipeg. Its annual sales aggregate 30,000,000 packages distributed throughout the entire United States and Canada. The present magnitude of the W. T. Rawleigh Co.'s business made it necessary to open offices and warehouses in Mexico, France, Zanzibar and Madagascar, through which needed supplies are obtained from original sources. In the Comores Islands it maintains its own plantations for growing vanilla and ginger and imports other raw materials from China and Japan. The phenomenal success of this industry has been due to the business acumen, energy and far-sightedness of its president and guiding genius, William T. Rawleigh. In addition to directing the affairs of The W. T. Rawleigh Co., he has devoted much time to public affairs. He was a member of the Freeport city council in 1906–07 and mayor in 1909–11, serving as vice-president of the Illinois Mayors Association and later, as a member of the Illinois 47th general assembly, he devoted much time to a state-wide educational campaign to place public utilities under state control, his efforts contributing materially to the development of a strong public sentiment in favor of that policy which resulted in the passage of law establishing state control over public utilities. In 1909 Mr. Rawleigh purchased the "Freeport Daily Standard," an independent Republican newspaper. While he has always been an independent and progressive Republican in politics, he refused to join the so-called "Bull Moose" party led by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. In 1916 he was president of the Freeport Hughes Alliance and was elected presidential elector. Born and reared in the same senatorial district in southern Wisconsin he early became an admirer of Robert M. LaFollette, and during the later years of the senator's life they were intimate personal friends. He was a member of the executive committee of the People's Legislative Service, of which Mr. LaFollette was chairman, and early in 1924 became chairman of the "LaFollette-for-President" committee which sought to arouse public sentiment in favor of his nomination. He was also a delegate to the conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland, O., in 1924 and was treasurer of the party's national committee and active in the management of the campaign. During 1911–17 he was interested in the manufacture of gasoline engines as president of the Rawleigh-Schryer Company. He has been a director of the Stephenson County Bank, Freeport, since 1907. He made a collection of art works for the Rawleigh Museum which he established. He was commander of the Illinois division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. and served on the national staff. He was president of the Freeport Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, Masonic fraternity, and the Methodist church. Mr. Rawleigh possesses creative genius and large business capacity, and is a worker of extraordinary force and energy and tireless industry. He was twice married (1) Nov. 16, 1890, to Minnie Belle, daughter of John Trevillian, of Mineral Point, Wis. They had three children: Anna May, wife of Robert F. Koenig, Wilbur Thomas and Lucille Rawleigh. He married (2) Mar. 14, 1923, Marguerite, daughter of John Schneider, of Freeport, Ill.

PHOENIX, John Jay, manufacturer, was born at Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 24, 1863, son of Franklin Kelsey and Mary (Topping) Phoenix, and grandson of Samuel Faulkner Phoenix, a native of New York, who moved to Wisconsin

in 1836 to establish a temperance colony, purchasing 5,000 acres from the government and locating the village of Delavan thereon. In all the original deeds from Mr. Phoenix was a

clause forever prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises, such prohibition being observed until succeeding transfers omitted the clause. However the spirit of the founder persisted in large measure for many years. Franklin K. Phoenix conducted a nursery business at Bloomington. The son received his education in the public schools of that city. His parents settled at Delavan, Wis., in 1881, and there he began his business career as a clerk in the general store of the W. W. Bradley Co. His excellent business capacity was quickly recognized and in 1887 he became a partner in the store, in which he still is a stockholder. In 1903 he purchased part of the capital stock in the Globe Knitting Mills then being organized at Delavan. The venture was not a financial success in the beginning. In 1905 it became necessary to re organize it; the name was changed to the Bradley Knitting Co., and Mr. Phoenix was elected president and William H. Tyrrell secretary and treasurer. The manufacturing field was new to them but by applying sound business principles, hard work and progressive ideas they were able to place the enterprise on a firm financial footing and on the road to success. The first year the company sold its products to jobbers and progress was slow. It was then decided to sell directly to retailers and as a result the business expanded rapidly, new buildings were erected, and the working forces increased. Since that time the company has increased its business every year except 1919 when army contracts ceased. Its capital stock was increased to $2,000,000 preferred and 20,000 shares no par common; it has mills at Delavan, Milwaukee, Lake Geneva and Beloit, Wis.; the number of employees is now 2,000 and the industry has become the largest of its kind in the United States. Its products are outwear garments such as sweaters, bathing suits, dresses, scarves and gloves. The open shop method of employment has prevailed from the first and owing to the liberal policy followed in the treatment of employees, there has never been a strike or any other form of labor trouble. A conservative Republican in politics, he is a member of the board of managers of the American Protective Tariff League. His democratic demeanor, his generosity and his sincerity in speech and action have made him very popular among his employees and business associates. He is a director of the Citizens State Bank of Delavan, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Athletic and the Hamilton club of Chicago, and the Christian Science church. He was married, July 28, 1886, to Eva, daughter of Wallace W. Bradley of Delavan.

TYRRELL, William Hull, manufacturer, was born at Racine, Wis., Nov. 8, 1857, son of Henry and Jeannette (Wooster) Tyrrell. Following a public school education he entered the employ of the Racine Gas Co., and remained with that company until 1876 when the family moved to Delavan, Wis. There Mr. Tyrrell found employment as a clerk in the general store of the Wallace W. Bradley Co. His close attention to his duties and his sound business qualities resulted in his rapid advancement and in 1880 he became a partner in the company. He was associated with Mr. John J. Phoenix (q.v.), a fellow clerk, in the organization of the Bradley Knitting Co. in 1905, became the secretary and treasurer of the concern, and has ever since been actively identified with its growth and development. Some of the most progressive policies adopted by the company were directly traceable to his initiative and enterprise. He is a member of the Episcopal church. His chief outdoor diversion is in working among his flowers and in his garden at his country home

on Delavan Lake. He was married, Dec. 24, 1879, to Allie, daughter of his employer, Wallace W. Bradley, and has two children: Wallace Bradley, vice-president and sales manager of the Bradley Knitting Co., and Esther Marian, wife of Robert M. Macdonald.

REILY, Emmett Montgomery, governor of Porto Rico (1921–23), was born at Sedalia, Pettis co., Mo., Oct. 21, 1866, son of John Gamble and Sarah Ann (Guy) Reily, grandson of Samuel and Jane (Robertson) Reily, and great-grandson of John Reily, who came to America from the north of Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century and fought with the revolutionary army in the war of independence. The family moved from Missouri to Fort Worth, Tex., where the son, after completing his education at the Texas Wesleyan University, engaged in the real estate and brokerage business with his father. At the age of twenty he was secretary of the Republican county and city committees, and two years later was chairman of both bodies. He was employed on the "Kansas City Journal" in 1894. He was private secretary to Mayor Jones in 1896–1900, and handled much of the work of the office. In 1897 he established a real estate and loan business in Kansas City. Politics continued to absorb most of his time. He organized thirty-six Republican clubs in the Southwest to further the nomination of

Roosevelt for president in 1904 and when Roosevelt became president he appointed Mr. Reily assistant postmaster of Kansas City, a post he occupied for eight years. A close friend of Roosevelt, Mr. Reily met him in Europe in 1910 to discuss the political situation after his return from his African hunt. He had charge of Roosevelt's presidential preconvention campaign in the Southwest in 1912, though he urged the latter not to run against Taft, after the Chicago convention. Following Roosevelt's death he advocated the nomination of Harding for president and was his Western manager. In 1921 President Harding appointed him governor of Porto Rico. His administration was unpopular because he supported the Republican party against the Independence or Unionist party, which predominated. The Republican policy was the Americanization of the island and its incorporation as an American state. At the beginning of his term he announced that he would not bestow any offices on advocates of independence and he would establish English as the chief language of the schools. Throughout his tenure of office he was the subject of continuous attacks from the Independence party's leaders, who demanded his recall and formulated charges against him for which they sought a congressional investigation. He was upheld by President Harding and remained in office until his resignation on Apr. 1, 1923, because of a serious automobile accident. On his return he challenged to public debate any editor in the United States who had criticized his administration in Porto Rico. He has an extensive knowledge of civil war history, and has lectured on the Appomattox surrender and on Grant, Lee, Roosevelt and Harding. Politically he is recognized as one of the ablest Republican leaders in Missouri. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and of the Knights of Pythias. He was married, Aug. 22, 1893, to Minnie, daughter of G. A. Mountfortt, of Kansas City, and they had three children, Gillie-Ann, Hortense Montgomery and Virginia Lee Reily.

KRAUS, Edward Henry, mineralogist and educator, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1875, son of John Erhardt and Rosa Kocher (Knobel) Kraus. He was graduated B.S. at Syracuse University, in 1896 and for three years was instructor in German and mineralogy at the university. He received his master's degree in 1897. He went to Germany in 1899 and studied crystallography, mineralogy, geology and chemistry at the University of Munich, receiving its Ph.D. degree in 1901. Returning to Syracuse, he resumed work as instructor in German and was also associate professor of mineralogy. He was head of the department of science at the Central high school of Syracuse during 1902–04 and was in charge of chemistry and geology in the summer school of Syracuse University in 1903–04. He joined the faculty of the University of Michigan in 1904 as assistant professor of mineralogy, becoming junior professor in 1906, junior professor of mineralogy and petrography in 1907, full professor of mineralogy and petrography in 1908 and professor of crystallography and mineralogy in 1919, a chair he has since held. He has been director of the mineralogical laboratory since 1908 and was secretary of the summer sessions in 1908–10, and of the graduate school 1908–1912 and acting dean of the summer sessions of 1911–15, when he became dean. Since 1923 he has been dean of the college of pharmacy also. Prof. Kraus's special fields of study embrace descriptive mineralogy, chemical and physical crystallography, and optical constants of crystals at varying temperatures. He is the inventor of serviceable modifications of the recording spiral-spring balance devised by Jolly for the determination of specific gravity. The improved balance is adapted for the rapid and accurate determination of solids, such as minerals, rocks and coals, and is useful for instructing students of elementary physics. His second improvement was an attachment made in 1925 to the device enabling the specific

gravity to be read directly from the graduated scale. He has contributed extensively to scientific literature as an original investigator, has made analytic reviews of numerous American and foreign works on mineralogical and geological subjects, and has abstracted many American papers of the same nature for the German mineralogical press. He is the author of a series of text books, "Essentials of Crystallography" (1906); "Descriptive Mineralogy" (1911); "Tables for the Determination of Minerals," with Prof. Walter F. Hunt (1911); "Mineralogy, An Introduction to the Study of Minerals and Crystals," with Prof. Hunt (1920); and "Gems and Gem Materials," with Dr. E. F. Holden (1925). His researches include studies on the occurrence of celestite near Syracuse, N. Y.; origin of the caves of Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie; sulphur deposits of Woolmith Quarry in Monroe county, Mich.; datolite from Westfield, Mass., and Great Notch, N. J.; and iodyrite from Tonopah, Nev., and Broken Hill, New South Wales. He has also published many papers dealing with the crystallization of various chemical compounds. Prof.

Kraus is a fellow of the Geological Society of America, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Mineralogical Society of America (president, 1920); and a member of the American Chemical Society, Optical Society of America, Michigan Academy of Science (president, 1920), American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (president, 1925–26), and American Association of University Professors. He is also affiliated with the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Rho Chi, Phi Kappa Phi, and Phi Delta Kappa scholarship and professional societies, and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In politics he is an independent Republican and in religion, a Methodist. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by Syracuse University in 1920. Prof. Kraus was married, June 24, 1902, to Lena Margaret, daughter of Daniel Hoffman, of Syracuse, N. Y., and has two children: Margaret Anna and John Daniel Kraus.

LIEN, Arnold Johnson, political scientist, was born in Delavan, Minn., Nov. 27, 1882, son of John and Sigrid (Nordskow) Lien, both natives of Norway. He was educated in the state normal school at Mankato, Minn., and the University of Minnesota, receiving from the latter the degree of A.B. in 1908 and M.A. in 1909. He was instructor in economics and political

science at the University of Colorado during 1910–12 and was engaged in graduate work at Columbia University, as a Richard Watson Gilder Fellow, in 1912–13. He was awarded the William Toppan prize in constitutional law at Columbia in 1913 and received the Ph.D. degree at the same time. After serving a year as instructor of political science at the Pennsylvania State College he returned to the University of Colorado in 1914 and for ten years, was, in succession, instructor, assistant professor and professor, of political science. He was head of the municipal reference bureau of Boulder, Colo., in 1914–15, head of the state legislative reference bureau in 1915–17 and member of the governor's advisory committee on war legislation in 1917, the preliminary charter committee of Boulder in 1917, the governor's advisory committee on industrial relations in 1922 and the advisory board of the department of charities and corrections of Colorado in 1924. He was acting head of the department of economics and the school of commerce, University of Colorado, in 1920–21. Since 1924 he has been head of the department of political science at Washington University. He is the author of "Privileges and Immunities of Citizens of the United States" (1913), "Outline of American Government" (1921), and "Citizenship of the American Indians" (1925). In the world war Dr. Lien was captain in the American Red Cross doing general welfare and hospital work and searching for data on the dead and missing in France, Luxembourg and Germany. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Political Science Association, National Municipal League, national council of the American Economic League, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Education Association, the Phi Beta Kappa society, and Pi Gamma Mu. A man of scholarly attainments, Dr. Lien possesses an extraordinary depth of sympathy and understanding, broad vision and uncompromising devotion to the service of humanity. In the field of political science his greatest influence has been exerted on his students in the classroom and through personal contact; in the community he has won an enviable position of honor and respect. He is unmarried.

FORBES, Stephen Alfred, naturalist, was born in Stephenson county, Ill., May 29, 1844, son of Isaac Sawyer and Agnes (Van Hoesen) Forbes. He was a student at Beloit Academy when the civil war broke out. Enlisting in the 7th Ill. cavalry he took part in many cavalry raids, including the Grierson raid in Mississippi and Louisiana. He was a prisoner of war for four months and in a hospital for three months thereafter, recovering from the effects of his captivity. He was promoted to lieutenant when only nineteen years of age and captain of his company at twenty. At the close of the war he studied medicine and botany, while teaching in the public schools. He progressed rapidly in botany and in 1870 contributed his first scientific articles to the "American Entomologist and Botanist." In 1872 he was made curator of the museum of the Illinois State Natural History Society and in 1875 was appointed professor of zoology in that university. The museum was converted by act of the state legislature into a state laboratory of natural history in 1877 and he was made director. Five years later he was appointed state entomologist. When the state laboratory and entomologist's office were transferred to the University of Illinois in 1884 he became professor of zoology and from 1888 to 1905 he was dean of the university college of science, and in 1909 he exchanged the chair of zoology for that of entomology, holding the latter until his retirement from the university

service in 1921. The state laboratory of natural history and the state entomologist's office were, in 1917, converted into the natural history survey division of one of the state departments and Mr. Forbes was made chief of that division. He did much pioneer work in his specialties. He was the first to apply statistical methods to the study of the food of birds and fishes, in the seventies of the last century. He made elaborate studies of the different elements of the food of different species at various ages and in all seasons of the year, and the statistical methods which he developed have become standard for all similar work. His studies of the numbers of bird species found per square mile in different habitats and seasons in each

section of the state and of the organization of birds and fishes in ecological societies, as shown by the relative frequencies of the joint occurrence of species in collections, were equally original. The practically continuous studies of the plant and animal life of the Illinois river system, carried on by himself and his associates on the Natural History Survey from 1894 to the present time have made the biology of this stream better known than that of any other in the world. He is also conducting operations of a recently organized forestry survey and a plant disease survey with unsurpassed thoroughness of detail. Prof. Forbes has conducted expeditions and made special studies for the U. S. fish commission in Yellowstone Park, in the Flathead region of Montana, on Lakes Superior and Michigan and on certain Wisconsin lakes. He organized an international congress of zoologists at the Columbian exposition. He was an American delegate to the third international congress of entomologists in 1912. The University of Illinois conferred upon him the LL.D. degree in 1905. He received the first class medal of the Société d' Acclimatation de France in 1886 for his scientific publications. He founded, in 1876, the bulletin of the State Laboratory of Natural History (now of the State Natural History Survey), of which sixteen volumes have been published, and most of his contributions to entomology, ichthyology, ornithology and ecology have been published in the reports and bulletins of this series. He is an honorary fellow of the Entomological Society of America (president, 1912); fellow of the American Association of Economic Entomologists (president, 1893, 1908); a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the Société Entomologique de France, the Ecological Society of America (president, 1921), and the Illinois Academy of Sciences (president, 1909), and a corresponding member of the American Entomological Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. He was married at Normal, Ill., Dec. 25, 1873, to Clara Shaw, daughter of John Ross Gaston, and had five children: Bertha Von Hoesen, wife of Burton R. Herring, Ernest Browning, Winifred, Ethel Clara, wife of Franklin William Scott, and Richard Edwin Forbes.

STOLL, Richard Charles, jurist, was born at Lexington, Ky., Mar. 21, 1876, son of Richard Pindell and Elvina (Stoll) Stoll, and grandson of George and Mary J. (Scrugham) Stoll. He graduated A.B. at Kentucky State College in 1895 and received the LL.B. degree at the Yale Law School in 1897. Following his admission to the bar the same year, he began the practice of his profession at Lexington, Ky., first alone and later in partnership successively with George W. Darnall and J. R. Bush. During 1914–21 he again practiced independently, being general counsel for the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., Lexington Utilities Co., Lexington Water Works Co., and the Lexington City National Bank. In 1921 he was appointed circuit judge of the 22nd judicial district of Kentucky, and was elected judge in 1923. Like his father, who was a banker, Mr. Stoll has been active in Republican politics in Kentucky for many years. He was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1924, a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1912, 1916 and 1920 and a member of the state board of election commissioners in 1914 and 1915. He has taken a deep interest in horse racing and was president of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association during 1904–09. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the Lexington Bar Association (president 1920), the State Bar Association (president 1922). Since 1898 he has been a trustee of the University of Kentucky and since 1912 chairman of the board. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university in 1913. During the World war Judge Stoll was chairman of the committee of public safety, Kentucky Council of Defense, and organized the American Protective League in Kentucky. He is a member of the Lexington and Lexington Country clubs, Lexington; Queen City and University clubs, Cincinnati; Pendennis Club, Louisville, Yale Club, New York city, and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24, 1919, to Angelene Chesnut, of Danville, Ky., and has one son, Richard Pindell Stoll.

GAERTNER, William, instrument maker, was born in Merseburg, Germany, Oct. 24, 1864, son of Carl and Luise (Pippel) Gaertner. He early displayed exceptional mechanical ingenuity and in 1880 was indentured to an acoustic and electrical apparatus maker at Halle, Germany. On the completion of his apprenticeship he entered the employ of the physiological institute at Prague, Bohemia. Later he was employed by W. Apel, a manufacturer of chemical and physical apparatus, at Goettingen, Germany, and F. E. Breithaupt & Son, makers of surveying and geodetic instruments at Cassel. In addition to this practical experience in his craft he attended the Berlin school for instrument makers to acquire the theoretical knowledge which he deemed indispensable to the accomplished instrument maker. After a term of employment with A. Repsold & Sons, astronomical instrument makers of Hamburg, Adam Hilger, of London, and Kraft & Son, surveying and measuring instrument makers, of Vienna, he came to the United States in 1889. In the following year he became instrument maker for the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, Washington, D. C. As government employees must be American citizens a special ruling of the

U. S. treasury department was made in his case waiving the provision of the naturalization law requiring five years residence before naturalization. His principal work for the U. S. coast and geodetic survey consisted in the design and construction of invariable pendulums. In 1893 his services were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, where he assisted Prof. Samuel P. Langley in his aeronautical experiments. Three years later he opened a shop of his own in Chicago, Ill., for the manufacture of surveying instruments. The young business grew steadily, new lines of instruments being added as the demand for them arose. One of his specialties is a high-grade laboratory support which is now used in the leading laboratories of the world. Prof. Michelson entrusted him with the manufacture of his new interferometer and in 1910 he made a photographic zenith tube for determining latitude variations, for the observatory of the International Geodetic Association. During the world war he was entrusted with government work of the greatest importance, including the manufacture of a machine gun chronograph for the Springfield arsenal, a range finder acuity apparatus for the U. S. navy, a wind tunnel balance for the air craft bureau for the aviation fields at Garden City, L. I., and Dayton, O., besides many chronographs and comparators. It was characteristic of Mr. Gaertner's sterling integrity that he refused to profiteer on his war orders, charging the usual pre-war prices for such work. He has made greater progress than any one else toward the solution of the problem of making accurate precision screws for scientific purposes, a problem which has baffled scientists and instrument makers for many years. The continued growth of the business necessitated the erection of a new plant of the most modern type in 1923, and on Jan. 1, 1924, the firm of William Gaertner and Co. was incorporated as The Gaertner Scientific Corporation, with Mr. Gaertner as president. He is a member of the American Astronomical Society, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago Press Club. Mr. Gaertner is one of the foremost instrument makers in America, and in recognition of his scientific attainments he was awarded the Howard E. Potts gold medal by the Franklin Institute in 1924. He was married, June 14, 1917, to Belva Eleanora Boosinger, of Litchfield, Ill.

HILKEY, Charles Joseph, lawyer and educator, was born at Greenfield, Mo., Aug. 12, 1880, son of John Lyon and Margaret Elizabeth (See) Hilkey. He was valedictorian at his graduation at the Carbondale (Kans.) high school and awarded a four-year scholarship in the College of Emporia, where he was graduated A.B. in 1905, as class salutatorian. At college he won many honors in student activities and scholarship. During 1906–07, he specialized in history and political science at the University of Kansas, for his A.M. degree. He was awarded a scholarship in political science at Columbia University in 1908 and a fellowship in political science and constitutional law the following year. He was awarded the Toppan prize in comparative constitutional law for the best paper in a competitive examination. In 1910 he received the Ph.D. degree at Columbia, his thesis, "Legal Development in Colonial Massachusetts," being published in the Columbia University Studies. He was instructor in political science at Dartmouth College for three years. After a special course at the law school of the University of Michigan, for which he received the J.D. degree, he became professor of law in the Drake University College of Law, Des Moines, Ia., serving as acting dean in 1918–19 and dean during 1919–23. He was instrumental in advancing the entrance requirements from that of completion of a high school course to completion of two years of college work; the teaching staff and library facilities were enlarged and as a result the school was given "Class A" rating by the American Bar Association in 1923.

Meanwhile, he had been admitted to the Michigan bar in 1915 and to the Iowa bar in 1921. During the world war he was an instructor in both military and international law in the student army training corps at Drake University and in 1918 was a student in the civilians' infantry training school, Des Moines. He was awarded the Robert Darrah Jenks Scholarship in railroad law at Harvard University law school for 1923–24 and in the latter year received the degree of S.J.D. After practicing law a year at Des Moines, he became, in 1925, dean of the Lamar School of Law of

Emory University in Georgia. Dr. Hilkey is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the American Association of University Professors, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Gamma Eta Gamma fraternities.

PARKS, George Alexander, governor of Alaska (1925–), was born in Denver, Colo., May 29, 1883, son of James and Mary Leitch (Ferguson) Parks, and grandson of Hamilton Parks, who emigrated from Ireland in 1839 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. His father fought throughout the civil war in the 138th Pa. volunteer regiment and afterwards entered the service of the Union Pacific railroad, retiring as superintendent of bridges and buildings of its Colorado division. The son was educated at the North Denver high school and studied mining at the Colorado School of Mines, where he received the degree of E.M. in 1906. For two years thereafter he engaged in mining engineering in the West, Mexico, Alaska and the Yukon with a private company. In 1908 he entered the government service as a mining examiner attached to the general land office of the interior department and spent nine years in extensive field work over the public domain of the United States and Alaska, surveying and classifying mineral lands. American entrance into the world war in 1917 drew him into the army, in which he served as first lieutenant and captain of engineers and division gas officer of the 9th division, his discharge in 1919 giving him the rank of captain in the officers' reserve corps. In 1920 he returned to the general land office as chief of its field division in Alaska. Secretaries Hoover and Work, whose departments had jurisdiction of most of Alaskan affairs, were impressed by the wide knowledge of the territory he showed in their contacts with him when they visited Alaska with Pres. Harding in 1923, and in 1925, after advancing to assistant superintendent of surveys and public lands, he became governor of the territory by appointment of Pres. Coolidge on their recommendation. In selecting him the president turned from political claimants for office to a government official of the classified civil service who had spent much of his career in Alaska and knew intimately its people, administration and conditions. The office heads a restricted form of territorial government and has the customary appointive powers and of veto over legislative acts, but the legislature is subject to the approval of congress, who can nullify all its measures. As almost ninety per cent of the territory is public domain and half of its population are Indians and Eskimos, who are wards of the United States, much of its affairs are conducted by the national government. For many years federal control was exercised more or less directly from Washington through numerous bureaus of the departments of the interior, commerce and agriculture, whose scattered and overlapping jurisdiction confused Alaska's administration. With Gov. Parks' appointment efforts made by Sec. Work of the interior department towards the centralizing of federal jurisdiction bore fruit in 1926 by an act of congress, which authorized each of the three departments concerned to appoint a single administrative officer in Alaska to act summarily on public matters without consulting Washington. The president was also empowered to coordinate by executive order the functions in Alaska of the many federal bureau officials of limited authority, who, hesitating to act on their own initiative and depending on long-distant and retarded instructions, had been credited with stifling local enterprise and impeding the territory's development. Legislation urgently recommended by the governor included congressional measures to facilitate the acquisition of land by natives, whites and industrial establishments and the leasing of lands for grazing and fur-bearing industries, also aid for education from seal profits. Gov. Parks is a Republican in politics, an adherent of the Christian (Disciples) Church, a Mason of the 32nd degree, a Shriner, an Elk, and a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is unmarried.

HUIDEKOPER, Frederic Louis, financier, was born at Meadville, Pa., Mar. 8, 1874, son of Frederic Wolters Huidekoper (q.v.) and his wife, Anna Virginia Christie. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1896, studied English literature and law at Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1900 but has never practiced law. In the same year he became treasurer of The Disston Land Co., of

Florida. The company was foreclosed in March, 1901, and The United Land Co. organized as its successor, of which his father was president and the son treasurer. After the death of his father in 1908, he was elected first vice-president. During 1920–25 he was head of the investment department of W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, of Washington, D. C. Throughout his business career, Mr. Huidekoper has made a deep study of military affairs and his comprehensive knowledge of that subject has given him an international reputation. His researches have dealt chiefly with European campaigns and battles, American colonial campaigns, military unpreparedness and national defense and the World war. Besides contributing to military magazines and other periodicals, he is the author of "Military Studies" (1904), used as a textbook at home and abroad; "The Military Unpreparedness of the United States" (1915), a comprehensive military history of this country; "The History of the 33rd Division A.E.F." (4 volumes, 1921), and a history of the campaign of Austerlitz, in preparation. Mr. Huidekoper has always advocated measures for the national defense and "preparedness." He was one of the founders, in 1912, of the Washington branch of The National Cavalry and Artillery Remount Association of the United States, of which he was secretary in 1912–13. When this organization was merged with the National Remount Association on Apr. 23, 1913, he became secretary and a director of the latter, and in 1914 its vice-president. In this connection he was instrumental in securing congressional appropriations for the breeding of horses for military purposes and for the establishment of the first army remount depots at Front Royal, Va., and Middlebury, Vt. He also was one of those who organized and conducted the "Service Test" at Benning, D. C., May 28, 1912, the first riding test of its kind for army officers ever held in this country, which was so successful that it was prescribed for all mounted officers of the army. On Apr. 3, 1912, he founded the Army League of the United States, of which he was secretary and member of the executive council during 1912–15. He was the only civilian not in official life who was invited to attend the conferences of officers of the army held in July 1912, and January, 1913, which resulted in the land forces of the United States being given a modern tactical organization for the first time. Mr. Huidekoper also was one of the organizers, at a meeting in New York city, Dec. 1, 1914, of the National Security League, of which he later became a vice-president, chairman of a sub-committee on the army, president of the District of Columbia branch in 1916–17, and one of its most influential leaders in formulating policies, organizing conferences and mass meetings and in making speeches in various parts of the United States. At the request of the senate committee on military affairs he prepared, in April, 1916, a bill for the reorganization of the land forces of the United States, most of the many provisions of which were embodied in the organization of American military forces during the World war. He was one of those instrumental in the establishment of the first students' training camps at Gettysburg, Pa., and Monterey, Calif., in 1913, forerunners of the Plattsburg (N. Y.) camps. Having attended a number of the grand military maneuvers in Europe prior to 1914, he went to France soon after the beginning of the World war, and during the next three months visited various training and internment camps in England, France and Germany and was sent to Germany on an official mission. After the United States entered the war he was commissioned, May 16, 1917, major in the adjutant general's section of the Officers' Reserve Corps and served as an assistant to the adjutant of the southeastern department at Charleston, S. C., until August, when he became adjutant of the 33rd Division (Illinois National Guard, Major General George Bell, Jr.), holding that position until March 1919, when he was detached from that command. Proceeding to France with his division in May, 1918, he

served for a time on the British front and then was sent to the army general staff college at Langres, France, where he was graduated from the third course. He rejoined his division in the Toul sector on Sept. 1, 1918, being promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel Sept. 25, 1918. He participated with the 33rd Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, in its advance into Rhenish Germany after the armistice and in its subsequent occupation of Luxembourg. He was cited for gallantry in action; was awarded the Distinguished Service medal and made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is a member of the Hereditary Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Navy League of the United States, American Legion, Military Order of the World War, and the University Club of New York, and Bath Club, of London. He married at Wianno (near Osterville), Mass., Sept. 14, 1916, Helena Katherine, daughter of John Stuart Elliott, and has two sons, Stuart Elliott and Frederic Fitz-James Christie Huidekoper.

McNEILL, Neal Edward, jurist, was born near Onawa, Monona co., Ia., Nov. 10, 1875, son of Edwin Ruthven and Louisa (Younkin) McNeill. He was graduated at the college of law of Drake University in 1899 with the degree of LL.B. In that year he was admitted to the bar of Montana and began the practice of his profession at Butte, subsequently practicing for two years at Spokane, Wash. In 1904 he removed to Jennings, Okla., and in 1907 settled at Pawnee, Okla., where he was a member of the firm of Orton & McNeill, with L. U. Orton, during 1911–14, and then for three years was associated in practice with his brother, Edwin R. McNeill, as McNeill & McNeill. He was mayor of Jennings during 1906–07, and county attorney for Pawnee county during 1907–09, resigning that office in the latter year. He served as county judge for Pawnee county during 1909–11. In 1910 he was the Democratic nominee for congress in the 1st Oklahoma district. He was appointed district judge in the 21st judicial district by Gov. Williams in 1917. He was elected justice of the supreme court of Oklahoma in 1918, qualifying, Jan. 13, 1919, for a six-year term. He was vice-chief justice in 1923 and chief justice in 1924. His leading decisions have included those rendered in Kee v. Armstrong Byrd Co. (libel law), 182 Pac. 494; McIntosh v. Holtgrave, 191 Pac. 739; Oklahoma City v. Corporation Comm., 195 Pac. 498; Crosbie v. Mary Partridge, 205 Pac. 758. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Masonic order and the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity (honorary). He is also interested in agricultural pursuits, in which he finds his chief recreation. He was married at Tulsa, Okla., June 1, 1911, to Elizabeth, daughter of William R. Adams, a banker of Jennings, Okla., and has two children: Mary Elizabeth and Martha Louise McNeill.

LEIGH, Edward Baker, manufacturer, was born in Townsend, Mass., Apr. 13, 1853, son of Dr. Edwin and Susan (Scollay) Leigh. The father was both a Congregational minister and a practicing physician. The son completed his education at Washington University, St. Louis, but owing to ill health was not graduated. He began his business career in a clerical capacity, and after serving as assistant secretary of the St. Louis Grain Elevator Co. and secretary of the East St. Louis Grain Elevator Co. for a while became manager of the American Brake Co. before it was absorbed by the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. The invention of a trussed metal brake beam was brought to his attention in 1887 and recognizing its mechanical merits and commercial possibilities, he organized the National Hollow Brake Beam Co. to manufacture the device, becoming vice-president and general manager of the new company. In 1893 Mr. Leigh organized the Chicago Railway Equipment Co. to take over the National Hollow Brake Beam Co. business and as vice-president, general manager and treasurer, has developed the enterprise to large proportions. The scope of the company's operations was augmented by the acquisition of the American Brake Beam Co. and the Kewanee Manufacturing Company in 1899 and the Monarch Brake Beam Company and the brake beam business of the Sterlingworth Railway Supply Co. in 1902, the Grand Rapids Malleable Iron Co. in 1905, the Marion Malleable Iron Works in 1906 and the Franklin Steel Co. in 1912. Since 1906 Mr. Leigh has been president and general manager of the Chicago Railway Equipment Co. with factories at Chicago, Ill., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Franklin, Pa., which employs an aggregate of 1,500 persons and does an annual gross business of $7,500,000. From the inception of the industry, Mr. Leigh has been the leading and most constructive force of this development, and the company over which he presides is the pioneer of its kind and the largest in its field. He is well informed on general railroad conditions and has long held the theory that railroad buying is a true index of business prosperity. He is a member of the Railway Business Association, the National Association of Manufacturers (vice-president, 1926), the National Industrial Conference Board, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Order of Elks and the Union League Club of Chicago. He is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. He was married, Nov. 15, 1876, to Clara Norton, daughter of Edwin L. Furness, of Furnessville, Ind., and has one son, Edwin Furness Leigh.

JORDAN, Elmer John, realtor, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1888, son of William W. and Emily E. (Kitson) Jordan. His father, a native of Indiana and a realtor in Chicago, served for three years in the federal army during the civil war. The son was educated at the Chicago Law School, and was graduated at the Chicago Business Law School in 1907. In 1904 he entered his father's office and has since been continuously engaged in the real estate business, since 1915 as owner and head of the real

estate firm of Elmer Jordan & Co., comprising seven partners and seventy salesmen. He is also a director in the Ashland–63d State Bank and in the Aetna Building & Mortgage Corporation. Elmer Jordan & Co. now maintain

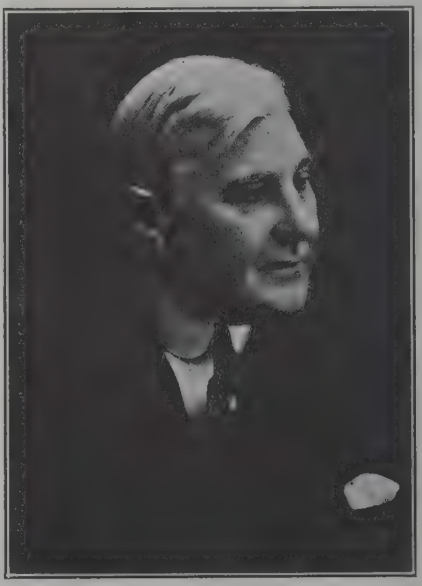
seven realty offices in Chicago and have a monthly turnover of approximately $1,000,000. Its sales in 1926 totalled $15,000,000. He is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Board of Indemnities of Chicago, the National Geographic Society, the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the I.O.O.F. and the Lake Shore Athletic, Medinah Athletic, Hamilton and Midway clubs, of Chicago. In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in golf and bowling. Characteristic of the man and typical of his business policy is the following newspaper advertisement: "Buy your home through Elmer Jordan & Co., because we (1) Never advise a client to purchase a piece of real estate we would not buy ourselves if we were in his position. (2) Never try to sell a man a house his wife doesn't like. (3) Never advise a client to buy a home beyond his known means; if we keep him within his income, we may sell him and her later; if we overload him, we lose a client. (4) Never lose our conscience to make a commission; we may lose many commissions; we have only one conscience. (5) Never value a piece of real estate on our recollection of what it looked like the last time we passed it. A personal inspection is necessary." He was married, June 28, 1918, to Marguerite E., daughter of Andrew Gilso, of Chicago, Ill., and has one child: Marjory Gene Jordan.

KENDALL, Messmore, lawyer and financier, was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 9, 1872, son of John and Florence H. (Messmore) Kendall. Following a public school education he began work as a reporter on the "Rocky Mountain News," Denver, Colo., and soon found that his preference was for a legal rather than a journalistic career. He began the study of law in the office of Woolcott & Vail of Denver, and completed his legal education at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1893 and that of LL.M. in 1894. During his attendance at the University he was private secretary to John L. Wilson, U. S. senator from Washington, and Bellamy Storer, congressman from Ohio. He was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1893 and began the practice of his profession at Great Falls, Mont. For a time he represented the Great Northern Railway in association with Arthur J. Shores. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Paul M. Herzog, in New York city, under the name of Kendall & Herzog, with which firm he is still connected as counsel. In 1904 he organized and became a director of the Braden Copper Co., of Chile, which owned the second largest copper mine in the world, and which became a subsidiary of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. In 1909, in association with George H. Doran he organized the George H. Doran Co., book publishers of New York, and became its vice-president. He was instrumental in organizing in 1913, the Andes Mining Co., later absorbed by the Anaconda Mining Co., and in 1916 the Santiago Mining Co., owning mines in Chile and the Cerro Verde mines in Peru. He was a director of both these companies. He has also been active in real estate operations in and around New York and in amusement enterprises, organizing and becoming president of the Los Olmos Estates, Inc., the Kendall Estates, Inc., and the Ladnek Realty Corp., and building the Capitol theatre in New York in 1918, which is owned by the Mordell Realty Corporation of which he is president. He was a colonel on the staff of Gov. Morrow of Kentucky in 1923. He is president of the Chile Bolivia Co. and a director of the Metro–Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, the Potrerillos Railroad Co. in Chile, and the Schola Cantorum of New York. Mr. Kendall is the owner of Washington's headquarters at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., which he has made his residence. There he has a large collection of Washington relics and a valuable library of several thousand volumes including the dramatic library formerly owned by Henry Houdini. He is a member of the general council of the Salvation Army, the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of New York, County Lawyers' Association, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution, Loyal Legion, and the Players, Lotos, Ardsley, Blind Brook, Rockwood Hall (governor) and Oakland Golf clubs, New York, and Everglades and Oasis clubs, Palm Beach, Fla. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) June 21, 1904, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge George W. Thomason, of Osceola, Ark., (2) June 17, 1925, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to Katharine Grace, daughter of James Henry Flynn, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has one daughter by his first wife, Elizabeth Kendall.

DABNEY, Charles William, fourth president of the University of Cincinnati, was born at Hampden-Sidney, Va., June 19, 1855, son of Robert Lewis and Margaretta Lavinia (Morrison) Dabney. His father was a Presbyterian minister and professor of theology and philosophy. The son was graduated at Hampden Sidney College in 1873 and studied the natural sciences at the University of Virginia, 1874–77. After one year as professor of chemistry and geology at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, he continued the study of physics, mineralogy and geology and their application to industry and agriculture, in Germany, under Woehler, Huebner, Hoffman, Raymond and Helmholtz. His Ph.D. degree was received from the University of Goettingen in 1880. On his return to the United States he became state chemist for the North Carolina geological survey and director of the agricultural experiment station. He was the first to discover the phosphate deposits in eastern North Carolina and tin ore in the western part. He helped to promote the first state exposition which was held at Raleigh in 1884 and marked the beginning of the state's industrial advance. He was active in establishing an industrial school at Raleigh and also the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts which absorbed the former. In 1887 he was elected president of the University of Tennessee. During his administration of sixteen years, he built it up from a small college of 125 students to a university of 800. New departments were added, new buildings erected and he was able to put into practice to some extent his ideals for higher education, e. g. a union of classical culture and scientific and professional training. When Pres. Cleveland appointed him assistant secretary of agriculture in 1892, he was granted leave of absence to go to Washington. Here he assisted in putting the bureaus of national

agriculture under civil service for the first time, and placed in charge of the scientific work of that department, he established bureaus of soils and agrostology. He made a systematic study of the scientific work of the various bureaus of the government. He urged that the information and facilities of the government scientific bureaus be made more available to the advanced students of science through a central agency, and assisted in organizing the George Washington Memorial Institution to accomplish this purpose. The institution, which was formally incorporated with Dr. Daniel C. Gilman as its director, was superseded by the Carnegie Institution, after which the charter was taken over by an association which erected a Washington Memorial building as national headquarters of all the scientific, educational and patriotic societies of the country. During 1896–97 he was director of scientific bureaus of the department of agriculture. In 1898 he returned to the University of Tennessee with a deepened conviction of the value of scientific training to the South and a keener realization of the needs of the public schools. In 1902 he organized a successful summer school at Knoxville for the better training of teachers. Two years later he was called to the presidency of the University of Cincinnati which had just passed through a critical period and with the cooperation of the city board of education, he undertook to develop a system of education with the university as its capstone. Beginning with an attendance of 500 students and an income of about $100,000 annually. Dr. Dabney enlarged the institution by the addition of an engineering college, women's building, medical college and gymnasium. The Ohio and Miami medical colleges, both private institutions, were taken over by the university, and later the Cincinnati law school was added. In 1906 the faculty of the engineering college inaugurated a course of instruction permitting the students to divide their time between the factories in Cincinnati and the classroom, an arrangement generally known as the Cincinnati plan of cooperative engineering education. In 1920 the university enrollment was 4,000 students and its property, grounds and buildings valued at $10,000,000 and its annual income $1,000,000. Dr. Dabney retired in 1920, and since then his time has been partly spent in conducting investigations in economic geology in Texas and the Southwest. Dr. Dabney is the author of "The Old College and the New" (1894); "A National Department of Science" (1897); "A National University" (1897); "Washington's Interest in Education" (1900); "Jefferson the Seer" (1900); "Man in the Democracy" (1904); "The Meaning of the Solid South" (1909); "The South Renationalized by Education" (1911) and "Fighting for a New World" (1919). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1901, by Johns Hopkins in 1902 and by Washington and Lee University in 1908. The French government made him "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" in 1913, and "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur" in 1920. He was married, Aug. 24, 1881, to Mary Chilton, daughter of Maj. Thomas Young Brent, of Kentucky, and had three children: Marguerite, Mary Moore, wife of Alexander Thomson, and Katharine, wife of John William Ingle, Jr.

HOWELL, Joseph Morton, diplomat and physician, was born at Uniopolis, Auglaize co., O., Mar. 17, 1863, son of Joseph Giles and Jane (Miller) Howell. He was graduated A.M. at the Northwestern Ohio University in 1896. After studying medicine under Dr. Henry L. Mann of Wapakoneta, O., he received his M.D. degree at Starling Medical College (later the medical department of the Ohio state university) in 1885. He practiced medicine at Washington Court House, O., until 1891 and in Dayton, O., until his appointment to the diplomatic service. Besides building up a successful medical practice, he interested himself in various movements to promote the public health. He was president of the first board of health of Dayton in 1910, was president of the Dayton department of health, 1912–17, and a member of the Ohio state board of health, 1914–16.



He was also president of the board of U. S. examining surgeons of the National Military Home at Dayton for nearly twenty years. As president of Dayton's board of health he placed that city in the first rank in matters of hygiene and sanitation. Dr. Howell twice represented Ohio at national medical congresses and was one of the founders of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality and a member of its board of directors for many years. He was appointed diplomatic agent and consul general of the United States to Egypt in October, 1921, and upon the establishment of Egyptian independence in February, 1922, was appointed by Pres. Harding the first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to that country. Soon after the change in Egypt's status from a British dependency to a sovereign state an interesting question arose involving an old law of the Ottoman empire, to which Egypt formerly

belonged, under which Ottoman subjects could not become citizens of another country without first having received the consent of the Ottoman authorities. The case of an Egyptian subject who had become a naturalized American citizen having arisen, Dr. Howell took the matter up with the Egyptian government and after a long contest recognition was given to the naturalized American, thus establishing a precedent which was expected to prevent future cases of dual citizenship. In Dr. Howell's address when presenting his letter of credence to King Fouad he dwelt specifically on the need of a change in diplomatic language used by foreign representatives in discussion of international questions with governments to which they are accredited and said his language while representing the United States in Egypt would be direct and clear: "yes" would mean "yes" and "no" would mean "no." Columns were written in the native and local press commenting on this address. It is believed his success as minister to Egypt was due in a large measure to his straightforward handling of all matters with the Egyptian government. Through his representations an American trade commissioner has been assigned to Egypt and his activities, together with those of the American consuls, have resulted in a material augmentation of trade relations between the two countries. By his tact, kindness and courtesy and his genuine admiration for the Egyptian people Dr. Howell has succeeded in placing the relations between the two countries on a more friendly basis than had previously existed. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Otterbein University in 1922. He is a Methodist in his religious faith and a Republican in his political affiliation. He was married at Catawba, O., Apr. 10, 1884, to Eva, daughter of Jonathan Mercer Flood, a Methodist clergyman, and they have two children: Lorena Caroline, wife of Robert H. Turner, of Oakland, Calif., and Frederick Morton Howell.

WHEELER, Walter Hall, civil engineer, was born in Potsdam, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1883, son of Charles Hall and Frances Spencer (Knowles) Wheeler. He was educated in the public and high schools of Minneapolis and was graduated in the school of mines, University of Minnesota in 1906. His first professional employment was as mining and construction engineer with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Trinidad, Colo., where he superintended the surveying and construction work of four coal mines, and the preliminary work of opening a fifth mine at Moreley, Colo. He was chief engineer and superintendent of construction to the Dawson (N. M.) Fuel Company, a subsidiary of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in 1907 and then removing to Denver, Colo., organized with Edward H. Jones and William H. H. Cranmer, the Jones–Wheeler Cranmer Engineering Company, with which he was connected until he acquired their business and good-will in 1912. Since 1909 he has been a partner in the firm of Charles H. Wheeler & Son, Minneapolis, which has handled some large transactions in building and in the sale of land and timber. Mr. Wheeler's record in construction engineering has been brilliant and revolutionary. In collaboration with Mr. Jones, in 1908, he developed an original concrete design for the battery walls of beehive coke ovens, which is a valuable contribution to the constructor's art. Most of his larger contracts have been in reinforced concrete, particularly in flat-slab construction in which he has produced several quite unprecedented results. In 1909 his company erected in Denver, the Century building, embodying the flat-slab construction, and, ten years later, Mr. Wheeler prepared the engineering designs for its complete alteration and the addition of six stories to the old building and a new ten story wing. During 1912–13, he designed and supervised the construction of the Market, Larimer, Downing and Curtis street bridges, over Cherry Creek, Denver, using the longest flat-slab spans in reinforced concrete then ever built. In 1923–26, as engineer of the Fort Snelling–Mendota bridge in Hennepin county, Minn., with the C. A. P. Turner Co., he designed the then largest concrete bridge in the world. Opened to traffic in 1926, the bridge is 4,119 ft. long, sixty ft. wide and 120 ft. high; built in a two ribbed arch design, containing 12-¾ spans each 304 feet in length, supported on caisson piers, sunk to bed rock at depths between seventy and eighty-five feet. He developed a new type of reinforced concrete pavement for five miles of highways leading to the bridge, and the total cost of bridge and highway was $2,400,000. Mr. Wheeler has designed more than 100 bridges, buildings, dams, and other structures throughout the middle western states. The most outstanding of his buildings is the million dollar reinforced concrete factory of the Cream of Wheat Co., in Minneapolis, in 1927. During the World war, he was associate legal adviser of the 10th ward draft board in Minneapolis, and was active in Red Cross and liberty loan campaigns. He has been also, a member of the mayor's committee on developing river navigation on the Mississippi river. Mr. Wheeler is a registered architect and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Concrete Institute, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Geographic Society, the Minnesota Historical Society, the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, and the Minneapolis chapter of the Knights of the Round Table, Alpha Delta Phi and Theta Tau fraternities. He has been president of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Presbyterian and member of Westminster Church. He has always been interested in movements for public service and public welfare. He was a member of the Minneapolis committee of one hundred which had for its purpose community service and development. He was married, Feb. 1, 1911, to Eva Maud, daughter of Alfred Blasdell of Minneapolis. They have one son, Frank Knowles Blasdell Wheeler.

DAVIS, Cleland, naval officer, was born in Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13, 1869, son of William Jonathan and Frances (Cunningham) Davis. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1890, and spent five years in service at sea. He was then placed in charge of the manufacture of armor, bureau of ordnance of the navy department (1895) and developed formulae for the penetration of face-hardened and non-face-hardened armor plates and prepared tables from these formulae, which were long used by the navy in preparing armor plate specifications. He was on the gunboat "Helena" during the Spanish–American war, and served

in the naval engagements at Guantanamo, Cienfuegos and Manzanillo, Cuba. He went to the Philippines in 1899 and served with the troops under Gen. MacArthur during the advance on Malolas. In his first field engagement, Mar. 25, 1899, at Malinta, he helped to dislodge the enemy from strong intrenchments on the Tuliahan river with the steady fire of his automatic gun. This was the first instance of the use of an automatic machine gun in the U. S. army in actual warfare. Comr. Davis possesses unusual mechanical ingenuity and has patented a number of inventions chiefly relating

to ordnance. The most important of these is a non-recoil gun, patented Aug. 25, 1914, the basic feature of which is its two barrels pointing in opposite directions so that when the gun is fired at a target, the other barrel is fired at the same time but, being loaded with a harmless substance, does no damage. The firing of both barrels simultaneously prevents recoil. The gun is especially valuable for use with aircraft where it is desirable to have the greatest degree of stability possible. The principle which he employed in the construction of the gun was used by the navy department during the world war in designing the so-called "Y" gun, or depth bomb projector. Since retiring from the navy in 1916 he has been engaged, with others, in the development of new inventions. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Knickerbocker and New York Yacht clubs, of New York, and the Metropolitan, Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington. He was married, Feb. 12, 1914, to Mabel Tillou, daughter of George Wright Young, of New York, and they have one child, Catherine Cleland Davis.

FRISHMUTH, Harriet Whitney, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1880, daughter of Frank Benoni and Louise Otto (Berens) Frishmuth. She lived abroad much of her early life and was educated in private schools in Paris, Dresden and Philadelphia. In 1900 she began her professional studies in Paris under the preceptorship of Rodin and after two years of close application to her work, exhibited her first finished design, a portrait bust, in the Paris Salon. She also studied under Injalbert and after four years in Paris went to Berlin as an assistant in the studio of Prof. Cuno von Euchtritz, where she gained much practical experience and worked on some of the large monuments which are now in Berlin. Returning to the United States, she studied at the Art Students' League, under the preceptorship of Hermon A. MacNeil and Gutzon Borglum. Her first real commission was for a portrait relief of Dr. Abraham Jacobi for the New York County Medical Society. Since then she has made numerous decorative figures and private memorials. She has exhibited at the National Academy of Design, the Architectural League, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and at the Panama Pacific exhibition, San Francisco. She received honorable mention at the latter; won the Helen Foster Barnet prize in 1915, the National Arts Club prize, 1921, the Elizabeth Watrous gold medal,

1922, and the Julia A. Shaw memorial prize, 1923, the Joan of Arc silver medal, 1924, and the Brown and Bigelow silver medal, 1925. Her most notable sculptures are: "Joy of the Waters," a fountain in the Museum of Fine Arts, Dayton, O., "Vine" and "Slavonic Dance," in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. She is also represented in the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., and the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Tex. She has been a member of the council of the National Sculpture Society since 1923; was for

several years a member of the council and is now 2d vice-president of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors; is a member also of the Allied Artists of America, the Art Alliance of America, the American Federation of Arts, the League of American Artists, the Zonta Club, New York, and she is an associate member of the National Academy of Design.

BULL, Henry Worthington, banker, was born at Montclair, N. J., Mar. 27, 1874, son of William Lanman Bull and Sara Newton (Worthington) Bull and a descendant of Henry Bull, first governor of Rhode Island. His father was the head of Edward Sweet & Co., bankers and brokers, president of the New York Stock Exchange for two terms, a director in a large number of companies, and a member of various boards of reorganization. The son was graduated at

Columbia University in 1896. He began his business career as a partner in his father's firm of Edward Sweet & Co. on Oct. 1, 1895. He remained with that company until it was dissolved in 1915, and then entered the firm of Harriman & Co., of which he is now senior partner, conducting a general stock and bond business in New York city. He is a director in the Cuba Company and Cuba Railroad Company. Before the Spanish-American war he was a member of K Company, 7th Regiment of the National Guard, N. Y., and enlisted as trooper in K Troop, First U. S. volunteers (Rough Riders) in 1898. He served through the Cuban campaign, participated in the battles of San Juan Hill, Las Guasimas, and in the siege of Santiago, was mustered out with the rank of sergeant and received the Santiago and New York State Service medals in recognition of his activities. Mr. Bull is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, Racquet and Tennis Club, New York Yacht Club, St. Anthony Club, Meadow Brook Club, Turf and Field Club, Coffee House Club, the New England Society, the Newport Golf and Country Club, and is steward and honorary secretary and treasurer of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. Mr. Bull was married at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1904, to Maud Livingston, daughter of Robert Cambridge Livingston of New York.

KING, Everett Edgar, civil engineer, was born at Warren, Ind., Jan. 17, 1877, son of John Walter and Margaret Ellen (Foreman) King. He was graduated at the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terra Haute, Ind., in 1901 with the degree B.S. in civil engineering, receiving from that institution the degrees of M.S. in 1908 and C.E. in 1909. He was graduated A.B. at Indiana University in 1910 and M.C.E. at Cornell University in 1911. He began his professional career in 1901 as civil engineer with the Mexican Central Railroad Co., engaged first on the location and construction of new lines, and subsequently was in charge of a division of difficult mountain construction. In 1902–03 he was assistant engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway at Hume, Ill., in charge of resurveys of the Chicago, Indianapolis

& Western division and for four years was civil engineer with the Rock Island Lines, successively as draftsman in the office of the chief engineer, Chicago, assistant division engineer at Trenton, Mo., resident engineer on the construction of the Rock Island–Frisco freight terminals, St. Louis, and resident engineer on the construction of the Rock Island division freight terminals, El Reno, Okla. During 1907–10 he was professor of civil engineering in the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, Stillwater. After leaving Cornell Uni-

versity in 1911, he was professor of railway engineering at Iowa State College, for seven years, and since 1918 he has been professor of railway civil engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana. During 1913–14 he was also engaged on the design and construction of the transportation building and the locomotive testing plant at Iowa State College. He is author of the textbook, "Railway Signalling" (1921). He is a member of the American Railway Association (signal section), the American Society of Civil Engineers (associate), the Alpha Sigma Phi, the Tau Beta Pi, the Theta Tau, and the Masonic fraternities, and the Phi Kappa Phi society. He attends the Christian Science church and politically he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in floriculture. He was married, Oct. 8, 1903, to Anna May, daughter of McHenry Owen, a lawyer of Bedford, Ind.

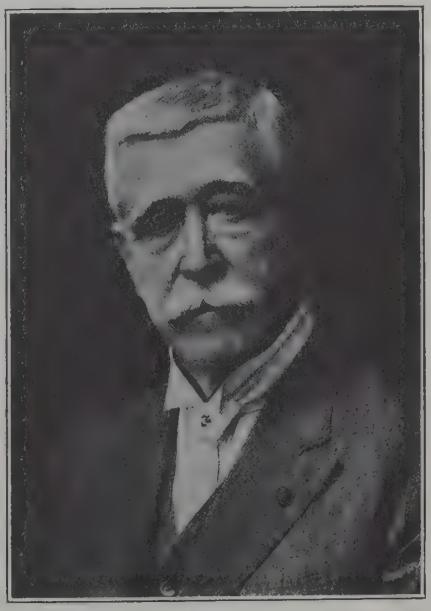
RITTER, William McClellan, lumber manufacturer, was born near Hughesville, Pa., Feb. 19, 1864, son of Franklin and Elizabeth (Morris) Ritter. He was educated for a teacher but in 1890 decided to engage in the lumber industry. A company was organized in West Virginia, in partnership with W. J. Denman. When his partner died within two years, he became sole owner of the enterprise and conducted it alone until 1901 when he organized the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of which he was president until 1922 and since then has been chairman of its board of directors. Under his presidency the company became the largest producing manufacturer of hardwood lumber in the world. Its principal timber holdings lie chiefly in Virginia, West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and in western North Carolina, constituting the heart of the Appalachian hardwood timber area of yellow poplar, white and red oak, where the finest quality of hardwood in America is found. The company operates sixteen band sawmills, with a capacity of more than 100,000,000 feet of hardwoods per annum. In building up the great business over which he presides, Mr. Ritter has extended its trade throughout the United States and Europe. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, and was one of the organizers in 1902 of the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of the United States, becoming its first president. He was also one of the organizers of the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, which has had a conspicuous part in the lumber standardization movement. Mr. Ritter has been active in the organization and management of The Colleton Cypress Co., the Raleigh Lumber Co., the Big Sandy and Cumberland Railroad Co., and the Smoky Mountain Railway Co., all of which he has served as president. He also organized and is managing director of the Ritter Lumber Company, Ltd., of Great Britain, which sells hardwood lumber, in Great Britain and Europe. In addition to his lumber interests, Mr. Ritter was instrumental in the acquisition and consolidation of the vast coal properties now owned by the Clinchfield Coal Corporation and was formerly a director of that company. He is now a director of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway Co., and is largely interested in, and active in the management of, the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Co., Inc., and the Red Jacket Jr. Coal Co. During the World war he was a member of the sub-committee on lumber of the Council of National Defense, and when the War Industries Board was organized in 1917, he became assistant to the commissioner of finished products, in which position his extensive knowledge of manufacturing and industrial conditions generally enabled him to render valued service in mobilizing industry. In September, 1918, when the heavy drafts upon the country's man power began to make inroads on the labor employed in industrial establishments, he was made certifying officer to represent the War Industries Board in all matters pertaining to furloughs from the military service for skilled laborers and others engaged in important war work. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Metropolitan Club, and the Racquet Club of Washington, and of the Chevy Chase and the Burning Tree Country clubs of Maryland, of the Recess Club of New York, the Scioto Country Club, the Columbus Club and the Columbus Country Club of Columbus, Ohio, and of several other clubs in the South and East. He is devoted to out-of-door recreation and athletics. His recreations are golf and hunting and he has a shooting lodge in Florida. He is also an enthusiastic horseman and his stables in years past have contained some noted blue-ribbon winners. He was married, July 20, 1926, to Anita Owen Bell, of Virginia.

STEVENS, Edward Fletcher, architect, was born at Dunstable, Mass., Oct. 22, 1860, son of Kimball Aaron and Mary Elizabeth (Woodbury) Stevens. He took a special course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and he continued his studies in the offices of Allen & Kenway, of Boston, Mass., and McKim, Mead

& White, New York. In 1890 he began his professional career with Henry H. Kendall, under the name of Kendall & Stevens. This

firm was consolidated with Rand & Taylor five years later, the new partnership of Kendall, Taylor & Stevens continuing in operation until 1907 when it was dissolved. In 1912 he became associated with Frederick C. Lee, of Toronto, Canada. Since 1907 Mr. Stevens has devoted his entire practice to the designing and equipping of medical institutions. The more important buildings in this class designed and erected by Stevens & Lee are the Buffalo General hospital, Geisinger Memorial hospital in Danville, Pa., Grace hospital, Detroit, Mich., Hamot hospital, Erie, Pa., Harrisburg (Pa.) hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Kingston (Ont.) General hospital, Melrose (Mass.) hospital, New Britain (Conn.) General hospital, Notre Dame hospital, Montreal, Canada, Providence (R. I.) Lying-In hospital, Ohio Valley General hospital, Wheeling, W. Va., Ottawa (Canada) Civic hospital, Quincy (Mass.) hospital, Royal Victoria hospital (Ross Pavilion and Maternity Pavilion), Montreal, St. Luke's hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., St. Luke's hospital, New Bedford, Mass., Toronto Isolation hospital, Victoria General hospital, Halifax, N. S., Auburn (N. Y.) City hospital, Children's hospital, Washington, D. C., Hotel Dieu du St. Sacrement, Quebec, and Tampa (Fla.) Public hospital. During the world war Mr. Stevens served as an expert with the engineer department of the U. S. army designing hospitals for the American expeditionary forces and later was one of a commission of three to reorganize and re-plan all army hospitals in the United States. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he was a delegate of the institute to the 800th anniversary of the founding of St. Bartholomew hospital, London, England, in 1923, on which occasion he was presented with a medal by the Prince of Wales. He is the author of "The American Hospital of the Twentieth Century" (3rd edition, 1927) and a treatise on the development of medical institutions, both in Europe and in America, since the beginning of the present century. He is a member of the American Hospital Association, Royal Canadian Architectural Association, Boston Society of Architects, and the University and City clubs of Boston. He attends the Congregational church. He was twice married (1) Sept. 9, 1886, to Lizzie May, daughter of John Cobb, of Kingston, Mass.; she died in 1905, leaving one daughter, Edna May, wife of Wollstan E. Browne; (2) June 28, 1906, to Helen Ward, daughter of Dr. Elbridge Leach, of Needham, Mass.

BAIRD, George Washington, engineer officer in the U. S. navy, was born at Washington, D. C., Apr. 22, 1843, son of Matthew and Ophelia (Cauthorn) Baird. His father, a steamship engineer and machinist, fitted and installed the machine work on the first passenger locomotive to be placed in service in America. The son was apprenticed to a printer and later to a machinist, and at the age of nineteen entered the U. S. navy as an engineer, and during the civil war served on the warships "Mississippi," "Calhoun," "Kensington" and "Pensacola." After the war he was detailed under B. F. Isherwood in the bureau of steam engineering, navy department, accompanying the latter to California in 1869 and serving at the Mare Island navy yard. While on the Pacific coast he was attached to the "Saranac" and the "Pensacola," and for three years worked on the designs of new navy vessels. When General Grant made his famous cruise around the world, Mr. Baird was on the staff of the "Vandalia." Upon his return to this country he was detailed to supervise the construction of the deep-sea exploring ship, the "Albatross," and he designed most of the special machinery installed in that vessel, which is said to have brought from the ocean depths more specimens of marine life than all previous expeditions of the kind. This was the first government ship to use the incandescent electric light. Among his inventions are distilling apparatus for making fresh water from sea water, an evaporator, a pneumatic steering machine, a steam-steering gear, an automatic boiler feeder, a steam trap, pneumatic tell-tale, and other similar appliances. He has made practicable the ventilation of ships by the system of aspiration, adopted on many government vessels. He designed the first anchor engine used in the navy. Following the Spanish-American war he was transferred to the line as a commander, later was promoted to captain, and on his retirement was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. His published articles include: "The Absorption of Gases by Water," Franklin Institute Journal, January, 1872; "The Ventilation of Ships,"



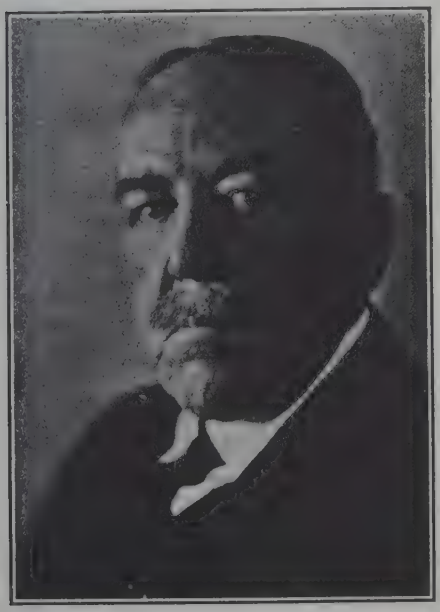
Journal of the Naval Institute, April, 1880; "Mechanical Means of Producing Artificial Ventilation," Report of the Surgeon General of the Navy, 1874; "Electric Light on Board the Albatross," "The Flight of Flying Fish," Science, Vol. 8. The French Academy gave him credit for being the first to prove, by mathematics, the actual flight of the flying fish, exocetus robustus. Admiral Baird is prominent in the order of Masons; was a charter member of the National Masonic Research Society; grand master, 1896; 33rd degree, 1903; high

priest of Washington chapter and knighted in Washington commandery and is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies and the Almas Temple. He is a charter member of the Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and the Washington Society of Engineers and a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers (originator and past president), Society of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia (past president), the Biological Society, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Military Order of the World War, and the Cosmos Club. He was married at Washington, D. C., Nov. 20, 1873, to Lyle J., daughter of Joseph Prather, of Washington, and has no children.

JENKINS, Charles Francis, inventor, was born on a farm near Dayton, O., Aug. 22, 1867, son of Amasa Milton and Mary Ann (Thomas) Jenkins, and grandson of David and Martha (Evans) Jenkins. He completed his education at Spiceland (Ind.) Academy and at Earlham College. In 1887, while on a visit to Oregon, he began making experiments with apparatus for recording and reproducing motion (motion pictures), and later, in Washington, D. C., where he acted during 1890–95 as private secretary to Sumner I. Kimball of the U. S. life-saving service, he perfected his first motion picture machine, called the "Phantoscope," making his first newspaper-recorded demonstration on a summer vacation trip to Richmond, Ind., in June, 1894. At the Cotton States exposition, in Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, he gave public exhibitions of motion pictures. Later he made improvements in the "Phantoscope," the prototype of the modern motion picture projector, and it was manufactured in large numbers. The original machine was shown at the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1895 and later was placed in the United States National Museum where it has since been on exhibition. In 1898 the institute awarded him the Elliott Cresson gold medal for his achievement. Later in making a second award, that of the John Scott medal (1913), "in recognition of the value of the invention," the institute committee said: "Eighteen years ago the applicant exhibited a commercial motion picture projecting machine which he termed the 'Phantoscope.' This was recognized by the institute and subsequently proved to be the first successful form of projecting machine for the production of life-size motion pictures from a narrow strip of film containing successive phases of motion." Mr. Jenkins' creative genius has manifested itself in many fields of mechanical invention and he has taken out more than 400 patents, foreign and domestic. He was one of the pioneer automobile inventors, and in 1898 constructed the first car with the engine in front instead of under the seat. In 1901 he built in Washington the first motor "sight-seeing" bus and in 1908 invented the all-paper spiral wound paraffined box for carrying liquids. He also invented, in 1911, one of the first automobile self-starters. He made improvements in internal combustion motors in 1912 and later in airplane construction. As early as 1913 he turned his attention to the subject of television, and two years later invented the prismatic ring, a new device in optics and an element of great promise in both motion picture projection and in composing pictures for transmission by radio. It consists essentially of one or more prismatic surfaces ground into the face of a glass disc attached to a movable shaft. The warp from one end to the other is gradual. In operation, its effect is comparable to that of a prism cut to change the angle between its sides, so that, as it is advanced, a beam of light passing through it derives a "hinged" or oscillating action on one side, while maintaining a fixed axis on the other. This involves that the "hinged" action is fulcrumed in the plane of the ring's rotation, and that the oscillation is always in the plane of the diameter of the disc from the point at which the ray of light passes through the prismatic ring section. Because of these actions, it is possible with such a ring to move a motion picture film continuously past the light aperture without the use of a shutter. In either a motion picture projector or a radio picture transmitter the effect of the rotating prismatic ring is to cause the light ray forming or recording the object to travel across a photographic plate, or a screen, in a succession of parallel adjacent lines. When the speed of rotation is sufficiently high, movements of objects may be represented by the steady travel of the beam of light thrown on a screen, the eye being deceived into seeing rapidly successive variations of lights and shades as if really simultaneous. By this process Mr. Jenkins, in January, 1922, sent his first radio portraits, and on Oct. 4, 1922, after the machine had been improved, an official demonstration for the U. S. navy was given, portraits of Pres. Harding, Sec. Denby and others being sent through a desk telephone in Washington, by wire to the navy radio station NOF seven miles away and there broadcast by radio and picked up some thirteen miles away. In March, 1923, photographs and photo-messages were sent by this method from NOF, Washington, to the "Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, 135 miles distant, and reproduced in an edition of the paper, the first radio photos published by any newspaper. In 1920 Mr. Jenkins began laboratory demonstrations of radio vision—the transmission by radio of objects in motion—and on June 13, 1925, he gave a public demonstration of this invention in his laboratory in Washington, which was heralded as being the first time in history that man has viewed far away objects in motion through the agency of wireless. The experiment, which was witnessed by Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, Admiral Taylor and others, consisted of reproducing an image of a small cross revolving in a beam of light at station NOF. He has since devised a method of sending two radio signals on the same wave length. The U. S. weather bureau and U. S. navy department use the Jenkins apparatus to broadcast weather maps to ships at sea. He has also invented a device to launch airplanes quickly on 100 feet of runway and a reversible propeller to enable them to land on roofs and like confined areas. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the founder (1916) of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers, of which he is an honorary life member. His chief recreation is flying. He was married, Jan. 2, 1902, to Grace, daughter of Samuel Love, a farmer of Harford county, Maryland.

BARTLETT, Philip Golden, lawyer, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1859, son of David Van der Water and Julia MacMahon

(Painter) Bartlett. He was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1881 and received his legal education at the National University Law School in Washington. He began his professional career in 1884 as a clerk in the office of the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, New York city, being admitted to a partnership in 1890. Upon the retirement of Mr. Barnum the firm name became Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett and following the death of both Messrs. Thacher and Simpson, Mr. Bartlett became the senior member of the firm in 1920. For many years the firm has enjoyed an extensive general practice and is one of the leading law partnerships in New York. It has specialized in corporation practice and has acted as counsel in the formation of many large industrial and manufacturing organizations, including the American Locomotive Co., American Smelting and Refining Co., Republic Iron and Steel Co., American Steel Hoop Co., American Sheet Steel Co., American Can Co., Railway Steel Spring Co., Union Bag and Paper Co., Brooklyn Union Gas Co., and others. Mr. Bartlett had charge of carrying out most of these combinations and it was largely due to his experience, foresight and legal acumen that the negotiations were



carried to successful conclusions. His practice, however, has not been limited to the organization of industrial combinations but has extended to every department of legal activity, except to the actual trial of cases in the courts. His reputation as a lawyer rests largely upon his services as an adviser, in which capacity he has achieved pronounced success. Mr. Bartlett is a member of historical, geographical and economic societies, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Century, University, Yale and Midday clubs. He is a Republican. He was married, May 10, 1892, to Beatrice Cynthia, daughter of Russell Sturgis, the noted architect and historian, and has five children: Priscilla Alden, Russell Sturgis, Julia MacMahon, Philip Golden, Jr. and Sarah Barney Bartlett.

ALBEE, Edward Franklin, theatrical manager, was born in Machias, Me., Oct. 8, 1857, son of Nathaniel S. and Amanda A. (Crocker) Albee. He attended public school in Boston and after working for several years at odd jobs left home in 1876 to join the business department of Barnum's circus. For seven years he led the life of the itinerant showman and then became associated with Benjamin F. Keith (q.v.), in Boston, as manager of the Gaiety Theatre and Museum, chiefly a dime museum of freaks of nature. The history of the present day institution of American vaudeville began with this association. Mr. Albee, having received his training under the tutelage of Barnum, proved an apt student of the dynamics of theatricals and quickly mastered the fundamental principles involved in their application. Both Keith and Albee were inspired by high ideals and imbued with a genuine love for the theatre, and they undertook to create an improved form of entertainment based on the highest artistic and moral standards. They banished all suggestive songs, dances and gestures from their stages and adopted as their watchwords "cleanliness, courtesy and comfort." Boston audiences quickly recognized and supported their progressive methods and the Gaiety soon ranked as one of the city's chief places of amusement. The success of the Boston experiment having demonstrated the possibilities of vaudeville performances, Keith and Albee opened for vaudeville the Gaiety Museum in Providence in 1887, the Bijou Theatre in Philadelphia in 1889 and the Union Square Theatre, New York, in 1893. Mr. Albee became general manager of the Keith business in 1885 and since that time his genius has continued to evolve results that have contributed in a notable degree to the growth and success of the Keith vaudeville circuit. In 1900 he formed an association of the vaudeville managers of America which was incorporated in 1906, as a central booking bureau in New York city under the name of the United Booking Offices. This title was changed to the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange in 1918 and to the Keith-Albee Vaudeville Exchange in 1925. Mr. Albee was so successful as a manager that Mr. Keith presented him with the lease of the Keith Theatre in Providence, Rhode Island, as a mark of gratitude and esteem, and later gave him one-half the stock in a holding company of all his theatrical properties and in his will left most of his vaudeville holdings to Mr. Albee, who thereupon became president of the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Exchange (1918). In 1924 the corporate name was changed to the Keith-Albee Vaudeville Circuit. This organization now owns, controls or affiliates with 300 theatres in the United States and Canada, and others abroad. Its tangible assets are valued at more than $60,000,000 and its weekly payroll is more than $1,000,000. Mr. Albee acquired a mastery of not only theatre construction, operation and equipment but the more complex problems of heating, ventilating, refrigerating, illumination, color effects, decoration, acoustics, the pitch of floors, positioning of chairs and width of aisles. He has personally supervised the construction and outfitting of many of his larger

theatres, carefully directing every detail. His larger theatres in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Washington and Cleveland are equipped with beautiful paintings, tapestries and sculptures collected by himself at an enormous cost and with infinite care. In association with Marcus Heiman, president of the Orpheum Vaudeville Circuit, he made an arrangement with the Producers' Distributing Corporation, known as the Cecil de Mille Co., by which the Keith-Albee and affiliated theatres become the principal outlets for the deMille photoplays (1926). When the United States entered the world war Mr. Albee gave an inspiring example of patriotism by the manner in which he responded to the call for national service. He made the slogan of the Keith organization "Service to the Flag" and Keith theatres everywhere were the first to set up recruiting booths, supplied with literature and posters and manned by stars of the entertainment world. In the first Liberty Loan drive workers secured subscriptions for $3,000,000 in the Keith theatres; in the second, $4,000,000 in bonds; in the third loan Mr. Albee, as leader of the amusement interests of New York, organized the Theatrical Allied Interests Committee and raised $33,700,000 in New York city, while $35,000,000 was subscribed in his theatres in other cities; in the fourth campaign $41,154,650 was subscribed in his division, he and his partner taking more than $600,000 in bonds, and for the fifth, or Victory loan, his workers sold $53,000,000. Through his theatres he raised large sums for the National Red Cross and the United War Work campaign. Upon being asked the secret of his phenomenal success in these financial drives, Mr. Albee answered, "It is due to the loyal cooperation and earnest efforts of the different theatrical managers, theatrical employees and actors and actresses throughout the United States." He gave public acknowledgment and thanks to these individuals for their services to the national government in full page notices in the daily press at the completion of each drive. He supplied entertainment free of cost to officers' training camps and cantonments and to all war work benefits. He equipped battleships and transports with moving picture machines and in cooperation with E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames, sent over seas hundreds of theatrical people for the entertainment of the American troops in France. He has contributed liberally to various church projects, including large sums for the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He is now building a hospital costing $350,000 at Saranac Lake for vaudeville artists suffering with tuberculosis. As the president and guiding spirit of the most extensive and prosperous theatrical organization in the world, Mr. Albee has long held a foremost place in the field of public entertainment. He has jealously maintained the wholesome, artistic and moral standards which he and Mr. Keith adopted in the early days of their association, and has given a wholly new meaning to the life, aspirations and prospects of the artists of the stage. The policy which he has followed from the beginning and on which his phenomenal success is founded, has been expressed by him as follows: 'Raise your standards. Down to the smallest details strive for the distinction given by character." He is a trustee of St. Stephen's College and a member of the National Vaudeville Artists, the Actors' Fund of America (vice-president), the New York Athletic, Rotary and Larchmont Yacht clubs of New York and the Algonquin Club and Boston Athletic Association of Boston. He attends the Episcopal church. The A.B. degree was conferred upon him "honoris causa" by St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. in 1921. He was married May 13, 1881, to Laura S., daughter of Frank Smith, of Boston, Mass., and has two children: Ethel Keith, wife of Edwin G. Lauder, Jr., and Reed Adelbert Albee.

KENNEDY, Foster, neurologist, was born in Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 7, 1884, son of William Archer and Hessie Foster (Dill) Kennedy. He received his academic education at the Royal school, Dungannon, Ireland, and at Queen's College, Belfast, and his medical training at the Royal University of Ireland, where he received the degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., in 1906 and M.D. (with distinction) in 1910. He also took postgraduate courses at the University of London and the University of Paris, specializing in nervous and mental diseases. He was resident medical officer at the National hospital, London, in 1906 and came to the United States in 1910 on the invitation of the medical board of the New York Neurological Institute, the staff of which he then joined. In 1910 he also became an instructor in the Cornell University medical school and chief of clinic in Cornell University medical college, New York city, and was made associate professor of neurology in 1919 and professor of neurology in 1925. He is chief of the neurological department of Bellevue Hospital, and consulting neurologist to the New York General Memorial, Nursing and Child's and Women's hospitals, New York, and Christ's Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., and attending physician to the New York Neurological Institute. On the outbreak of the world war Dr. Kennedy returned to England and after receiving a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps, joined the British expeditionary force in France, where he served until the close of the war, being promoted to captain and later to major, and was mentioned in the dispatches. He was medicin-chef of the Hôpital Militaire, V. R. 76, in France, in 1915. He has contributed valuable papers to the literature of his specialty. He edited "Nervous Diseases," one of the volumes of Nelson's "Loose Leaf System of Medicine," and is a member of the editorial board of "Neurology and Psychopathology." Dr. Kennedy is a fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, and the Royal Society of Medicine, London; and member of the American Neurological Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Neurological Society (president, 1920), the New York Command of the British Great War Veterans of America (president, 1922), and the Century, West Side Tennis, Coffee House, and Cornell clubs. He was married in Belfast, Ireland, in 1912, to Isabel Stevenson, daughter of Alexander McCann, and they have one child, Isabel-Ann Foster Kennedy.

JACKSON, William John, railway president, was born in Toronto, Ont., Can., Dec. 28, 1859, son of John and Jane Jackson. He began his career in the employ of the Grand Trunk Rail-

way Co., at Toronto, and in 1881 was transferred to Chicago as chief claim clerk of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, becoming general freight foreman in 1885 and assistant agent in 1890. A year later he went to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., and was in turn local agent, assistant general superintendent, general superintendent, general manager, and vice-president and general manager. He was also vice-president and general manager of its subsidiary, the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, in 1909. After the consolidation of the two lines in 1911 he held the same positions. When the road was put in the hands of the

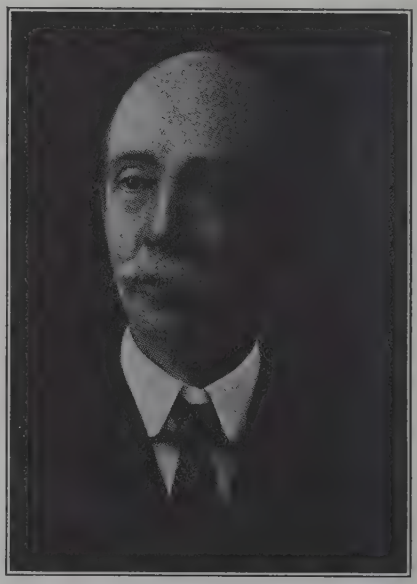
courts, he was made a receiver (1913). At the same time he was operating agent for the Evansville & Indianapolis railroad (1913–16). In 1918 he was elected president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. When the roads were taken over by the U. S. railroad administration he was appointed federal manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern and the Evansville & Indianapolis railroads. He resumed his position of receiver for the C. & E. I. R. R., Mar. 1, 1920, and on Jan. 1, 1922, he was elected president, a position he still occupies. He is also president of the Southern Illinois & Missouri Bridge Co., director of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Co., and the Missouri & Illinois Bridge and Belt Railroad Co. Aside from his railroad connections he is a director of the Ward Baking Co., and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, president of the Union League Club of Chicago, governor of the South Shore Country Club, and member of the Beverly Country, Chicago, and Lake Shore Athletic clubs. Through his thirty-five years of devoted service to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, by his strict attention to duty, and earnest, energetic endeavors to enhance the welfare and prosperity of the territory which the railroad serves, Mr. Jackson has attained a position of influence and power in the states of Illinois and Indiana. He is one of the recognized authorities in the railroad world. He was married, Aug. 28, 1884, to Eliza Jane, daughter of David Preston, of Toronto, Canada, and they have four children: Mrs. F. G. Nicholson, Mrs. John L. Gardiner, Mrs. Eben N. Baty, and Robert A. Jackson.

SWEETLAND, William Howard, chief justice, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 19, 1856, son of William and Nancy Greene (Howard) Sweetland. He was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1878, receiving from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1881. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1881, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Providence. He served as clerk of the Rhode Island house of representatives during 1887–88; clerk of the 6th district court, 1889–95; judge of that court, 1895–1905, and presiding justice of the superior court of Rhode Island, 1905–09. In the latter year he was elected justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island and became chief justice in 1920. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Rhode Island State Bar Association, Providence Bar Club, Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence District Nursing Association (president), Rhode Island Humane Education Society (president 1905), and the Providence Art, University and Agawam Hunt clubs of Providence. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Rhode Island State College in 1922 and Brown University in 1924. He was married June 11, 1889, to Florence Gardiner Reynolds, of Providence, R. I., and has three children: Reynolds, John and William Howard Sweetland, Jr.

FOSTER, Ward Grenelle, travel service, was born at Albion, N. Y., May 6, 1860, son of Carlton Thomas and Charlotte Corday (Grenelle) Foster. His education was acquired in a private school taught by an aunt, Philana A. Foster, and early in life he spent his spare time selling hats, caps and furs in his father's retail store. His health failing, he went to Colorado to engage in sheep raising and later joined an engineering corp surveying the route of the West Shore railroad in New York state. After six months of this outdoor life he became a clerk at the Jackson sanitarium, Dansville, N. Y., and for a while was its general manager. In 1884 he went to Florida with his bride, attracted by the building development being undertaken by Henry M. Flagler. After working for Flagler on the new Ponce de Leon hotel at St. Augustine, he opened a small book, stationery and gift shop opposite the hotel, whose guests were his liberal patrons. So many visitors from the North called on him for information about points of local interest and railroad schedules that he decided to devote all of his efforts, outside of selling books and souvenirs, to gathering facts and data for his traveling clientele. A partnership was formed with Charles B. Reynolds, then editor of "Forest and Stream," who was publishing "A Guide to St.

Augustine,'' with indifferent success. By adding advertisements to the Guide, they developed it into a flourishing and successful enterprise. Foster and Reynolds formed a partnership which was incorporated in 1911. Their popular ''Standard Guide to Florida'' was followed by the ''Standard Guide to Washington'' and the ''Standard Guide to New York'' and in 1913 Mr. Foster's ''Travel Magazine,'' a monthly, was established. His local information service grew faster than the book store; the latter was sold and the information service made the chief feature of the business. Today the Foster & Reynolds Co. operate more than fifty offices where the ''Ask Mr. Foster'' information service is free to all for the asking. The original book store information office, which consisted of the obliging, indefatigable Mr. Foster himself, now comprises travel offices in Boston and Swampscott, Mass.; Bretton Woods, N. H.; Manchester, Vt.; Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt.; New York and Brooklyn, N. Y.; Newark and Atlantic City, N. J.; Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and various places on the Pacific coast; New Orleans, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and various places throughout Florida; Montreal and Toronto, Canada. No charge is ever made for information, nor does Mr. Foster accept any gratuities from the railroads, steamship lines, hotels or summer resorts for his information to travelers. The company's source of revenue is advertising in its guide books and travel magazine, and a charge for the maintenance of ''Ask Mr. Foster'' offices in hotels and stores. It is safe to assert that Ward G. Foster knows more about the traveled places of the earth than any other individual. He knows not only the places of interest and how to visit them, but he knows travelers and their ways. There is something distinctly human about his organization and the kindly, courteous, accommodating spirit which was characteristic of the original office in St. Augustine, still pervades the many branches. It is a business unlike any other; yet, after all, it is based upon the great human fundamental idea of service to one's fellow-man and that is why it grows and prospers. Mr. Foster was married in New York, in May, 1884, to Harriet Hill, daughter of Martin Brainard, an attorney of Beloit, Wis., and they had two children: John M. Foster, who died young and Helen L., wife of John Lichti, of Miami, Fla.

VREELAND, Nehemiah, numismatist, was born at Paterson, N. J., Feb. 7, 1856, son of John Elias and Ann Louise (Post) Vreeland. He finished his education at Quinby Institute, Paterson, and began his career as clerk with the firm of E. & H. Clark, hardware dealers, in Paterson. In 1899 he took over the business which he conducted until the Paterson fire of 1902, in which his store was destroyed. He was then for twenty years associated with the Hamilton Trust Co., retiring in 1922. He began the study and collection of coins when he was twelve years of age and has pursued the subject throughout his life, having now some 8,000 coins, of which 1,100 are gold. His collection includes money made of porcelain, bone, wood, glass, shells, stone, coal, rubber and leather. Ancient Greece is represented in the silver tetradrachms of Syracuse, 500 B.C.; there is wampum of savage tribes of all lands; there is a 4-daler Swedish copper piece of 1724 ''self mynt,'' 9 x 9½ inches which vies in weight and interest with a 50 tael piece of Chinese (Sycee, shoe money). It includes one of the largest gold coins in the world, made by Japan in 1601 and a silver dollar section, comprising about 1,800 specimens, gathered from all parts of the world and being a history of the dollar



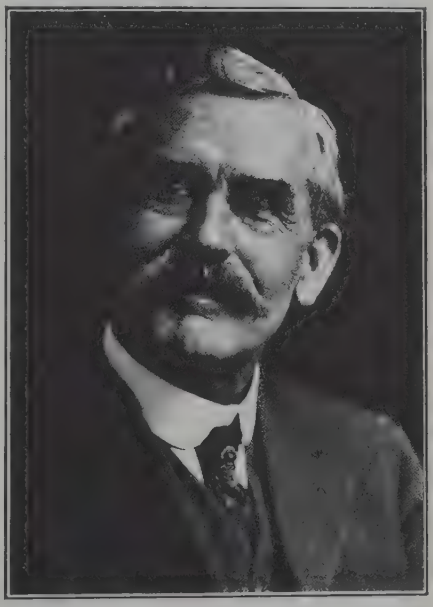
from the first issue in 1486 to the present time. The collection is one of the largest of its kind. Mr. Vreeland is a member of the Holland Society of New York (vice-president 1921); the Sons of the American Revolution, American Numismatic Society and the British Numismatic Society, London. He was married, June 13, 1883, to Louise, daughter of Frederick Klein, a master carpenter, of Paterson, N. J., and they have one child, Frederick John Vreeland.

PALMER, George Smith, manufacturer, was born at Montville, Conn., Mar. 20, 1855, son of Elisha Hurlbut and Ellis (Loomis) Palmer and a descendant of Walter Palmer, who came from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1629, and resided at Charlestown, Plymouth and Rehoboth, Mass., and Stonington, Conn. He was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1878 and soon afterward entered the employ of Palmer Bros., manufacturers of bed quilts and comforts, of Montville, a firm founded by his father before the civil war. The mill in which the quilts are made was built as an oil mill by his great-grandfather, Reuben Palmer, in 1797, continued as such by his grandfather Gideon Palmer, and converted by his father into a cotton rope, twine and batt mill in 1850. Palmer Bros. in 1872 began to experiment in the manufacture of bed quilts and comforts, which hitherto had been a home industry. At first they had the

work done by hand, on the old wooden quilting frames, in the homes about Montville, the workers receiving twenty-five cents for each completed quilt or comfort. By this method ten thousand were made in 1872. The process, however, was slow and the firm soon devised machinery for all basic operations in the manufacture of these goods, and in 1873 they turned out 40,000 quilts and comforts. Other inventions and improvements in machinery and manufacturing methods followed, and the firm became the largest in trade. When the business was incorporated in 1899, George S. Palmer was elected secretary and treasurer, and in 1917 he became president. During the World war the entire output of the Palmer Bros. mills was requisitioned by the government, and bed coverings for 500,000 men were supplied to the army cantonments. Mr. Palmer has long been interested in educational work. He was formerly vice-president of the Connecticut College of Agriculture; is a trustee of the Northfield schools, president of the board of trustees of Norwich Free Academy, and president of the board of trustees of Connecticut College for Women. He is also president of the New London County Historical Society, and a life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was twice married, (1) Dec. 10, 1879, to Ida A., daughter of Dwight W. Cooke, of Norwich, Conn.; she died in 1896, leaving a son, Howard Palmer; (2) Sept. 17, 1901, to Neva L., daughter of Willis W. Fenno, of Geneseo, N. Y., by whom he had three children: Neva, wife of J. Reid Johnson, Georgeanna and Priscilla Palmer.

COE, John Allen, manufacturer, was born at Beacon Falls, Conn., Aug. 23, 1868, son of John Allen and Cornelia A. (Wakelee) Coe and a descendant of Robert Coe, who came from Boxford, Suffolk co., England, in 1634, locating first at Watertown, Mass., and subsequently in Connecticut. His father was a manufacturer of leather belting in Brooklyn, N. Y. After a public school education, the son entered the service of the Osborne & Cheesman Co., Ansonia, Conn. Two years later he became a machinist's apprentice with the Guild & Garrison Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1892 was employed by the Birmingham Brass Co., Shelton, Conn., as assistant superintendent, later becoming secretary and treasurer. In 1903, he resigned to become sales manager of The American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn. He was in turn assistant to the president, vice-president and in February, 1920, became president, succeeding Charles F. Brooker (q.v.), founder of the company. The American Brass Co. is the largest brass and copper manufacturing concern in the world, with modern plants at Ansonia, Waterbury and Torrington, Conn., Kenosha, Wis., Buffalo and Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., and New Toronto, Canada. It became an operating company in 1912 with an authorized capital of $15,000,000 and in 1922 it was merged with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., the largest copper producer in the world. All through the period of consolidation and down to the present time, Mr. Coe has been active in the management of the organization. Its subsidiaries are: Anaconda American Brass Limited, New Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Ansonia Land & Water Power Co., Ansonia, Conn.; The American Metal Hose Co., Waterbury, Conn.; New York & Hastings Steamboat Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; The Waterbury Brass Goods Corp. and The Waterbury Homes Corp., Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Coe is also president and director of the Anaconda American Brass Limited, The Waterbury Brass Goods Corp. and The Waterbury Homes Corp.; vice-president and director of The American Metal Hose Co., New York & Hastings Steamboat Co., and the Waterbury Savings Bank, Waterbury; and a director in the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Colonial Trust Company, of Waterbury, the Torrington National Bank, Torrington, Conn., the Torrington Manufacturing Co., the Ansonia Land & Water Power Co. and the Torrington Printing Co. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and agent of the Bronson Library, Waterbury. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; The Bankers Club of America and the Union League Club of New York; and is a 32nd degree Mason. Mr. Coe was married May 25, 1892, to Jessie M., daughter of John Boice, of Cairo, N. Y., and they have two children: Helen Boice, wife of Allen H. Boardman, of Waterbury, Conn., and John Allen Coe, Jr.

WARING, William George, chemical engineer, was born in Centre county, Pa., Feb. 21, 1847, son of William Griffith and Melinda (Coble) Waring. He was a student at Pennsylvania State College during 1861–63, his graduation



being prevented by the enlistment of most of his class for service in the civil war. Rejected by the army because of his youth and small stature, he was apprenticed to a floriculturist at Astoria, L. I., and in 1867 established himself in that business at Tyrone, Pa. Meanwhile he

devoted his spare time to the study of chemistry and metallurgy and allied branches. He developed superior skill in blowpipe analysis and assaying, thus qualifying himself for his later scientific work. His professional career was begun in 1879 as metallurgist under S. F. Emmons of the U. S. geological survey in Colorado. In 1882 he entered the employ of the Rico (Colo.) Reduction company and three years later became manager of the Flagler Reduction and Smelting Co., Silver City, N. M. He was consulting chemical engineer to the Hidalgo Mining Co. of Parral and Chihuahua, Mexico, 1887–98, and subsequently held the same position with other mining companies. Mr. Waring invented methods for extracting zinc and other metals from mine ores, furnaces for smelting complex sulphide ores and an improved system for treating furnace fumes, for all of which he received letters patent. He has become a leading authority on the recovery of zinc and other metals from sulphide ores, and has done much original research work on zinc compounds at high temperatures. During 1892–94 he was a trustee of the original board of the New Mexico School of Mines, at Socorro, N. M., and was vice-president and president of the Oronogo Mutual Mining Co., from 1914 to 1921. He is a member of the societies of chemical industry of New York and London, the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and American Association for the Advancement of Science. Pennsylvania State College awarded him the honorary degree of M.Sc., in 1916. He is a gifted musician, particularly on the flute and violin, and he finds other recreation in geological, mineralogical and botanical investigations and scientific explorations. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 7, 1868, to Mary, daughter of George Crocker Hull, of Tyrone, Pa., who died in 1912, leaving two children: William George, and Guy Hull Waring; (2) at Columbus, Kans., May 31, 1914, to Anne M., sister of his first wife.

HART, William Richard, educator, was born in Greene co., Pa., Mar. 31, 1853, son of Jacob and Xaveria (Ross) Hart. When he was two years of age, his family moved to Iowa, where he was brought up on the home farm. He attended the Iowa Wesleyan University for two years and in 1874 began his career as a teacher. While conducting rural schools in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, he instituted more natural methods of teaching, which greatly influenced the older and artificial conception of instruction then prevailing. He was a pioneer in establishing agricultural education in rural schools, not as a vocational subject, but as a natural foundation for training the country child; and primary courses in agriculture afterwards became generally adopted in the country schools of the middle west. He was superintendent of local schools in Nebraska for ten years and in 1894 took a course at the University of Nebraska where he was graduated A.B. two years later. His A.M. degree was received in 1901. He was head of the department of psychology and pedagogy at the Nebraska State Normal School for six years. In 1907 he was called to organize the department of agricultural education at the Massachusetts Agricultural College and as head of the new department he exerted a beneficent influence upon the teaching of agriculture in the secondary schools of the state, applying the same new method of instruction in an organized college department that he had used so successfully in the lower schools of the West. He introduced in Massachusetts the juvenile field clubs which so appealed to the pupils that in three years there were 20,000 boys and girls enrolled as members of garden clubs, potato clubs, corn clubs or poultry clubs. His object was to acquaint the pupils with nature and in growing things and to arouse an interest in out-door muscular work which he considered a necessary preliminary to mental development, rather than to make farmers of them. This method has been generally adopted in agricultural education throughout

the country. Instead of first teaching a pupil the principles of agriculture from books and lectures and then assigning him to field work to apply them, he advocated drilling them in practical and scientific agriculture before they studied the pure science on which scientific agriculture is founded. His students at the Massachusetts Agricultural College included seventeen members of the college faculty, twenty teachers of agriculture in that state, ten extension workers and forty-eight other teachers. In 1923 he relinquished his position at Amherst under a rule requiring compulsory retirement at the age of seventy. Prof. Hart was a member of The National Education Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and The National Society for the Advancement of Agricultural Education. He was married Aug. 14, 1884, to Mary Ella, daughter of Francis McCray.

LOWRIE, Selden Gale, political scientist, was born in Mount Sterling, Ill., Aug. 13, 1884, son of James Gibson and Caroline Ferris (Gale) Lowrie, grandson of John Marshall and Hetty (Dusenberry) Lowrie, great-grandson of Matthew B. and Sarah (Anderson) Lowrie, and great-great-grandson of John and Catherine (Cameron) Lowrie who came to America from Scotland in 1792, settling first in Huntingdon

county, and later in Butler county, Pa. He was graduated A.B. at Knox College in 1907, and took a postgraduate course at the University of Illinois, where he received the M.A. degree in 1908. He was associated with the Wisconsin legislative reference library during the legislative sessions of 1909, 1911 and 1912, serving as an expert on elections at the session of 1911, and in 1910 became instructor in political science at the University of Wisconsin, where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1912. Since that time he has been professor of political science at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was expert assistant on state budget to the Wisconsin state board of public affairs during 1912–13, director of the Ohio legislative reference bureau in 1913–14, director of the Cincinnati municipal reference bureau in 1913–17 and adviser to the governor and general assembly of Ohio in 1913–14 on legislation required by state constitutional amendments of 1912. After the United States entered the world war he became a member of the governor's (Ohio) committee on education and patriotism and director of the Red Cross home service institute for the Cincinnati district. Later he was commissioned a captain in the army and placed in charge of the reference and research bureau of the office of the

chief of ordnance, Washington, D. C. After the war he went to Turkey as a special representative of the American Red Cross to arrange for aid to relatives in Turkey of American soldiers and the establishment of communication between them. In 1922 Prof. Lowrie accompanied the late Paul S. Reinsch (q. v.), adviser to the Chinese government, to Peking and was a lecturer and adviser at Tsing Hua College, Peking, in 1922–23 and lecturer at the Canton Christian College in 1923, traveling in the meanwhile in North, Central and South China, the Philippines and Japan. He was a member of the American group in the first Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1925. He is author of "The Budget" (Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs, 1912), and a contributor to technical journals on economic and political subjects. He is a member of the American Political Science Association (on executive council 1914–17), American Society of International Law, American Association of University Professors (charter member), and the Cincinnati Foreign Policies Association (president 1923–25), of Phi Delta Theta, Phi Eta and of the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship fraternity and is a Presbyterian in his religious affiliation. He is unmarried.

SHEPARDSON, John Eaton, civil engineer, was born at Marble Rock, Floyd co., Ia., May 21, 1875, son of Sylvenus Eaton and Lucy Maria (Judd) Shepardson, and a descendant of Daniel and Joanna Shepardson who came from Eng-

land, and settled at Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. He entered the University of Illinois with a scholarship from his county and was graduated B.S. in civil engineering in 1895. At the university he also held a military scholarship and was captain in the university battalion for three years, following which he was commissioned brevet captain, U. S. A., by the war department and lieutenant of engineers 3rd brigade, Ill. National Guard, by Gov. Altgeld. He was employed as mechanical draftsman in Chicago for three years. He was assistant city engineer in charge of sewer construction at Kewanee, Ill., in 1898–99, and city engineer, superintendent of the water department, supervisor of public lighting and plumbing inspector of the same city in 1899–1902. He took a postgraduate course at Columbia University during 1902–04 specializing in structural engineering and foundations after which he was engaged

in location surveys and railroad construction work for three years. In 1907 he was appointed engineer on maintenance of way for the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio railroad with headquarters at Johnson City, Tenn. He was terminal engineer in charge of the construction of an ocean coal terminal with harbor dredging and land fills, for the same railroad interests on Town Creek, Charleston, S. C., during 1912–17, and in the latter year became vice-president and general manager of the Potter Farms, Inc., of New York, which was engaged in a 45,000 acre land development project. The canals which totalled 110 miles, were dredged by the Norfolk Southern Drainage Corporation of which he was chief engineer. He resided at Belhaven, N. C., while engaged in this work and also served as president of the Belhaven Chamber of Commerce in 1920–21, mayor during 1921–23 and vice-president of the North Carolina Drainage Association in 1920–23. Since 1924 he has been valuation engineer with the Nickel Plate railroad, living at Cleveland, O. Mr. Shepardson is a member of the American Association of Engineers, North Carolina Society of Engineers and Surveyors, the National Geographic Society, and an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He is a Mason, a member of Medinah Shrine and is a life member of the Illinois Society of Sons of the Revolution, three of his great-grandfathers having been revolutionary war soldiers. In early politics a prohibitionist, of late years he has been an independent voter. He is a Unitarian. He was married, Dec. 28, 1907, to Bertha Belle, daughter of James Knox Blish, a banker of Kewanee, Ill., and they have three children: Mary Frances, James Blish, and Lucy Judd Shepardson.

HENDERSON, Charles, thirty-second governor of Alabama (1915–19), was born at Henderson, Pike co., Ala., Apr. 26, 1860, son of Jeremiah Augustus and Mildred Elizabeth (Hill) Henderson. Completing his education at Howard College, Marion, Ala., he entered upon a business career at Troy, Ala., where he was a merchant for many years. He was president of the Troy Bank and Trust Co., the Standard Telephone and Telegraph Co., and Pea River Power Co., and a director of the Standard Chemical and Oil Co., the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, the Ariton Banking Co., the Protective Life Insurance Co. and the Troy Compress Co. Mr. Henderson early became prominent in public life. He served as mayor of Troy for seven terms, from 1885 to 1891, and from 1901 to 1907, and in 1887 he established the present system of graded schools in his town. In the same year he was instrumental in founding the Troy state normal college, and has been a member of its board of trustees for many years and has also served as its secretary and treasurer. From 1906 to 1915 he was president of the Alabama railroad commission, and during this period the complaints of the public against the roads about freight and passenger rates were diminished, owing to the annual publication of reports and other statistics which made for better understanding. In 1914 he was elected governor of Alabama, taking office in the troublous times at the beginning of the world war, when the markets for the products of the Alabama fields and factories were severely depressed. Cotton declined to one-third its normal value. With characteristic business conservatism and by strict economy, Gov. Henderson succeeded in maintaining public credit and in meeting maturing obligations during this economic crisis. Many extra duties grew out of war conditions, such as appointing administrative officers of the state council of defense, selecting draft boards, executing the federal law relating to the creation of a national army, etc. Gov. Henderson advocated the equalization of taxes to raise revenue without increasing the existing tax rate. He supported health laws to improve conditions brought to light by the physical examinations, which found 40 per cent. of the drafted men unfit for military service. During his administration advances were made in the state educational system through a constitutional amendment providing that counties and school districts might levy a three-mill school tax by local option, thus relieving the state treasury of the burden of sustaining all the public schools; the formation of an illiteracy commission whose work became part of state education; the passage of a compulsory school attendance law, and improved teacher training. Changes were also made in the penal system by the reduction of prison camps to ten in number and better supervision. He urged further improvement by advocating the concentration of convicts at Speigner and their employment on the farm and in industrial plants there. Gov. Henderson had an active part in the greatest agricultural reform in Alabama's history, which, as a result of vigorous propaganda, brought about the change from exclusive cotton-planting to diversified farming. The work of the highway commission progressed so rapidly that Alabama was among the first states to qualify for funds appropriated by congress in the Bankhead good-roads legislation. A state board of purchase, later the board of economy and control, was created. The insurance bureau became an independent department in 1916, and has been one of the best revenue-producing agencies in the state. Under Gov. Henderson the financial condition of the state progressed substantially. In place of an annual deficit of $450,000, there was, during the last year of his term, a surplus of $675,000, and within two years all outstanding warrants were liquidated, in spite of the depressing times and without raising the tax rate. The Alabama legislature of 1923 appropriated ten million dollars for building docks at Mobile, and Mr. Henderson was appointed as one of three members of the commission provided for the development of this improvement. He is a trustee of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; an Episcopalian in religion, and a Knight Templar in Masonry. The University of Alabama conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1922. He was married at Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7, 1888, to Laura, daughter of Thomas Alexander Montgomery.

KREBS, Charles Edward, civil engineer and geologist, was born at New Martinsville, W. Va., May 19, 1870, son of John William and Elizabeth Jane (Hubacher) Krebs. He was graduated at West Virginia University in 1894 with the degree B.S. in civil engineering and began his professional career with the engineering firm of Taylor, Romine & Scott, McKeesport, Pa., as transitman on railroad survey and topographic work in West Virginia. In 1895–96 he was resident engineer on the Charleston, Clen-

denin & Sutton railroad in West Virginia. He was engaged in general engineering work for three years and then became a member of the engineering firm of Clark & Krebs, Inc. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the West Virginia state examining board for mine foremen. From 1909 to 1915 he was assistant state geologist of the West Virginia geological survey gathering data for county geological reports, and during 1917–21 was engaged in general geological work and the study of oil and gas structures in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida. He was consulting engineer on the valuation of coal lands for the state tax commissioner of West Virginia in 1921 and has been engaged

in general engineering and geological work since 1924, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va. He is one of the best informed men on coal, oil and gas deposits of West Virginia, and is an authority on coal mining and the methods of mining. He was president (1924) of the Charleston chapter of the American Association of Engineers; secretary (1924) of the Charleston division of the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; is a director (since 1915) of the Charleston chamber of commerce, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Rotary, Kanawha Country, and Masonic clubs of Charleston. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics, a Republican. Out-of-door sports are his chief form of recreation. Mr. Krebs was twice married, (1) Feb. 22, 1899, to Donnie Carr, who died in 1903 and (2) Nov. 22, 1905, to Josephine, daughter of James Stephens, of Paden City, W. Va. He has one child: Charles Gregory Krebs.

JEFFERYS, William Hamilton, surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 3, 1871, son of Charles Peter Beauchamp and Elizabeth (Miller) Jefferys. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1894 with the degree of A.B., in 1897 with the degree of A.M., and in 1898 with the degree of M.D. After serving in several hospitals, he went to Shanghai, China, as medical missionary for thirteen years. He was chief surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital during 1902–13, professor of surgery in St. John's University during 1905–13 and editor of the "China Medical Journal" from 1902 to 1911. He was consulting physician to Chow-Fu, viceroy under the Empress Dowager to the Liang-Kiang provinces. Since 1915 he has been superintendent of the Philadelphia City Mission of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has made special researches in parasitic helminthology with numerous published articles on the same. As a general surgeon he has given special attention to operative ophthalmology, and in China, to the removal of tumors and vesicle calculus. The study of mysticism, psychology and religion has absorbed his attention during periods of leisure and the results of his deliberations have been recorded in three of his books. He is author of "The Great Mystery" (1900); "Hospital Dialogue" (in Shanghai dialect, 1906; in Pekinese-Mandarin, 1908); "Diseases of China" (1910); "Life of Bishop Ingle" (1913); "The Shuffling Coolie and Other Plays" (1913); "The Mystical Companionship of Jesus" (1919); "How Can We Know the Way?" (1921); "The City Mission Idea" (1922); "The Mystical Assurance of Immortality" (1924), and various brochures. The "Diseases of China" is the first scientific work ever published on the subject from the point of view of scientific medicine. He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the American Association of China (president, 1911–12), the research, publication and executive committees of the China Medical Association, the American Society of Tropical Medicine, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Society of Tropical Medicine, London, the Delta Phi fraternity, the Shanghai and the Shanghai Country clubs, China, the Thatch House and the Authors' clubs, London, England, and the City, University, Philadelphia, St. Elmo and Philadelphia Cricket clubs, Philadelphia. He was married in Germantown, Pa., June 10, 1897, to Lucy Sturgis, daughter of Rev. John Parkinson Hubbard, of Boston, Mass., and has four children: Anne, wife of Algernon Roberts Clapp, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Lucy Sturgis, wife of Ludwig Clifford Lewis, Villa Nova, Pa.; Adelaide McCulloch and William Hamilton Jefferys, Jr.

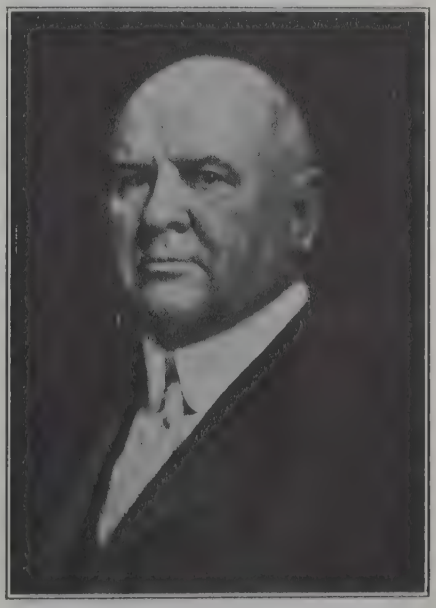
ROWE, William Vincent, lawyer, was born in Stoneham, Mass., Oct. 28, 1861, son of Levi Smith and Mary Ross (Fowle) Rowe, grandson of Vincent Rowe, great-grandson of William A. Rowe and great-great-grandson of Zebulan Rowe, who came to America in the 17th century and settled at Edington and Brewer, near Bangor, Me. His father was a pioneer manufacturer of shoes, at Stoneham, Mass., one of the first in the industry in Massachusetts. William V. Rowe received his early educational training at the Boston English High and Latin schools, and, after spending four years in the Boston University college of liberal arts and the Boston University law school, was graduated LL.B. in 1882. He at once became associated in the practice of law with the prominent New York firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate and during

a period of twenty years he was most intimately associated, both personally and professionally, with both William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate. Upon the liquidation of the firm (then Evarts, Choate & Beaman), in 1901, he became a member of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, one of the largest corporation law partnerships in New York city, with whom he remained until 1911 when he retired from practice. Mr. Rowe has been a member of the bar of the U. S. supreme court since 1890; he is also a member of the New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia bars. As his active junior assistant, Mr. Rowe enjoyed Mr. Choate's entire confidence and participated with him in all his work before the U. S. supreme court and all other courts from 1882 until 1899 when Mr. Choate was appointed American ambassador to Great Britain. This period was one of the most important in the development of American law, and in his association with Mr. Choate he was brought into professional contact with all the important constitutional cases of that era. Notable among these were: The Standard Oil Trust cases; the last Credit-Mobilier (Hazard vs. Dillon) case, involving the construction of the Union Pacific railroad; litigation with Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker over the construction and financing of the Central Pacific Railroad; income tax and California irrigation cases; the Banque Franco-Egyptienne vs. John Crosby Brown litigation, which has been characterized as the most important equity case, of a general nature, ever tried in America; the Union Pacific land-grant case; and the entire body of Elevated Railroad litigation in New York, from the Story case (90 N. Y.) to the end, his personal work really dominating the development of that whole body of law. In later years, Mr. Rowe participated in the Panama Canal negotiations and purchase, and tried the initial and leading case (Hormiguero Central Company vs. United States) before the Spanish treaty claims commission, in Washington. He also spent much time with Mr. Choate at the second Hague conference. Because of Mr. Evarts' blindness, Mr. Rowe prepared the whole argument and assisted Mr. Evarts before the court of appeals of New York in the last case Mr. Evarts ever argued (Post vs. Weil, 115 N. Y.) in 1889, involving the Riverside Park Improvement in New York city and the whole body of the law of conditions subsequent. He also prepared the opinion, the last professional service of Mr. Evarts, in 1892–93, for the Lord Chancellor of England, as guardian of infants (in Re Wynn), an opinion covering title to large bodies of Florida lands. Mr. Rowe is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association; New York Law Institute; American, New York State, Massachusetts, and Boston bar associations; Metropolitan Museum of Art; American Museum of Natural History; New England Society of New York; Civil Service Reform Association; American Society of International Law, and the American Geographical Society. In religion he is a Unitarian. He has written many articles for magazines and law journals, including "National Tendencies and the Constitution" ("North American Review"); "Legal Clinics and Better Trained Lawyers—A Necessity," and "The People's Law Bureau" ("Illinois Law Review"); "Joseph H. Choate and Right Training for the Bar" ("Case and Comment") and "World Peace, as Seen by William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate" (pamphlet). He is a lecturer at the Boston University Law School, and finds his greatest enjoyment in constant intellectual and literary activity and social welfare work. He was married Aug. 11, 1885, to Dr. Anna A. Forrest (q. v.), daughter of James S. Forrest, an English hat manufacturer.

SHIPSTEAD, Henrik, U. S. senator, was born at Burbank, Kandiyohi co., Minn., Jan. 8, 1881, son of Saave Shipstead, a native of Norway, who emigrated to Minnesota in 1865 and settled on a homestead in Burbank township. The son, one of twelve children, began to work early on the home farm. He completed his education at Northwestern University, where he studied dentistry and received his D.D.S. degree in 1903. The next year he established practice as a dentist in Glenwood, Minn. Becoming identified with local affairs, he was elected mayor in 1912 and reelected in 1914; served as a member of the charter and library commissions, and was one of the founders of the Glenwood State Bank. He was a member of the state legislature in 1917. During American participation in the World war he held a commission as first lieutenant in the dental reserve corps. In 1918 he began to take part in state affairs as an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for congress, and in 1920 he was again unsuccessful as an independent candidate for governor, supported by the Non-Partisan League, being defeated by J. A. O. Preus. He removed his dental practice to Minneapolis in 1921 but discontinued it a year later, when he was elected U. S. senator for the 1923–29 term against Sen. Frank B. Kellogg, who sought reelection, and Anna D. Olesen by a plurality of 83,539. All important issues that came before the senate enlisted his active interest, especially agricultural legislation, finance, and foreign affairs, including American adhesion to the world court, which he opposed. He favored the promotion of world peace by disarmament and the abolition of militarism, the advancement of which he urged through credit control by the United States and the discouragement of American loans to countries making heavy expenditures for armaments. He disclosed a mastery of economics by an analysis he made of government finance, viewed by bankers as the most searching elucidation of the subject yet made, contained in the "American Bankers Association Journal" and the "Congressional Record" on "Interest Rates and the Public Debt," and "Government Interest Rates," and "Stock Inflation vs. Prosperity." He is a member of the senate committees on foreign relations, pensions, patents, printing and public buildings and grounds. Members of the senate early recognized the great ability he showed in his grasp of public matters, notably, Senator Lodge, who characterized him as one of the most promising of the younger senators, and accorded him the respect inspired by merit. Camping, fishing and horseback riding are his chief recreations. He was married April 23, 1906, to Lula, daughter of Thomas J. Anderson, of Belgrade, and has one son, Weston Shipstead.

WISSLER, Clark, anthropologist, was born near Dublin, Ind., Sept. 18, 1870, son of Benjamin Franklin and Sylvania (Needler) Wissler. His father was a public school superintendent and newspaper publisher and introduced in Indiana the plan of consolidating small country schools into larger ones and transporting the pupils to them. Clark Wissler was educated at Purdue and Indiana universities, receiving the A.B. degree from the latter in 1897. For two years before graduating he was assistant in experimental psychology, conducting researches in muscular training and the fatigue of muscles. After his graduation he went to Ohio State University to establish and conduct a laboratory in experimental psychology, and in 1899 he became assistant in the department of psychology and anthropology at Columbia University. At Columbia he conducted a series of studies of students of the university by mental and physical examinations, seeking to correlate the two, and his researches led to the formation of the present method of investigating mental ability by the correlation method. He received the Ph. D. degree at Columbia in 1901 and from 1902 to 1908 was lecturer on anthropology. During this period he began to make field researches in anthropology for the American Museum of Natural History, of which he became curator of anthropology in 1905. In the summers of 1903–06 he made expeditions to the plains Indians of the United States and Canada to study their history, traditions and mode of living on the theory that knowledge of a simpler civilization is necessary in order to understand the more complex modern society. In this modern type of field research in anthropology Dr. Wissler was one of the pioneers. During this period he organized researches into the archaeology of the southwestern and middle sections of the United States and developed for the museum a comparative biological study of the races of North America which was extended later to the peoples of Hawaii and South America. His interest in anthropology did not end with these studies of aboriginal America, but with the instinct of the true scientist, he devised methods of presenting to the public the facts of primitive life by the use of group and specimen exhibitions in the museum, a method which has since become universal. At the Institute of Psychology, Yale University, where he has been professor of anthropology since 1924, Dr. Wissler has been conducting researches under the auspices of the National Research Council, concerning races and race crossing which promise to have a direct bearing upon the immigration policy of the United States. He is the author of "Indians of the Plains" (1914); "The American Indian" (1917); "Man and Culture" (1923); "The Relation of Nature to Man in Aboriginal America" (1925), besides many papers, memoirs and brochures on his investigations both psychological and anthropological. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Anthropological Association (president 1919–21); New York Academy of Sciences (vice-president 1918–20); American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president 1914); the Society of American Naturalists; the National Research Council; American Psychological Association; American Ethnological Society (president 1915–16); Eugenics' Research Association, and the American Geographical Society. He is a member also of the Century and Explorers' clubs, of New York, and the Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was married June 14, 1899, to Etta Viola, daughter of William Gebhart, of Hagerstown, Ind., and they have two children: Stanley Gebhart, and Mary Viola Wissler.

DAY, Edward Cason, lawyer, was born at Cynthiana, Harrison co., Ky., Mar. 20, 1862, son of Alfred and Mary Frances (Cason) Day, and grandson of Lewis Day, a judge of Harrison county, Ky. He was graduated at Washington and Lee University in 1880 with the degree A.B., studied law under the preceptorship of J. Quincy Ward at Cynthiana and received his B.L. degree at the college of law of that institution in 1883. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1883 and in that year began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, O., with Henry Baer, Jr. During 1887-90 he was a member of the editorial staff of the West Publishing Co., law book publishers, of St. Paul, Minn., being an editor of the "First American Digest" (1887). In the latter year he began practice at Livingston, Mont., with J. A. Savage as a partner, under the firm style of Savage & Day. Since 1896 he has resided in Helena, Mont. During 1896-1901 he was the partner of W. E. Cullen in the firm of Cullen, Day & Cullen. He was then for five years with B. P. Carpenter as



a member of the firm of Carpenter, Day & Carpenter, and from the latter year until 1923 he was the partner of T. A. Mapes in the firm of Day & Mapes. He was counsel in several important cases involving questions of mining law in Montana, during 1901-06, and in more recent years has been attorney for the Maryland Casualty Co., Baltimore, and the Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland. He tried the case of the latter company vs. McClintock, receiver, in 1923, enforcing the right of the state to priority of payment out of the assets of an insolvent state

bank; also the case of State ex rel. Highway Com. vs. Zumwalt & Duckers (1925), maintaining that bonds of highway (Federal aid) contracts secure payment of laborers as against assignees of contractors. He was a member of the Helena school board, 1898–1920, the Montana house of representatives in 1899, 1913 and 1915; city attorney for Helena during 1904-05 and 1918-21, and U. S. attorney for the district of Montana, by appointment of Pres. Wilson, 1918-20. During the World war he was chairman of the executive committee for the Montana Y.M.C.A. drive; member of the National War Work Council; chairman and organizer of the first Montana Red Cross campaign; member of the Minute Men, and attorney for the fuel administration in Montana. He is a trustee of St. Peter's Hospital, Helena, chancellor of the P. E. diocese of Montana and lay delegate to the general convention of his church in 1913. A 33d degree Mason, he has been an active member of the supreme council since 1900; is past grand commander (1899) of Montana Knights Templar; past grand master (1901) of Montana Masons and president of the Masonic Home of Montana since its foundation in 1904. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Montana State Bar Association (president), the Helena Bar Association, the Chi Phi fraternity, the B.P.O.E., and the Montana, the Rotary and the Commercial clubs of Helena. He served as Code Commissioner for Montana in 1907. Politically he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

BIGELOW, George Alexander, manufacturer, was born in Worcester, Mass., July 19, 1853, son of Alexander and Adeline (Stockwell) Bigelow. He was educated at the high school

in Worcester and in 1870 began work as a clerk in the Central National Bank of Worcester. After four years he entered the wool business in company with Joseph Hyatt and George W. Coombs. In 1878, Mr. Hyatt retiring, the business was moved to Boston and the firm name changed to Coombs & Bigelow, which company continued for nine years and was dissolved. He then took charge of the Mechanical Refrigerating Co., of Boston, and in 1893 returned to Worcester to become president and treasurer of the Hopeville Manufacturing Co., which had been organized in 1870 by his father and E. D. Thayer for the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1896 he added a new weave shed and the business has increased under his management to such an extent that in 1926 it produced a total of 1,250,000 yards of goods. In 1920 he resigned as treasurer in favor of his son. He is president of the Hillcrest Country Club of Leicester, Mass., and president of the Hahnemann hospital of Worcester and a member of the Commonwealth Club of that city. He was married at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 10, 1877, to Dora Louise, daughter of James C. Tucker, and has four children: Adelaide Walbridge, wife of Rev. Asa Merrick Parker, Helen Louise, wife of George Dudley Church, Edward Alexander, and Dorothy Elizabeth Bigelow.

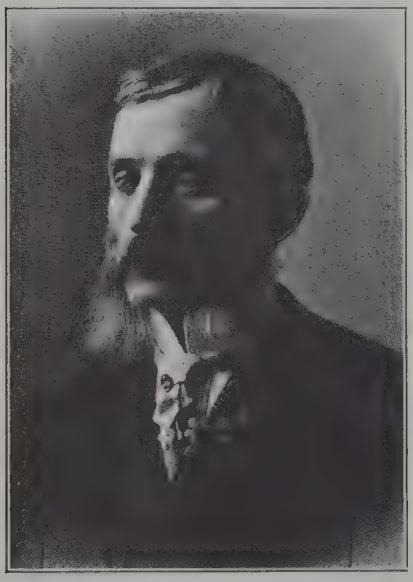
MANN, Rowena Morse, minister, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., June 16, 1870, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Fitchette) Morse, and a descendant of Anthony Morse, who emigrated from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1635. Her father who was of the same family as Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame, was a manufacturer of Ithaca and inventor of the Morse hay rake. He was associated with Ezra Cornell in establishing the Unitarian Church and founding Cornell University in Ithaca. As a young woman, the daughter developed unusual intelligence and received the best educational advantages. Her undergraduate work was done at Cornell University and the University of Iowa, the latter giving her the B.S. degree in 1891, as valedictorian of her class; her professional training was at the University of Chicago, which gave her the D.D. degree, and her graduate work was done abroad at the Colege d'France, the University of Berlin and University of Jena. At Jena she was the first woman candidate for the Ph.D. degree, the authorities awarding it to her after deliberate and protracted consideration, summa cum laude, in 1904. She was ordained in the following year, and her first charge was the Unitarian Church at Geneva, Ill. She was pastor of a church in Keokuk, Iowa, for four years, and in 1910 accepted a call to the Third Unitarian Church in Chicago, Ill., which offered her the largest metropolitan pulpit ever held by a woman preacher. Here for twelve years she officiated with great distinction. She possesses gifts of a high order and is exercising strong influence in liberal circles. Meanwhile her public speaking overflows from the pulpit to other platforms both social and political. As a lecturer she has attracted much attention by her lucid style of address, and the extended range of her thinking. Subjects of her addresses include: "Fifty Masterpieces of Art;" "The Strength and Weakness of Popular Government;" "From Lincoln to Wilson in Political History;" "The New International Order" and "The Logic of Capitalism." She is the official lecturer of the Non-Partisan Association for the League of Nations and in public affairs she is an exponent of De-

mocracy in its broadest and best aspect. Dr. Mann is the author of four books, "Habit and Education" (1891), "A Study of Voltaire" (1896), "Comparison of Theories of Knowledge" (1904), and "The Dawning of a World Federation" (1907). Her chief recreations are in the reading of drama in English, French and German, in her lectures on art of which she is known as a critic, and with her piano. She indulges in the practical philanthropy of sending deserving young people to college. She was married in Cazenovia, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1912, to the Rev. Newton Mann (q.v.).

SPITZ, Samuel, inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1885, son of John and Julia Spitz. He was graduated E.E. at the Franklin Institute in 1904. He took a postgraduate course at the University of California in 1913, and received the degree of B.Sc. from the American Technical University of Chicago, Ill., in 1917. His first employment was with William Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders, Philadelphia, and at a later date he entered the service of the Jackson Iron Works, Chicago. In 1909 he removed to California where for three years he was stationed at the Mare Island navy yard, Vallejo, and at the same time maintained a private laboratory for experimental research. At this period he entered upon his memorable career as an inventor, which has been continued to the present time (1926), associating his name with a number of surprising contrivances of remarkable utility. In 1913 he produced his Spitzascope, an apparatus operating by means of cathode ray and selenium cells, which is capable of reproducing, at any desired location, images caught at the top of a ship's mast or other elevated point. Later he produced a "wireless electric iron," in which the heating element is in operation only while the iron is in use, and a "heating log," operating on the same principle. Others of his early inventions include a fog-piercing light for ships at sea, a "nickel tester" for slot machines, a domestic ice-making apparatus, several household appliances, as well as wireless telegraph, X-ray and radio elements and surgical instruments, all manufactured at his own plants in Oakland and San Francisco. About this period Dr. Spitz began systematic experiments in the use of sound vibrations, a subject in which he is now recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities. As the result of his investigations, he has perfected several instruments of the utmost importance, which utilize previously unfamiliar principles to achieve results otherwise unattainable. The first of these, known as the "marimeter," an instrument for measuring ocean depths, also horizontal distances, was perfected in 1918. Briefly described, it includes an electric hammer, which, when actuated by a suitable push button, strikes a steel diaphragm in the bottom of the ship's hull. The sound of this blow affects a microphone transmitter, and the resulting impulse is relayed to a mechanism causing an indicator hand to begin moving at measured speed around its dial, and to continue moving until the sound of the original hammer-blow, repeated as an echo from the ocean bottom, again affects the microphone. With the arrival of the echo, the indicator hand is brought to rest, recording the depth in terms of fathoms. By transmitting the sound in any desired direction, the distance of the ship from land, rocks, icebergs or other ships, may be likewise accurately determined. The principle of utilizing an echo to determine unknown depths is embodied in the instrument known as the "petrolometer," or, commercially, as the "spitzoiloscope," designed to locate deposits of petroleum. In theory this instrument is closely the same as the marimeter, consisting of a four-inch pipe, six feet in length, closed at one end, and inserted into the ground, with the open end downward. The report of a pistol, fired into a suitable orifice in the closed top, is transmitted through the earth, until some substance impermeable to sound vibrations is encountered, and an echo is returned to the surface. The time occupied in the process, consequently, also, the depth of the interfering stratum, is recorded by the stoppage of an indicator hand on a dial, through the agency of a microphone buried in the ground, precisely as in the marimeter. The location of petroleum by this instrument depends upon the fact, discovered by Dr. Spitz, that an oil pool, or a heavily saturated oil sand, is the only substance to be encountered beneath the earth's surface which is a non-conductor of sound — hence the only one capable of yielding an echo. With the practical demonstration of the petrolometer's utility, Dr. Spitz organized the California Petroleum Developing Co., which guarantees to locate oil deposits within 150 feet of the petrolometer reading. To the present time this company has been highly successful in locating petroleum throughout the oil regions of California, and, latterly, has enlarged its operations to include the sale or leasing of guaranteed oil lands. During the World war Dr. Spitz served in the U. S. navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, being attached for a considerable period to the submarine "Ringgold," convoying army transports to France. This service furnished favorable opportunities for perfecting his sound-recording inventions. Dr. Spitz's various activities are included in companies founded by himself, and under his direction as president, notably, the Wireless Spitzascope Co., the California Petroleum Developing Co., and the Spitz Electric Laboratories. He is a director, also, of the National Electric Corporation of San Francisco. Among scientific and learned societies, he holds membership in the American Technical Society of Chicago, the Army and Navy Ordnance Association, and the National Association of Inventors (president, Los Angeles chapter), and is an honorary member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and a member of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce. He was married Apr. 3, 1908, to Saide, daughter of William Wolfe, of Philadelphia, and has one daughter, Frances Spitz.

PARKER, Walter Scott, manufacturer, was born in Wilson county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1849, son of Theophilus and Gabrelle (Wilkinson) Parker. After a brief attendance at Trinity College, N. C., he began his business career in 1866 at Joyner's Depot, N. C., in a small mercantile business in partnership with Henry Crumpter. Removing to Elm City in 1870, he conducted a general furnishing business for ten years in partnership with R. S. Wells. He was associated for five years with Thomas Closs at Enfield, N. C., in the general mercantile business and in the buying and selling of cotton and then engaged in a wholesale grocery busi-

ness at Henderson, N. C., under the firm name of W. S. Parker & Co. In 1893 he entered the cotton manufacturing field by organizing the Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., of which he is president, and in 1905 retired from the grocery business, since then devoting his attention to numerous other interests. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the North Carolina Wholesale Grocers' Association, one of the organizers of the Bank of Roanoke Rapids and of other banks of Weldon,



and Rocky Mount, N. C., is president of the Coratina Bagging Co., of Henderson, N. C., and a director in Rosemary Manufacturing Co., Rosemary, N. C. He also helped to organize the Henderson Fishing Club and the Croatan Social Club and has served as the president of both. He finds recreation in fishing and golf. He was married at Elm City, N. C., June 1, 1876, to Lucy, daughter of Rev. William Closs, and had four children: Fannie Closs, wife of J. Hill Parham, Willie Closs, wife of Samuel T. Peace, Lucy Closs and Mary E. Parker.

KETTERING, Charles Franklin, manufacturer and inventor, was born on a farm near Loudonville, O., Aug. 29, 1876, son of Jacob and Martha (Hunter) Kettering. After attending the district and Wooster State Normal schools he became a public school teacher, thus earning the money with which to complete his education at Ohio State University, where he was graduated M.E. and E.E. in 1904. He began his professional career as a lineman for the Star Union Telephone Co., Ashland, O., and a few months later became a designer in the engineering department of the National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O., where his ingenuity in mechanics and electricity soon led to his promotion to the position of head of the department. His first invention was an electrical device for operating cash registers, which was followed by other cash register appliances, including an adding and subtracting mechanism. In 1910 an injury sustained by a friend of Col. E. A. Deeds, vice-president of the National Cash Register Co., while cranking an automobile, inspired him with the idea of a self-starter for motor vehicles and Mr. Kettering left the service of the cash register company to attempt to construct such a device. After many months of experimentation, carried on in a workshop in Col. Deeds' barn, he succeeded in perfecting in February, 1911, the first automobile self-starter equipment. Having obtained a patent on this invention, Mr. Kettering and Col. Deeds then organized the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co., to produce it, contracts for supplying the self-starter to various automobile companies were made, and manufacturing operations were begun. The success which the enterprise has achieved may be measured by the growth of its plant, which at first had fourteen employees and produced 12,000 self-starters the first year, now covers twenty-two acres and has 3300 employees who turn out 2,200 starting and ignition units every day. He invented the "Delco" ignition system for automobiles soon after the self-starter was perfected and in 1916 he invented "Delco-light," a combined light and power unit for general farm, school, church, motion picture theatre and country home service, the main elements being the engine, generator and wiring systems, producing from six hundred to twenty-five hundred watts. The units are put to a variety of uses, such as operating water pumps, washing machines, churns, grindstones, grain mills, etc., which have added many of the comforts of city life to farm homes and eliminated much of the drudgery of country life. "Delco-light" units are manufactured by the Delco-light Co., of which Mr. Kettering is vice-president. Both the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co. and the Delco-light Company were acquired by the United Motors Co., subsequently the General Motors Corp., in 1916 and 1919 respectively, he being elected vice-president of the United Motors and later vice-president of the General Motors Corp. and president of the General Motors Research Corporation. He is also president of the Moraine Development Co., the Domestic Building Co., and the Dayton Fan and Motor Co., vice-president of the Smith Gas Engineering Co., of Moraine City, O., and president of The Fixible Company, of Loudonville, O. After the United States entered the World war he became one of the organizers and vice-president of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., in which capacity he did valuable work in connection with aircraft development for the government, and he devised the ignition system used on the "Liberty" airplane engine. Mr. Kettering has received more than fifty patents on his inventions, and his achievements in the field of automotive engineering have given him an international reputation. He has taken an active interest in educational work, being one of the founders and a trustee of the Moraine Park School near Dayton. He is a trustee of Ohio State University and was formerly a trustee of Antioch College, in Ohio. Mr. Kettering is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers (president, 1918), the American

Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Research Council, the National Gas Engine Association, the Dayton Engineers' Club and the Army and Navy and University clubs of New York. He was married Aug. 1, 1905, to Olive, daughter of A. H. Williams, of Ashland, O., and has one son, Eugene Williams Kettering.

BERGER, Julius George, engineer, was born in Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1888, son of Julius and Marie (Bechtoldt) Berger, of French Huguenot and German ancestry. He graduated M.E. at the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1910. Meanwhile, he was assistant at various times during 1906–10, to Profs. Albert F. Ganz and Frederick L. Pryor on their consulting engineering work. During 1910–12 he was engaged in practical post-graduate apprenticeship work in the factories of the General Electric Co., at West Lynn, Mass., and spent two years in the New York offices of the company studying the relative merits of steam turbines, steam engines and central station power plants for factories; recommending and laying out the proper power, lighting and heating for the

factory and incidentally handling process steam and similar problems and later supervising the changes recommended. Resigning in 1914, he began to specialize as a consulting engineer in power and lighting for industrial plants, covering power generation, distribution and application (electric, steam and water), the use of steam for heating, drying, ventilating, process work, etc., and lighting problems. For four years he was consultant to the Fulton (N.Y.) Light, Heat & Power Co., the American Machine & Foundry Co., Brooklyn, the Northern Power Co., Potsdam, N. Y., the United Electric Light & Water Co., Waterbury, Conn., and the Public Service Electric Co., Trenton, N. J. During the world war he was in the service of the William Gordon Corp., mechanical and electrical engineers, Philadelphia, Pa., first as electrical and then as chief engineer, in charge of design and construction work at the Merchants Ship Yard, Bristol, Pa., and Chester (Pa.) Ship Building Co., under the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Subsequently he had charge of similar work for the United States Bag Loading Co. plant at Seven Pines, Va., for the Foundation Company as contractors for the U. S. quartermaster's department, and for the plant of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the Foundation Co. After the war he became district engineer in Newark, N. J., for L. K. Comstock & Co., construction engineers, of New York city. He conducted the engineering firm of J. G. Berger & Co. in Newark, for two years and since then he has practiced there alone as an electrical and mechanical engineer. He is an occasional contributor to "Power." He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. He finds his chief recreation in fishing. Politically he is a Republican. He was married in Lynn, Mass., June 17, 1916, to Geneva Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur T. Lane, a prominent red granite quarry operator of Red Beach, Me., and has three children: Elizabeth Marie, Gertrude Louise, and George Randolph Berger.

HAYNE, Franklin Brevard, cotton merchant and financier, was born at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1858, the son of Isaac William and Alicia Pauline (Trapier) Hayne. He is of the same family as Paul Hamilton Hayne, poet and Robert Y. Hayne, U. S. senator; his father (q.v.) was for twenty years attorney-general of South Carolina. He was educated at the famous private school of Dr. A. Sachtleben in Charleston and entered business life in 1873 with Watson & Hill, a cotton firm of Charleston. In 1883 he engaged in the cotton brokerage business at Montgomery, Ala., with H. deL. Vincent, under the firm style of Vincent & Hayne. The business was removed soon after to Vicksburg, Miss., and branches in other cities were rapidly established. Daniel Partridge, of Selma, Ala., was a partner in commendam for four or five years, furnishing a capital of $10,000. A branch in New Orleans was opened in 1885 with Mr. Hayne in personal charge and upon Vincent's retirement in 1905, the original firm was dissolved and he has since conducted the New Orleans business under his own name. Through the success of the enterprise Mr. Hayne is known throughout the cotton states and in cotton markets abroad. He has been president of the East Louisiana railroad and the Canal Realty Co.; is now president of the Poitevent & Favre Lumber Co. and the Vincent & Hayne Realty Co.; vice-president of the New Orleans Industrial Canal Land & Harbor Development Co., Ltd., and the Industrial Harbor Co., and a director in the D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd., and the

New Orleans & North Eastern Railroad Co. He is especially active in reclamation work in the suburbs of New Orleans. He has been president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and vice-president of the Charity Hospital. During the world war he was chairman of the New Orleans chapter of the American Red Cross and a director of its national war finance committee. He is a member of the Pickwick Club (past president), and the Boston, New

Orleans Country, Young Men's Gymnastic and Southern Yacht clubs, of New Orleans. Politically he is a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, Apr. 30, 1896, to Emily, daughter of John Poitevent, of New Orleans, and has four children: John Poitevent, Mary Hansbrough, wife of Charles L. Baily; Emily Poitevent and Frank Brevard Hayne, Jr.

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LEE, Frederic Schiller, physiologist, was born at Canton, N. Y., June 16, 1859, son of John Stebbins and Elmina (Bennett) Lee and a descendant of Samuel Lee, who lived in Watertown, Mass., during 1696–1717 and thereafter in Killingly, Conn. His father (q.v.) was first president of St. Lawrence University. He was graduated A.B. at St. Lawrence University in 1878 and after teaching science for a few years, received the degree of A.M. from that institution. The years 1881–85 were spent at Johns Hopkins University, where he was successively assistant, graduate scholar and fellow in biology, and he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1885. After devoting a year to physiological research with Carl Ludwig and Max von Frey at Leipsic, Germany, he was instructor in biology at St. Lawrence University one year and instructor and associate in physiology and histology at Bryn Mawr College, four years. Since 1891 he has been a member of the faculty of Columbia University, as demonstrator in physiology (1891–95), adjunct professor (1895–1904), Dalton professor (1904–20) and since 1920 research professor. Throughout his career Prof. Lee has regarded physiology as primarily a biological science and has constantly urged its inclusion among the scientific courses of the university, deprecating its almost exclusive development in medical schools. He was instrumental in opening the department of physiology at Columbia University to post-graduate students in the school of pure science, an example which was soon followed by other medical departments, and he was one of the first physiologists in the country to offer courses in general physiology. He was Jesup lecturer in 1911 and a member of the Columbia University council during 1913–20, Cutter lecturer at the Harvard Medical School in 1918 and Parker lecturer, Union Theological Seminary, in 1922. Since 1917 he has been consulting physiologist of the U. S. public health service. His contributions to science have been mainly exact laboratory studies of a variety of problems in the field of general physiology, including the action of intermittent pressure, defibrinated blood and certain salts upon the tone of the arteries; the electrical phenomena of contracting muscles, showing for the first time that there exists a close parallelism between the electrical and the mechanical phenomena of muscular contraction; the rôle of the different parts of the ear in the maintenance of bodily equilibrium; the theory of phototactic response; the action of alcohol on muscle tissue; the phenomena of rigor mortis and the survival of muscle after the death of the body; the physiological and chemical properties of different muscles; an extended study of the phenomena of normal and pathological fatigue; an examination of many proposed tests for fatigue in the human body, showing that none of them is valid; the action of the temperature and the humidity of the air on muscle tissue; the action of atmospheric conditions on the human body and the relation of the working capacity of the human body to various industrial conditions, such as duration of the work day and the effects of introducing resting periods, showing the advantages of a comparatively short work day and occasional resting periods. He is the author of "Scientific Features of Modern Medicine" (1911); "The Human Machine and Industrial Efficiency" (1918); joint author of "In Sickness and in Health" (1896); "An American Textbook of Physiology" (1896); "A History of Columbia University" (1904); "Harvey lectures" (1906, 1919); "Diseases of Occupation and Vocational Hygiene" (1916) and "Ventilation: the Report of the New York State Commission on Ventilation" (1923); and editor of "Verworn's General Physiology: An Outline of the Science of Life" (1899); "Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology" (1900) and Curtis' "Harvey's Views on the Use of the Circulation of the Blood" (1915). During the World war Prof. Lee was executive secretary of the committee on industrial fatigue of the Council of National Defense; chairman of the committee on fatigue in industrial pursuits of the National Research Council and general director, under the U. S. public health service, of an investigation of industrial working capacity in certain munition factories. He was sent to Europe in 1918 by this service on a special mission to investigate industrial conditions in munition

factories. He was a member of the editorial board of the American Journal of Physiology during 1898–1914 and of the Columbia University Quarterly, during 1900–20. St. Lawrence University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1918. He was president of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, 1908–10; the Harvey Society, 1912–14 and the American Physiological Society, 1917–19; and vice-president of the Institut Marey of France from 1922. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Zoological Society, the American Medical Association and the New York Academy of Medicine; and a member of the American Society of Naturalists, the National Institute of Social Sciences, the Century Club of New York and the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Beta Theta Pi fraternities. He was married in New York city, June 5, 1901, to Laura, daughter of Frederick Billings, formerly president of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., and has two children: Julia and Frederick Billings Lee.

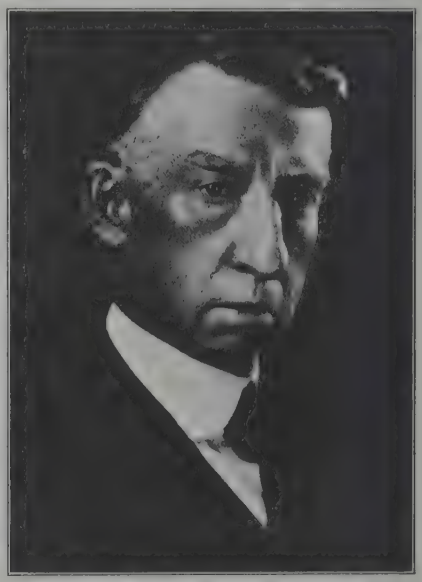
AUSTIN, Frederick Carleton, manufacturer, was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., June 2, 1853, son of Dor and Marietta (Hatch) Austin. His branch of the Austin family came from Bishopstoke, England, and the first American representative was Richard Austin, who settled in Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Austin's father was a farmer and subsequently engaged in a machinery sales business in Kansas City, Mo. The son, after completing his education at the Skaneateles Academy, began his business career in the employ of an uncle, Henry Warren Austin, a manufacturer of farming tools in Chicago, Ill. He spent two years learning the details of the business and was associated with his father in Kansas City as salesman for a period of ten years; he then returned to his uncle in Chicago in 1881. In 1883 he joined with two brothers, James H. and Seabury Gould, in purchasing his uncle's manufacturing business and under the firm name of Goulds & Austin, continued the business with marked success. In 1888 Mr. Austin organized the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Co., to manufacture special machinery for the construction and upkeep of country roads and city streets. He was conducting a prosperous business until its total destruction by fire in 1897. Instead of rebuilding he purchased the Harvey Steel Car Plant at Harvey, Ill., comprising twenty acres of land and twenty factory buildings. Beginning with a line of road scrapers and graders, he now added dump wagons and dump cars, rock crushers and well drilling machinery. The Austin Manufacturing Co. grew to be the largest business of its kind in the United States and its products were being distributed throughout the world. His interest in the Harvey plant was sold to a syndicate in 1902 for $500,000, but he retained control of certain excavating machines for sewer and water works purposes and organized a new business named the Municipal Engineering & Contracting Co., to manufacture his excavating machines and also an improved concrete mixer which he had been developing. In 1909 he purchased the Jacobs Steel Excavator Co. of Amboy, Ill., which was selling a line of land drainage machinery. Mr. Austin perfected these machines and continued the manufacture and sale of the improved models under the name of the F. C. Austin Drainage Excavator Co. These two machine industries were consolidated in 1911 under the name of the F. C. Austin Co., Inc. He continued the business as its president, enlarging the line of machines and improving their construction and operation, until 1920, when he sold the entire business and it was merged with several large companies manufacturing a similar line of road building machinery into the Austin Machinery Corp., capitalized at $35,000,000. When the world war began in 1914 the Austin machines were being sold in large quantities in Russia, Belgium, Japan, South America and Australia. There was an increasing demand for his trench diggers and ditching machines by the allied nations and his company was permitted to continue their manufacture uninterruptedly during the period of the war. The United States government also used its ditching machines at its experimental stations. Mr. Austin is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and the Sulgrave Institution. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Christian Scientist. He has a strongly developed taste for literature and art and has made a valuable collection of paintings containing examples of Rubens, Veronese, Teniers, Corot, Van Ostade and Meissonier. He was married in Chicago, Ill., May 11, 1887, to Mrs. Anna Barker Ogden, daughter of John Barker of Michigan City, Ind., and he has two step-children: Wesley Ogden and Mrs. Harold A. Richardson of Augusta, Ga.

BREMNER, William Hepburn, lawyer and railway official, was born at Marshalltown, Ia.,

Oct. 24, 1869, son of William and Catherine Catlett (Hampton) Bremner. His father, a native of Scotland, was brought to America as

an infant, settled in Iowa in 1855, and was both a civil engineer and lawyer. The son was graduated at the University of Iowa in 1891 with the degree C.E., and at the college of law of that institution in 1895. He began the practice of his profession at Des Moines in partnership with Robert A. Shular. He was city solicitor for Des Moines during 1902–08. He became general attorney of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co. in 1909, general solicitor in 1913, general counsel in 1916, and president a year later. As president he devoted his attention first to the building up of the property. Although allowances for maintenance work were increased in 1917, there was a surplus of $650,000 at the end of the year. The world war period gave little opportunity for improving the property, but following the period of Federal control substantial progress was made in spite of adverse earnings due to inadequate freight rates. The heavy reductions in rates on grain and grain products made by the interstate commerce commission effective Jan. 1, 1922, was a serious blow to the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, because it serves a territory largely devoted to agriculture and the general reduction of rates on other commodities six months later proved too much for the road and it passed into the hands of the court, Mr. Bremner being appointed receiver in July, 1923. He has since conducted its affairs as receiver, and has succeeded in placing the property in better physical condition than it had ever enjoyed in its previous history. He is a strong believer in the policy of developing the morale of railroad employees, and the management, under his jurisdiction, has devoted much time to building up a co-operative spirit. The employees of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road were the first of any railroad workers to organize clubs. Their "Booster Clubs" had for their purpose, the intermingling of officers and employees from all districts to inculcate a spirit of comradeship and loyalty. Mr. Bremner is a member of the American Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Athletic, the Minikahda, the Automobile, and the Traffic clubs of Minneapolis. He is a Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married, June 17, 1903, to Emily Thorpe, daughter of James C. McKell, a broker of Omaha, Nebr.

MORRIS, Henry Crittenden, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 18, 1868, son of John and Susan Cotton (Claude) Morris. After spending sixteen months in Europe, mostly in Germany, he entered Buchtel College (University of Akron) in 1883 and later went to Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., where he was graduated A.B. in 1887 and A.M. in 1890. In 1888 after eight months' study in Germany, he helped to organize the Chicago College of Law, studied there and was graduated in 1889. Admitted to the Illinois bar that same year he practiced law for one year each with Sleeper & Starrett, Hanecy & Merrick, Chicago, and thereafter alone. He studied modern languages and literature in France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. While in Europe he was appointed U. S. consul at Ghent, Belgium, Nov. 1, 1893, and held this position five years, meantime continuing his studies at the University of Ghent. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago, first in association with his father and later alone. Since 1903 he has given most of his attention to real estate and other investments. In 1905 he was secretary to Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller who served as a member of the international tribunal in the Muscat Dhows arbitration between Great Britain and France at The Hague. He is the author of "The History of Colonization from the Earliest Times to the Present Day" (2 vols., 1900) and "History of the First National Bank of Chicago" (1902). In 1910 the University of Akron conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Peace Society (director), American Historical Association, American Political Science Association, National Municipal League, American Civic Association, National Economic League (member of the council), National Geographic Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Chicago Bar Association, Illinois Historical Society, Chicago Historical Society,



Poetry Lovers of America, the Alliance Francaise of Chicago (president, 1921–23), the Federation of French Alliances in America and Canada (director), Sulgrave Institution, English Speaking Union, and the Archaeological Society of Washington. He is a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion. He was married in Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1917, to Grace Muhlenberg, daughter of Charles Warren Hills.

CRANDALL, Samuel Benjamin, legist, was born at Independence, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1874, son of William R. and Emily J. (Benjamin) Crandall. His father, a native of Independence, N. Y., was a farmer. The son received his preliminary edu-

cation in public schools, including Andover (N. Y.) high school. He was graduated at Alfred University in 1897 with the degree of B.S.; at Columbia University in 1904 with the degree of Ph.D., and at the Georgetown (D. C.) University Law School in 1906 with the degree of LL.B. During 1902–07 he was employed in the Department of State, Washington, D. C. He was then for three years engaged as special assistant under the attorney general, defending the United States before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. Since 1910 he has maintained law offices in Washington, D. C. His leading law cases have included Delgado v. United States; Morejon v. United States; Larrondo v. United States; Iznaga v. United States; Serglie v. United States; Dueñas v. United States, and Nareisa Sugar Co. v. United States. He is author of "Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement" (1904; second edition, 1916). The "Annals" of the American Academy of Political and Social

Science described it as an authoritative treatise necessary for all students of international relations; the "American Law Review" as a work of reference that would doubtless long remain a principal authority in its field, and the "Revue Générale de Droit International Public" as the most complete of the books yet published on the making and execution of treaties. He is a member of the American Society of International Law. Politically he is a Republican. He is a breeder of pure-bred Holstein cattle with farms at Andover, N. Y. He is unmarried.

VERHOEFF, Frederick Herman, physician and surgeon, was born in Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1874, son of Herman and Mary Jane (Parker) Verhoeff, and grandson of Herman Henry Verhoeff, who came from Germany and settled at Grandview, Ind., about 1836. He was graduated Ph.B. at Yale University with honors in 1895 and M.D. at Johns Hopkins University Medical School in 1899. He began hospital practice in ophthalmology as assistant surgeon of the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, but a year later was called to Boston to be assistant in pathology at the Harvard Medical School. He received his A.M. degree at Harvard in 1902 and for four years thereafter was assistant ophthalmic surgeon to Carney Hospital. He has been pathologist on the staff of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary since 1900 and was also assistant ophthalmic surgeon during 1905–13. He is also chief of ophthalmic research at the Infirmary and ophthalmic surgeon since 1913. In the Harvard Medical School he was instructor in ophthalmic pathology during 1907–17; assistant professor of ophthalmic research, 1916–21; assistant professor of ophthalmology, 1921–24, and since 1924 has been professor of ophthalmic research there. During the world war he was major, medical corps, U. S. army, and chief of ophthalmic service at the Camp Devens base hospital. He is author of original papers on the physiology, pathology, diseases and treatment of the eye, and has devised new operations on the eye. The Knapp Medal was awarded to him by the American Medical Association, ophthalmic section, in 1921. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for

the Advancement of Science, and the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Ophthalmological Society, the New England Ophthalmological Society (president, 1920–22), the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Harvard, Yale, and Longwood Cricket clubs of Boston. He finds his chief recreation in tennis. He was married Sept. 17, 1902, to Margaret Frink, daughter of George G. Lougeé of Rye Beach, N. H., and they had two children: Mary Josephine (deceased), and Margaret Verhoeff.

SKINNER, Constance Lindsay, author, was born at a Hudson Bay Company trading post in the Cariboo district of British Columbia, daughter of Robert James and Annie (Lindsay) Skinner, of English and Scotch descent. Her father was one of the pioneers who cut through the unexplored wilds of her native province and for a long period was a factor of the Hudson Bay Company as well as provincial timber inspector for the Canadian government. She received her education in public and private schools in Vancouver, B. C., and through private tuition. As a school girl she wrote the words and music of a three-act operetta for children, which was produced, and made contributions to the Vancouver "Evening World." Later she engaged in reporting and acted as dramatic and musical critic and feature writer successively for the Los Angeles "Times" and "Examiner" and the Chicago "American." Her interest in frontier life and wild nature and in the romantic vicissitudes of the Hudson Bay Company led her to make a broader study of American pioneering. In the course of her journalistic work she delved into the early histories of California, and the Great Lakes and the Middle West regions and the Southern settings of Mary Johnston's historical novels. These studies culminated in the contribution of distinctive volumes to the "Chronicles of America" series published by the Yale University Press, entitled "Pioneers of the Old Southwest" and "Adventures of Oregon" (1919). Through research into documents hitherto not available to other historians she made valuable new contributions to American history. After recording the beginnings of the Hudson Bay Company, the Canadian Northwest Company, John Jacob Astor's Astorians and the Rocky Mountain traders of St. Louis, she traced therefrom the colonization of the entire Pacific coast states, told the story of the American territories bordering on the Great Lakes, the first crossing of the Appalachians, the settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee, the early American fur trade, and Clark's conquest of Indiana and Illinois. Her work in other fields comprises "David," a play, produced at the Forest Theatre in Carmel, Calif., in 1910; a "Song of Cradle Making" (1913); "Builders of Men," a novel (1913), which was translated into German, and "Songs of the Coast Dwellers" (1914), which won the $100 prize offered by the "Poetry Magazine." In 1915 she abandoned journalistic work and devoted her pen to independent authorship. Another novel, "Good Morning, Rosamond," appeared in 1917, a dramatic version of which was produced by the Shuberts in New York city the same year. In 1922 and again in 1924 she won the "Lyric West's" annual prize of $100 for the poem published in those years judged to be the most original in subject-matter and expression. In 1925 she published "Silent Scot," a story for boys of the Tennessee frontier during the revolution; and "The Search Relentless," a novel which definitely graded her as a delineator and interpreter of the North who did not view its rugged life merely as a fabric for weaving romance and adventure round lay figures of popular outdoor fiction, but blent in her narrative sense the objectivity of the novelist of action with the insight of the psychologist and poet, thereby developing highly individualized characters indigenous to primordial conditions, and at the mercy of primordial instincts. In 1926 her "The White Leader," a sequel to "Silent Scot," and "Becky Landers," a book for girls, were published. Miss Skinner is a frequent contributor to leading American and British publications, where much of her poetry has also appeared. Several of her poems have been translated into German and Russian and a number of her stories adapted and produced as moving pictures.

SHEA, Joseph Hooker, judge and diplomat, was born at Lexington, Ind., July 24, 1863, son of Patrick and Bridget (Boyle) Shea and grandson of James Shea, who emigrated from County Limerick, Ireland, in 1821 and settled at Fort Wayne, Ind. He was graduated at Indiana University in 1889. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began the practice of law with Col. Charles L. Jewett, at Scottsburg, Ind. A natural aptitude for the law and the energy and ability with which he applied himself to his practice enabled him to advance rapidly in his profession and in 1891 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the sixth judicial district of Indiana, an office which he filled for four years. He was state senator during 1896–1900. Among his law cases of note were: the city of Seymour vs. the Seymour Water Works Co., involving the question of the right of the municipality to execute a contract with a private corporation to furnish water in perpetuity, and the Southern Indiana Express Co.

vs. the Adams and Wells, Fargo & Co., involving the right of the defendant express companies to enter into a private agreement to parcel out the territory of the United States to prevent competition. Both cases, in which he represented the plaintiff, were tried in both the state and federal courts. Mr. Shea was elected judge of the circuit court of Jackson and Scott counties in 1905 for a term of six years and

at the end of his term was elected a judge of the appellate court of Indiana. On the higher bench he continued to administer justice with conscientious impartiality and intelligent understanding of the law until 1916 when he was appointed American ambassador to Chile by Pres. Wilson and served until the latter part of 1921. At the Chilean capital he was dean of the diplomatic corps, a position which demanded the exercise of tact, discretion and ability of the highest order, especially during the world war period. Chile produces all the natural nitrates found in the world and much surplus foodstuffs. By the most painstaking effort Ambassador Shea not only prevented these products from falling into the hands of the Germans but succeeded in acquiring for the United States and allied governments more than $50,000,000 worth of German-owned nitrates which had been stored in Chilean warehouses. After the Wilson administration Mr. Shea established himself in the general practice of law at Indianapolis, Ind., in partnership with M. B. Hottel. He has at all times taken an active interest in civic and community movements and in agriculture, being an advocate of good roads, farmers' institutes and various other movements and methods to improve agricultural conditions. He was a trustee of Indiana University during 1893–1916, and is a member of the American Bar Association, International Law Association, Indiana Bar Association, Indiana Historical Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Atheneum, and the Indianapolis Athletic and Highland Golf and Country clubs. He is unmarried.

DINKEY, Alva Clymer, manufacturer, was born at Weatherly, Carbon co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1866, son of Reuben and Mary Elizabeth (Hamm) Dinkey, grandson of Jacob and Susannah (Stufflet) Dinkey and great-grandson of Jacob and Susannah (Leinberger) Dinkey. His father having died, he entered the employ of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at the age of thirteen. In his spare time he learned telegraphy and in 1883 was given the position of operator at the steel plant. He was a machinist apprentice at the Pittsburgh Locomotive works and expert machinist at the McTighe Electric Co., of Pittsburgh. In 1889 he became secretary to the superintendent of the Homestead Steel works of the Carnegie Steel Co., and four years later, was made electrician of the works. As superintendent of the electric light and power plant, he invented the "Dinkey controller" which was the first controller that could be depended upon to satisfactorily handle the direct current reversing motors employed on cranes and traveling tables then being installed in rolling mills. He also devised new methods of applying electricity to the operations necessary in the manufacture of steel, not only making it possible to handle larger units and thus increase production but also reducing the amount of manual labor and the hazards it involved. His marked executive capacity, combined with his expert knowledge of mechanics, continued to lift him up the scale of managerial responsibility. After serving two years as assistant to the general superintendent of the Homestead works (William E. Corey), he succeeded him as general superintendent in 1901. Two years later he succeeded Corey as president of the Carnegie Steel Co. He resigned in September, 1915, to become president of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co., a position he held until that company was divided and sold, in 1923, to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Mr. Dinkey remaining with that portion known as The Midvale Company as its president and holding that position at the present time. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Golf, fishing and hunting are his favorite outdoor diversions. Through his own unaided efforts and native ability, Mr. Dinkey has become one of the outstanding figures in the steel industry. He is a man of intense vitality and dynamic energy, an untiring worker, a loyal and devoted friend. He was married June 11, 1890, to Margaret, daughter of Robert E. Stewart, of Braddock, Pa., and they had four children: Margaret Elizabeth (deceased), Robert Eugene, Alva Charles, and Leonora Stewart, wife of Howell Lockhart Seiple, of Center Square, Pa.

FRAZER, William Henry, college president, was born at LaFayette, Ala., Sept. 16, 1873, son of John Alexander and Nancy Emiline (Abernethy) Frazer. His father was a planter and served as a lieutenant in the 47th Ala. regiment in the Confederate army during the civil war. The son was graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville,

Tenn., in 1897 with the degree of A.B., and at the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia in 1899 with the degree of B.D. In the latter year he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and became pastor of the Georgia Avenue Church, Atlanta, Ga. Two years later he became pastor of the Tatnall Square Church, Macon, Ga., and during 1906–17 was pastor of the First Church, Anderson, S. C. He was then

made president of Belhaven College, Jackson, Miss. Since 1921 he has been president of Queen's College, Charlotte, N. C., and under his direction the college has been raised to a standard A-grade institution. In 1927 it had an enrollment of 352 students and a teaching staff of thirty. In 1909 he received the degree of D.D. from the Presbyterian College of South Carolina. He is author of "Bible Notes for Bible Students" (1923), and is known also as a lecturer and an after-dinner speaker. He holds a high place in Masonry and is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Charlotte, N. C. Politically, he is a Democrat. He finds his chief recreation in outdoor exercises of various kinds. He was married, Oct. 26, 1899, to Sarah Winna, daughter of James T. Jones, a planter of LaFayette, Ala., and has two children: Winnie Love and Emily Jones Frazer.

ANDREWS, Avery De Lano, lawyer and soldier, was born at Massena, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1864, son of Hannibal and Harriet (De Lano) Andrews, and grandson of John B. Andrews, who removed from New Hampshire to Massena in 1805. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1886 and after serving seven years in the army, being aide-de-camp to Gen. John M. Schofield for three years, resigned in 1893. He studied law at Columbian (George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., and at the New York Law School, receiving his LL.B. degree at the former in 1891 and at the latter in 1892. He practiced his profession in New York city in association with Edward Wells, Jr., until 1900. He was general counsel for the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., and was made its vice-president in 1902 and later vice-president of its associated corporations, the General Asphalt Co. and the Uintah Railway Co. Since June, 1919, he has been the American representative of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of Holland and the Shell Transport and Trading Co. of London, and chairman of the boards of directors of various subsidiary corporations. After leaving the U. S. army he became engineer officer of the first brigade, N.Y.N.G., with the rank of major and later commanding officer of Squadron A. He was police commissioner of New York city in 1895–98. During the Spanish-American war he was a lieutenant colonel of volunteers on the staff of Gen. James H. Wilson, at Camp Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn. He was appointed adjutant general of the state of New York and chief of staff of Gov. Roosevelt, with the rank of brigadier general Jan. 1, 1899, and held that post one year. He became director of military service for the Pennsylvania committee of public safety early in 1917, but in November of that year he went to France by request of Gen. Pershing, as deputy director general of transportation and was commissioned colonel of engineers. He assisted in the organization of the transportation department and its adjustment to the needs of the A.E.F. He also served as a member of a board of five officers appointed by Gen. Pershing which, after a complete survey, gave the A.E.F. its final and definite organization which was maintained with slight changes, throughout the war. One of the results of the board's action was the consolidation of many of the services behind the lines into an organization known as the service of utilities, which included the transportation department, all construction work, motor transport, forestry service, the construction and care of roads, and the construction and operation of light railroads at the front. Gen. Andrews was promoted to deputy director of the service of utilities in March, 1918, and served in that capacity until July, when he was appointed chief of the first section of the general staff, A.E.F., in which position he automatically became assistant chief of staff to Gen. Pershing; in October he was promoted to brigadier general of the general staff. His most important work was the organization and equipment of troops and replacements of men and animals. He requisitioned from the United States for the various services more than 500,000 men to replace losses and meet emergency requirements. The first section of the general staff also supervised ocean tonnage and requisitions on the war department, priority of troop shipments, disposal of captured men and material, billets and billeting, provost marshal service, and Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. and war risk bureau activities. Gen. Andrews discharged his important duties with the greatest zeal, devotion and ability and upon retiring from the service in May, 1919, was highly commended by Gen. Pershing for his work. He received from the United States the Distinguished Service Medal; was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor by France; a Commander of the Order of the Crown by Italy, and a Commander, Order of the Crown, by Belgium. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Society of Foreign Wars, Union Inter-Alliée, Paris, and of the Century, University, Metropolitan, Bankers', Riding, Westchester-Biltmore, Automobile of America, and Church clubs of New York, Army & Navy Club of Washington and American Club of London. He was married, Sept. 27, 1888, to Mary Campbell, daughter of Gen. John M. Schofield, and has two children: Schofield and De Lano Andrews, both officers in the U. S. army during the war with Germany.

GAY, Frederick Parker, pathologist and bacteriologist, was born in Boston, Mass., July 22, 1874, son of George Frederick and Louisa Maria (Parker) Gay. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1897 with the degree A.B., and at the college of medicine of Johns Hopkins University in 1901 with the degree M.D. He was for two years assistant demonstrator of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, and two years as a fellow at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, investigating problems of infectious disease. He was a research student at the Pasteur Institute, Brussels, during 1903–06, and for a year bacteriologist at the Danvers (Mass.) Insane Hospital. During 1907–10 he was assistant and instructor in pathology in the Harvard medical school. From 1910 until 1923 he was professor of pathology and bacteriology at the University of California, and since 1923 he has been professor of bacteriology in Columbia University. During the world war he was major, medical corps, U. S. army, and for the greater part of his term of service was assigned to the Yale army laboratory school. From 1917 to 1923 he was a member of the medical section of the National Research Council and in 1922–23 its resident chairman. In addition, he has been chairman of the medical fellowship board of the National Research

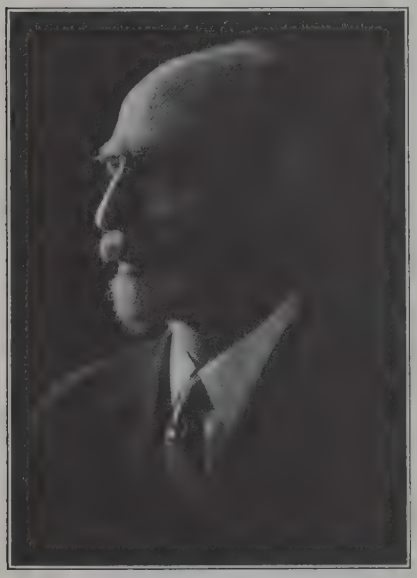
Council since its beginning in 1922. His researches have been particularly on the origin and nature of antibodies; on typhoid fever and modes of immunizing against it; on streptococcus infections, and more recently on local immunity. Prof. Gay is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the

Association of American Physicians, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Association for Cancer Research, the Society for Experimental Pathology, and the Faculty Club, Columbia, and he was formerly a member of the Faculty Club, Berkeley. He was made a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1923. He is author of "Studies in Immunity" (1909) and "Typhoid Fever" (1918), and a contributor to scientific journals on bacteriology, immunology and pathology. He was married, Oct. 18, 1904, to Catherine Mills, daughter of Henry R. Jones, U.S.A., and they have had four children: Louisa Parker, Lucia Chapman, William, and Frederick Parker Gay.

ALLEN, Andrews, engineer, was born in Madison, Wis., Jan. 11, 1870, son of William Francis and Margaret (Andrews) Allen, and a descendant of James Allen who emigrated from Wrentham, Suffolk co., England, to Dedham, Mass., in 1669. His grandfather, Joseph Allen, a graduate of Harvard College, was a minister of the Unitarian church. His father, also a graduate of Harvard, was professor of history in the University of Wisconsin, and co-author with Allen & Greenough in their series of Latin text books. Andrews Allen was graduated at the University of Wisconsin, B.C.E. in civil engineering in 1891 and received the degree of C.E. from that institution in 1894. He began his professional career in 1891 as a member of the U. S. Geological Survey. In the same year he entered the employ of the Edge Moor Bridge Works, Wilmington, Del., as draftsman and two years later he was made assistant engineer. During 1898–1911 he was contracting engineer for the Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co., Chicago, Ill., and since 1911 he has been president or vice-president of the Allen & Garcia Co., consulting and constructing engineers, Chicago, in partnership with John A. Garcia. In 1901 he was one of the founders, vice-president, and secretary of the Allith Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of hardware specialties, and is still connected with its successors, the Allith-Prouty Co., of Danville, Ill. Mr. Allen is the inventor and patentee of a new type of hoisting tower and self-dumping cage for coal mines, and a semi-automatic coupler for mine cars. In his professional work he has specialized in designing bridges and steel structures, many of which he has built in all parts of the country, and particularly, during recent years, has specialized in the design and construction of mining structures and equipment, chiefly for coal mines. His firm has designed several complete mining plants and numerous coal tipples, washers, rescreeners, etc., throughout the principal coal fields in the country. Mr. Allen was special lecturer on engineering contracts and specifications in the college of engineering, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Western Society of Engineers (president 1909); American Railway Engineering Association; Theosophical Society of Chicago and the Wisconsin Society, Union League Club, Skokie Country Club, Glencoe Golf club and the Masonic order. Golf, fishing and "roughing it" are his favorite diversions. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 9, 1894, to Margaret Isabel Thomas, from whom he was divorced in 1915; (2) Jan. 15, 1916, to Elizabeth Emerson Cooke of Chicago, Ill., by whom he has one son, Andrews Allen, Jr. He has two adopted sons, Francis Jay and Henry Allen.

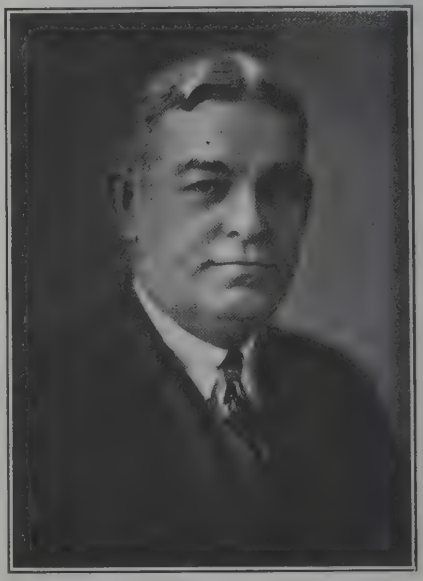
WISE, Edmond Eli, lawyer, was born in Cassel, Germany, Feb. 12, 1865, son of Edward and Hannah (Spiegelberg) Wise, and grandson of Eleazer Wise, who came from Braunbusch, Bohemia, about 1848, and settled in St. Louis, Mo. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1883 with the degree Ph.B., and at the Columbia Law School in 1885 with the degree LL.B. He practiced his profession in New York city with A. P. W. Seaman until 1891, with Frederick Spiegelberg until the close of 1906 and as a member of the law firm of Wise & Seligsberg since 1910. He has been counsel to the National Retail Dry Goods Association and a number of department stores, and participated in a number of leading cases involving unusual questions of law. Among these were the election of remedies, in Bache vs. Tisch, New York; the divisibility of contracts, in Pakas vs. Hollingshead (184 N. Y. 211); Acme Realty Co. v. Schinasi, involving the marketability of real estate titles, (154 A.D. 397); Hatfield vs. Macy (189 N. Y. 208), the control of streets by municipalities; Posner vs. Jackson (223 N. Y. 325), establishing the liability for damages for enticement of servants; Caldwell v. Glazier (138 A. D. 826), defining fixtures in real estate law; Straus vs. Notaseme Hosiery Co. (240 U. S. 179) on the law of trademarks and unfair competition. He represented R. H. Macy & Co. in their controversy with the

book trade resulting from their practice of selling new books at less than the retail price. The litigation was carried to the U. S. Supreme Court in which it was held that combinations for the fixing of resale prices of copyrighted publications could not be justified under the copyright statute (Bobbs-Merrill Co. vs. Straus, 210 U. S. 339, and Straus Co. v. American Publishers' Association, 231 U. S. 232); nor by a system purporting to license the use of articles manufactured under patents (Victor Talking Machine Co. v. Macy, 243 U. S. 490), and that where such combination prevents purchases from jobbers for dealers who refuse to resell at fixed prices, such dealers purchasing at retail may recover under the anti-trust laws,



treble damages based on difference between amount paid to obtain goods and the fixed price to other retailers, without regard to their profit or loss on resale (Macy vs. Victor Talking Machine Co., 297 Fed. 791). During the world war he was a member of various committees for raising funds in government and civilian drives and in investigating the character of applicants for office. In addition to his professional activities Mr. Wise is a director in the department store of R. H. Macy & Co.; F. L. Lavanburg & Co.; Lysol Inc.; Lehn & Fink Products Company; the Fifth Avenue Coach Co.; the New York Transportation Co., and the Chicago Omnibus Co. operating buses in New York city and Chicago. He is a member the American Bar Association, the International Law Society, the New York Law Institute, the New York County Lawyers Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Politically he is a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in literature and study of etchings. He was married, June 6, 1900, to Irene, daughter of L. Kohns, of New York, and has one child, Ethel H. Wise.

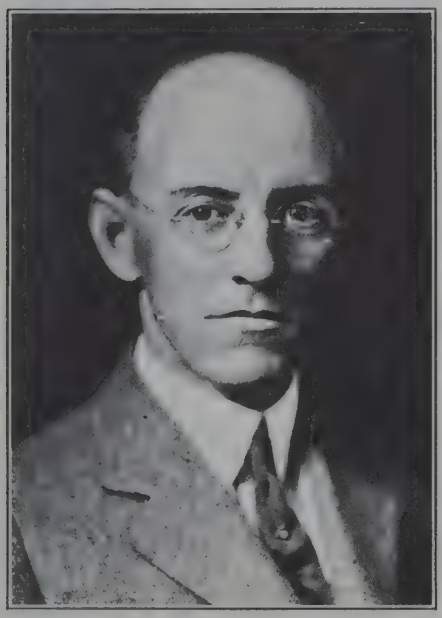
BREWER, Robert Paine, financier, was born in Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 3, 1876, son of Theodore F. and Mary E. (Webster) Brewer. His father, a native of Tennessee, is a Methodist minister. He was graduated A.B. at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., in 1896. In the same year he organized the First National Bank of Checotah, Okla., and became its president. During 1902–08 he was cashier and then president of the First National Bank of Quinton, Okla., and for the ensuing eight years cashier and then president of the First National Bank of McAlester, Okla. From 1916 until 1921 he was senior vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce (later changed to Commerce Trust Company), of Kansas City, Mo., and during 1921–24 was chairman of the board and president of the Exchange National Bank of Tulsa, Okla. Since 1924 he has been chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Tulsa, which in 1926 had a capital stock of $2,000,000, and resources amounting to $27,750,000. Mr. Brewer is a director in the Y.M.C.A. and the Chamber of Commerce of Tulsa and a director in the Kansas City Life Insurance Company, and the Commerce Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo., in the First National Bank of McAlester, Okla., in the Phillips Petroleum Company, of Bartlesville, Okla., and in the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company. During the world war and for sometime thereafter he was a director in, and member of the War Finance Corporation. He was na-



tional president of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, during 1924–26. He is a 32nd degree Mason, and a Shriner, a member of the Bankers' Club of America, New York, the Kansas City Club, Mission Hills Country Club, Mid-Day Club, Kansas City Athletic Club, and the Automobile Club, all of Kansas City, Mo.; the Tulsa Club, Tulsa Country Club and Automobile Club, all

of Tulsa, Okla. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion a Methodist. His chief recreations are baseball and golf; his hobby, the collecting of fine paintings. He has a remarkably retentive memory for dates, faces and names and a most likeable personality. He is noted for his unusual ability to make and hold friends. He was married, Jan. 22, 1900, to Lucile, daughter of Dr. J. Z. Barnett, of Neosho, Mo., and they have two children, Elizabeth and Robert P. Brewer, Jr.

DOHERTY, Robert Ernest, consulting electrical engineer, was born at Clay City, Ill., Jan. 22, 1885, son of Anthony and Clara (Sauther) Doherty, grandson of Robert Hale and Sarah (Smith) Doherty, and great-grandson of Anthony Doherty, who emigrated from Ireland to Louisiana in 1820, and was a prosperous cotton planter until the civil war. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1909 with the degree B.S. in electrical engineering and began his professional career in 1909 in the testing department of the General Electric Company's plant at Pittsfield, Mass. In the following year he was transferred to the Schenectady works and assigned to the alternating current engineering department as designing engineer. He became assistant to Dr. C. P. Steinmetz in 1919 and consulting engineer in 1923. He planned and introduced an advanced course in engineering for young engi-

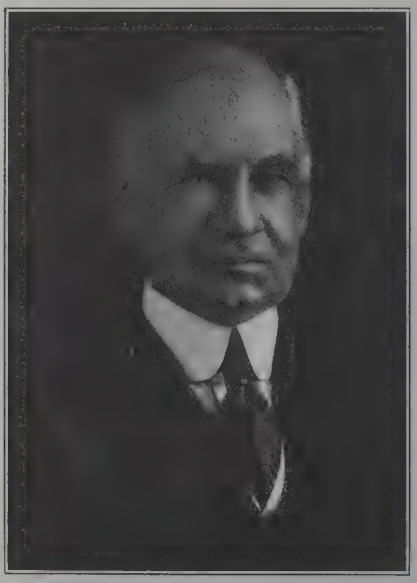


neers in the General Electric Co. His more important scientific papers are: "Reactance of Synchronous Machines" (Transactions American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1918); "Flywheels for Synchronous Apparatus" (Transactions American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1920); "Exciter Instability" (Transactions A.I.E.E., 1922); "Short Circuit Current of Induction Machines" (ibid., 1921); "Effect of Altitude on Temperature Rise" (ibid., 1924), and "Simplified Method of Analyzing Short Circuit Problems" (ibid., 1923). A resident of Scotia, N. Y., since 1912, he was president of the village in 1922, and became a member of board of education in 1924. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Theta Delta Chi, Tau Beta Pi and Eta Kappa Nu fraternities. He finds his chief recreation in golf and music. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Unitarian church. He received the degree of M.Sc. from Union College in 1921. He was married, June 20, 1911, to Pearl, daughter of James D. Mills, of Sherodsville, O., and has four children: Robert Ernest, Vera Maud, James Anthony and William Mills Doherty.

MEYER, Eugene, banker, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 1, 1875, son of Eugene and Harriet (Newmark) Meyer. His father came from France to America in 1859, and was a partner in the banking firm of Lazard Freres of New York prior to his retirement in 1901. Mr. Meyer attended the University of California during 1892-93, and was graduated A.B. from Yale University in 1895. After a year in his father's banking house in New York, he spent two years in England, France and Germany, studying languages, foreign banking and international commerce. Upon his return from Europe he continued with Lazard Freres until 1901, when he organized his own firm of Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., specializing in railroad, mining, oil, and industrial finance. He was actively identified with the development of the copper, oil and automobile industries. He established a strong statistical and engineering organization in connection with the business and published a number of documents treating of various economic and industrial activities. Upon the declaration of war against Germany in 1917 Mr. Meyer dissolved his banking firm and assisted in organizing and developing the work of the advisory commission of the council of national defense and the war industries board. During the early months of the war he was chief of the non-ferrous metals section of the war industries board and a member of the national committee on war savings. In the spring of 1918, as special assistant to the secretary of war, he conducted an investigation of the aircraft situation. In May, 1918, he was appointed by Pres. Wilson as one of the two Republican directors of the war finance corporation. In January, 1919, he was made managing director, continuing in that capacity until June 1, 1920, when he resigned, the work of the corporation being suspended at the time. The war finance corporation was created by congress in April, 1918, to assist those industries which were "necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war," and which were unable by their own efforts to secure sufficient funds to meet the greatly enlarged demands upon them. It was empowered to make advances to banks, bankers, and trust companies that had rendered financial assistance to these industries, and, in exceptional circumstances, to make advances direct to the industries themselves. The corporation's capital, $500,000,000, was provided by the government and it was authorized, if necessary, to issue bonds to the amount of six times its paid-in capital. The

corporation was in existence only six months before the armistice was signed, and during the period of demobilization, it was called upon to undertake the burden of financing the railroads, congress having failed to make an appropriation for the maintenance of their operations. The total advances made by the corporation under its war-time powers amounted approximately to $307,000,000. After the armistice it seemed advisable to convert the corporation into a reconstruction agency, and in March, 1919, it was given authority by congress to make advances not exceeding one billion dollars to American exporters, or to American banks financing such exporters and desiring to extend long-time credits to foreign buyers. Loans totaling $46,347,654 were made under this authority, and applications involving exports valued at $100,000,000 — of which $75,000,000 represented agricultural products — were pending when the activities of the corporation were discontinued in June, 1920, at the request of the secretary of the treasury. The economic crisis of the fall of 1920 led congress to adopt, in January, 1921, over Pres. Wilson's veto, a resolution directing that the operations of the corporation be resumed. Pres. Harding appointed Mr. Meyer a director of the corporation in March, 1921, and he was again elected managing director. The corporation's authority was then restricted to the financing of exports, but in August, 1921, its powers were greatly broadened by the agricultural credits act which authorized it to make advances to banking and financing institutions and to coöperative marketing associations for agricultural purposes. When this authority was given the corporation it had only a small staff in Washington and no field organization. To administer the new powers quickly and effectively it was necessary to create what amounted to an auxiliary banking system that extended to all parts of the country. The staff in Washington was expanded and thirty-three agricultural loan agencies were established in the important agricultural and livestock producing regions, each in charge of a committee of representative bankers and business men. Through the machinery set up by Mr. Meyer, the corporation approved advances for agricultural and livestock purposes aggregating $479,167,609, of which $298,184,212 was actually advanced. These advances reached the farmers and stockmen through 4,317 banks, 20 cooperative marketing associations, and 114 livestock loan companies. In addition, the corporation, after the resumption of operations in January, 1921, authorized loans totaling $58,374,255, of which $38,653,539 was actually advanced, to assist in financing exports, principally of grain, cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products. The agricultural credits act of Aug. 24, 1921, provided that the corporation should cease active operations on July 1, 1922. However, congress, by the act of June 10, 1922, extended until June 30, 1923, the period during which it was authorized to make loans, and this period was further extended to Mar. 31, 1924, by the agricultural credits act of 1923, and to Dec. 31, 1924, by the act of Feb. 20, 1924. In accordance with the terms of the latter Act, the corporation discontinued the making of new loans and entered the period of liquidation on Jan. 1, 1925. On Jan. 5, 1925, the corporation canceled and retired $499,000,000 of its capital stock, leaving $1,000,000 outstanding. The outstanding advances of the corporation on June 30, 1926, totaled $27,933,000, of which $16,744,700 represented advances made under its war powers and $11,188,300 advances for agricultural and livestock purposes. Mr. Meyer was married Feb. 12, 1910, to Agnes Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick H. Ernst, a lawyer, of New York, and has five children: Florence, Elizabeth, Eugene, 3rd, Katherine and Ruth Meyer.

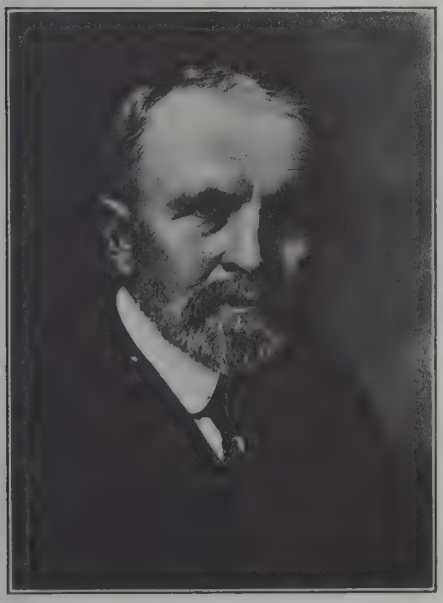
SAVAGE, Francis Martin, banker was born in Louisa, Ky., May 2, 1855, son of Pleasant Martin and Sarah Ann (Moore) Savage. His father, a farmer and judge, served with Adm. Perry at the battle of Lake Erie and his grandfather, James Savage, was a revolutionary war soldier. He completed his education in the Eastern Kentucky Normal School and began



his business career in 1875 as a clerk in a Catlettsburg (Ky.) bank. For several years he was in charge of a sociological unit of the U. S. Steel Corporation organized for the betterment of steel workers and was also active in the progressive development of schools, play grounds, and parks. With a vision of the future importance of Gary, Ind., he took the lead in the building up of its established business section. He was the organizer of several successful banks in the South and West, and, as its president for eight years, developed the Northwest Savings Bank of Washington, D. C. In 1925 he organized and became president of the Central Savings Bank, of Washington, D. C., which is probably the pioneer savings bank in profit sharing with depositors. For several years he has opposed branch banking with restless activity, leading the fight against it in Washington, D. C. and sponsoring the journal "The Anti-Branch Banker." He believes that branch banking inevitably reduces the opportunities

of young men because of its largely eliminating credit based on character and ability, substituting credit based on essential collateral required by large centralized banks. Mr. Savage has traveled extensively in the far East, Australia and New Zealand and visited South America and South Africa, making financial and economic investigations. He is a member of the Archaelogical Society, Columbia Historical Society, and Chevy Chase Club, all of Washington, D. C. He was married, Dec. 27, 1905, to Katherine, daughter of Alfred Ogden, of New York city.

SELBY, George Dyar, manufacturer, was born in Berne township, Athens co., O., Apr. 1, 1846, son of Hines Cone and Sarah Ann (Bardin) Selby. The first American ancestor was Jeremiah Selby, who came from England in 1712, and settled first at East Haddam, Conn., and in 1726 at New Haven, Conn. Jeremiah's wife was Susannah Dutton, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son William and his 1st wife Hannah Brainard, their son Jeremiah and his wife Sarah Cone, and their son Dyar Selby and his wife Tabitha Calhoun, who were the grandparents of George Dyar Selby. He was brought up on his father's farm and after serving in Co. H, 186th Ohio vol. infantry in the last year of the civil war, entered



a seminary in Athens county. He was agent for the Singer Manufacturing Co., at Portsmouth, O., for twelve years and in 1880 formed a partnership with Irving Drew and Bernard Damon for the manufacture of women's shoes, under the firm style of Drew, Selby & Co. Beginning with a limited capital, they employed about fifty hands the first year and produced 100 pairs per day. After several enlargements of the plant the business was reorganized and incorporated in 1902 as the Drew-Selby Co. with Mr. Selby as president and general manager. Meanwhile, facilities for manufacture were largely increased, and by 1905 the corporation was operating one of the largest, most modern and best appointed shoe factories in the country, employing about 1,500 people and doing an annual business of $3,000,000. In 1906 he obtained control of the Drew holdings and changed the name of the corporation to the Selby Shoe Co., continuing as its chief executive. The Selby shoes for women and especially the "Arch Preserver Shoe" are well known throughout the United States and in foreign countries. The company maintains branches in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit, Columbus, Dallas, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, London, England, Auckland, N. Z., Christiania, Norway, and Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Selby is also president of the Security Bank and a director in the Oak Hill Savings Bank Co. of Oak Hill, O. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Methodist church; politically he is a Republican. He was married at Chester, Meigs co., O., Sept. 26, 1867, to Lydia V., daughter of Isaac A. Webster, and they had five children: Cora, Pearl E., Mark W., Homer C., and Roger A. Selby.

SHEARD, Charles, physicist and physiological opticist, was born at Dolgeville, N. Y., May 27, 1883, son of Charles and Frances Emily (Scatchard) Sheard. His father, a native of Batley, England, who was a clergyman and author, came to the United States in 1878, and had various appointments in New York state. The son received his preliminary education in public schools, including Canton (N. Y.) high school.

He was graduated A.B. at St. Lawrence University in 1903, and received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College in 1907 and that of Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1912. He was instructor and assistant professor of physics

at the Ohio State University during 1907–14, after which he was for five years director and professor of applied optics at that institution. From 1919 to 1924 he was head of the scientific and professional division of the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass. He has since been chief of the section of physics of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and professor of physics, University of Minnesota, under the Mayo Foundation. He is editor of the "American Journal of Physiological Optics"; collaborator in the "American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology"; and author of "Dynamic Ocular Tests" (1917); "Physiological Optics" (1918); "Ocular Accommodation" (1920); "Dynamic Skiametry" (1921), and "Ophthalmic Glasses" (1921). His chief research work has been in physiological optics and radiant energy. He has made a series of investigations in physiological optics and ocular refraction, ultraviolet and infra-red radiation, electric waves, ionization from heated wires and salts, etc. He gave the fourth Thomas Young oration (London), 1921; is an honorary fellow of the Optical Society of Great Britain, honorary life member of the American Optometric Association, fellow of the American Physical Society, and a member also of the Ophthalmic Institute of Great Britain, Optical Society of America, and the Phi Sigma Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities. He was married, Dec. 31, 1907, to Blanche Louise, daughter of Manuel M. Amaral, a merchant of Hanover, N. H., and has two children: Dorothy Blanche and Charles Amaral Sheard.

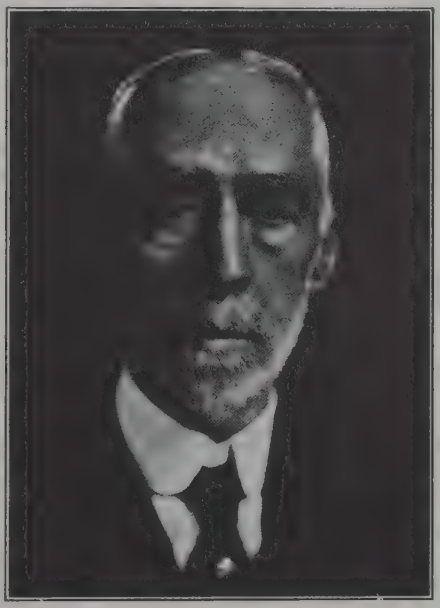
ROWLAND, Dunbar, lawyer and historian, was born at Oakland, Miss., Aug 25, 1864, son of William Brewer and Mary (Bryan) Rowland. He was graduated B.S. at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, in 1886 and LL.B. at the University of Mississippi, in 1888. He practiced law in Memphis, Tenn., until 1892 and in Coffeeville, Miss. until 1902. In that year the department of archives and history was created by the state legislature, and he was elected the first director, a position he still holds. Through his painstaking and devoted efforts, covering a period of over twenty-five years, the historical archives of Mississippi have been centralized, classified and prepared for publication. In 1906 he personally made a careful search of the archives of England, France and Spain for materials concerning the colonial period of Mississippi history and sixty-one volumes of these early transcripts have been secured and are being translated. During this period and in connection with his work as director of the department Dr. Rowland has founded the Mississippi state museum, the state hall of fame and the state historical library. In addition he has made important contributions to the historical literature of his state and the South. Besides compiling and editing the "Mississippi Official and Statistical Register" (1904, 08, 12, 17, 20, 24) and the annual reports of his department he has published "Mississippi Territorial Archives 1798–1803" (1905); "Mississippi Provincial Archives 1763–66" (1911); "Official Letter Books of W. C. C. Claiborne" (1917); "Jefferson Davis, Constitutionalist, His Letters, Papers, Speeches" (1923) and "History of Mississippi, Heart of the South" (1925). His life of Jefferson Davis in ten volumes, represents the labor of twenty years and is the most exhaustive and illuminating study of his career ever produced. Dr. Rowland is a member of the American Historical Association, Mississippi Valley Historical Association (president 1915), the Mississippi Historical Society and the Society of Colonial Wars and honorary member of the Societe Academique D'Histoire Internationale of France and the Missouri and Minnesota state historical societies. The honorary LL.D. degree was given him by the University of Mississippi in 1906. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married Dec. 20, 1906, to Eron, daughter of Maj. Benjamin B. Moore, of Alabama and later of Mississippi. Mrs. Rowland is a poet and author, and is associated with her husband in historical work.

ARMSTRONG, Edward Cooke, educator, was born in Winchester, Va., Aug. 24, 1871, son of James Edward and Margaret (Hickman) Armstrong, and a descendant of James Armstrong who emigrated from the north of Ireland to New York city about 1700. His education was obtained at the State Normal School of West Virginia and Randolph-Macon College, receiving from the latter the degrees of A.B. in 1890 and A.M. in 1894. He was graduated Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1897 and supplemented his graduate studies in Paris and Berlin. Prof. Armstrong began his instruction work while a student. Upon his graduation at Johns Hopkins, he was made professor of French language and held the chair for twenty years. He was also chairman of the Romance department from 1910 to 1917, when he severed his connection with the institution to become professor of French language at Princeton University. His first literary production was the translation of an old French poem which he edited and produced in 1900. It was followed by "Syntax of the French Verb" (1909, 2nd edition, 1915); "French Shifts in Adjective Position and their English Equivalents" (1911); "The French Metrical Versions of Barlaam and Josaphat" (1922), and "The Authorship of the Vengement Alixandre" (1926). He was co-editor of "Modern Language Notes" (1911–15) and editor of "Le Chevalier à l'Epeé" and "Elliott Monographs in the Romance Languages and Literatures." During the World war period Prof. Armstrong was head of the national recruiting section for the Foyer du Soldat, national director of French instruction in the soldier training camps in 1918 and dean of American students and lecturer in the University of Bordeaux, 1919. He was made a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur by the French government in 1919. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Randolph Macon College in 1917. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America (president, 1918–19) and the American Council of Learned Societies, being secretary of the latter since 1925. He is a trustee of the American University Union in Europe. He was married, June 8, 1905, to Emerline, daughter of Franklin Fessenden Holbrook, of Boston, Mass., and has one son, Percy Holbrook Armstrong.

SWASEY, Ambrose, engineer and telescope builder, was born in Exeter, N. H., Dec. 19, 1846, son of Nathaniel and Abagail Chesley (Peavey) Swasey, and a descendant of John Swasey, who came to this country from England with his two sons, Joseph and John, and settled at Salem, Mass., about 1630. He learned the machinist's

trade at Exeter, and in 1869 entered the employ of the Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn. He devised and perfected the epicycloidal milling machine for producing the theoretical curves from which cutters for gear teeth are made, and invented a new gear-cutting engine for generating and at the same time cutting the teeth of spur gears. Removing to Cleveland, O., in 1880 he entered into partnership with Worcester R. Warner (q. v.) under the firm name of Warner & Swasey, for the manufacture of machine tools and astronomical instruments. The association was a fortunate one, and the business which was successful from the beginning, achieved international fame for the superior quality of its products which are used by the leading manufacturers throughout the world. The first of the great telescopes which the new firm designed and constructed was the 36-inch for the Lick observatory erected at Mt. Hamilton, California, during the winter of 1887-8 under Mr. Swasey's personal supervision. Up to that time it was not only the largest refracting telescope, but the first to be adapted to the triple purposes of visual, photographic and spectroscopic work. The Lick telescope proved so satisfactory that the U. S. government commissioned Mr. Swasey's firm to construct a mounting similar in design for the 26-inch objective of the U. S. naval observatory, and later it received the contract for the 40-inch telescope and the 90-foot dome for the Yerkes observatory in Wisconsin. The last was the largest refracting telescope ever constructed. In 1916 his company completed the mounting for the 72-inch reflecting telescope with its revolving dome and observing bridge for the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory of Canada. The instrument weighs sixty tons, has a tube thirty-two feet long, and seven feet in diameter, and a mirror seventy-two inches in diameter, weighing two tons. In 1922 a 60-inch reflecting telescope for the Argentine National Observatory at Cordoba was completed. The construction of a dividing engine for automatically graduating circles requiring the greatest accuracy was another problem which Mr. Swasey successfully solved. He built such a device whose greatest error was less than one second of an arc. He took a prominent part in originating and designing transits, meridian circles and other astronomical and scientific instruments of great accuracy, as well as military instruments of precision for field use and seacoast defense, including telescopic gunsights, range finders and azimuth instruments. In 1914 Mr. Swasey made the initial gift which established the Engineering Foundation "for the furtherance of research in science and engineering, or for the advancement in any other manner of the profession of engineering, and the good of mankind," the first foundation devoted to engineering purposes. Mr. Swasey was president of the Cleveland chamber of commerce in 1905, and has always taken a deep interest in civic affairs. He was a member of the jury of awards of the Nashville, the Pan-American and the St. Louis expositions, and vice-president of the jury of awards of the Jamestown exposition. In 1900 he received from the French Government the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his astronomical instruments; in 1921 he was made Officer of the Legion of Honor, and in 1924 he was awarded the John Fritz gold medal. In 1905 Case School of Applied Science conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. E.; in 1910 Denison University made him Sc.D. and in 1924 the University of California, LL. D. A charter member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he was its president in 1904, and was elected to honorary membership in 1916. He is also a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society (president), the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the National Research Council. Mr. Swasey is deeply interested in matters pertaining to the Baptist church and to Christian education. For a number of years he has been a member of the executive committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and of the Board of trustees of Denison University. The astronomical observatory and the chapel of that university were presented by him. He was married at Hampton, N. H., Oct. 24, 1871, to Lavinia D., daughter of David Marston.

MARTIN, Jonathan Willis, judge, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1856, son of Jonathan Willis and Malvina (Register) Martin. He was well educated in private schools in his native city and having decided to follow the law, entered the law school of the University



of Pennsylvania where he was graduated in 1879. He began his legal practice in association with John Sergeant Price of Philadelphia, and quickly acquired an extensive legal business. In 1901 he was elected presiding judge of the court of common pleas No. 5, first judicial district of Pennsylvania, and is still serving in that position. In the Spanish-American war he was a first sergeant in the 1st Pa. cavalry which formed part of the military forces in Porto Rico. In the world war he was chairman of

the public safety committee of Philadelphia and a member of the state council of national defense. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1921 and he was awarded a medal by the Kiwanis Club of Philadelphia in 1925. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia (honorary president, 1925), the Penn Athletic Club (president), "State-in-Schuylkill" (governor), Riders and Drivers Club (president) and the Corinthian Yacht Club (commodore). In religion he is affiliated with the Society of Friends. He was married, Jan. 21, 1885, to Elizabeth Cornelius, daughter of J. Sergeant Price, attorney at law, of Philadelphia, and had four children: Sergeant Price, Marion Willis, wife of Edward F. Rivinus, Elizabeth Gwen and J. Willis Martin, 3rd.

BROOKHART, Smith Wildman, lawyer, soldier and U. S. senator, was born in Scotland county, Mo., Feb. 2, 1869, son of Abram Colar and Cynthia (Wildman) Brookhart. His father, a native of Ohio, was a farmer, and served in the Federal army during the civil war. The son received his education in country schools, at the Bloomfield (Ia.) high school, and at the Southern Iowa Normal School, Bloomfield. He studied law in the offices of Payne & Sowers, at Bloomfield, and of Wherry & Walker, at Keosauqua, Ia., and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1892, beginning the practice of his profession at Washington, Ia., in association with Jackson Roberts. In 1898 he formed a partnership with his brother, under the firm style of S. W. & J. L. Brookhart, and in 1912, when T. L. Brookhart joined the firm, it changed to Brookhart Bros. From 1894 to 1900 he was county attorney of Washington county. He served in the Iowa national guard in all grades from private to colonel, except sergeant and 1st lieutenant. During the Spanish-American war he was 2nd lieutenant in the 50th Ia. volunteer infantry. He is one of the best rifle shots in America and has taken part in many state, national and international contests. He was captain of the all-American Palma Rifle team which won the world championship at Ottawa, Can., in 1912. During the World war he served as major and lieutenant colonel, was special instructor in marksmanship for the 88th division, national army, the 34th national guard division and the 19th regular division; was chief instructor in the small arms' firing school at Camp Perry, O., and director of marksmanship at the infantry school of arms, Fort Benning, Ga. He has been active in Iowa politics for many years, being one of the progressive type of Republicans, and was chairman of the Republican state convention in 1912. He was a candidate for U. S. senator in 1920 but was defeated by Sen. Albert B. Cummins and in 1922, upon the resignation of Sen. William S. Kenyon, he was nominated to fill the vacancy, defeating five other Republican candidates, and was elected. Having long been an advocate of cooperative farming and a champion of the cause of the farmer, Sen. Brookhart, upon entering the senate, became one of the most active members of the so-called farm "bloc," and allied himself with the "radical" group of senators which held the balance of power. He led a filibuster against the ship subsidy bill urged by Pres. Harding in February, 1923, and brought about its defeat, and was one of the foremost supporters of the soldiers' bonus bill passed by congress over Pres. Coolidge's veto in 1924. He was also an ardent advocate of legislation granting relief to the farmers. During the spring of 1924 Sen. Brookhart came prominently before the public as chairman of the senate committee which conducted an extended investigation of the department of justice and led to the resignation of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty. He was nominated for re-election in the senatorial primary in June, 1924, but his radical record in the senate, combined with his criticism of Pres. Coolidge in a campaign speech in Iowa, alienated thousands of Republican voters, resulting in one of the closest elections in the history of the state. On the face of the returns he defeated his Democratic opponent, Daniel F. Steck, by 755 votes and was seated but Mr. Steck contested the election and after an extensive investigation by a senate committee it was held that the Democratic candidate had won by 1,500 votes, Sen. Brookhart being unseated in April, 1926, in favor of Mr. Steck by a vote of 45 to 41. In the succeeding senatorial primary, in June, 1926, he won the nomination over Sen. Albert B. Cummins, the incumbent, who was seeking reelection and in the following general election was returned to the senate by a majority of 75,000. He is the author of "Rifle Training in War" (1918) and "Rifle Training for War" (1920). He is a member of the American Bar Association, Iowa State Bar Association, the American Legion, Spanish War Veterans' Association, the Knights of Pythias, and the National Rifle Association (president, 1924). Aside from professional activities he is extensively engaged in farming. Personally he is a man of strong convictions which he is not slow to defend, and by his vigorous, forceful personality has attained a conspicuous position in public life. He was married, June 22, 1897, to Jennie, daughter of Samuel Hearn, of Keosauqua, Ia., and had seven children: Samuel Colar (deceased), Charles Edward, John Roberts, Smith Wildman, Jr., Florence Hearn, Edith Alma, and Joseph Warren Brookhart.

SPIVEY, Thomas Sawyer, manufacturer and author, was born in Gallatin county, Ill., Feb. 27, 1856, son of Lindley Murray and Jane (Street) Spivey; grandson of Thomas Sawyer and Theresa (Eaton) Spivey, and great-grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Sawyer) Spivey. His father served in the Mexican war; was a "Forty-niner" in California, and a merchant at Equality, Ill. The son received his preliminary education in the common schools of Shawneetown, Ill., and was graduated A.B. at Cumberland Presbyterian College, Enfield, Ill., in 1879. During the ensuing three years he was in the service of the John Shillito Dry Goods Co., Cincinnati, O. In 1885 he began the manufacture of bank and business safes, vaults, locks and fixtures, organizing the Victor Safe & Lock Co., of Cincinnati, of which he was president until 1920. He founded in 1908 and until 1914 was president of the American Dust Proof Time Lock Co., Cincinnati, and in 1912 he organized the American Bankers' Safety Co., of New York and Cincinnati, and was its president until 1915. He invented many articles in connection with the safe and lock industry. He retired from

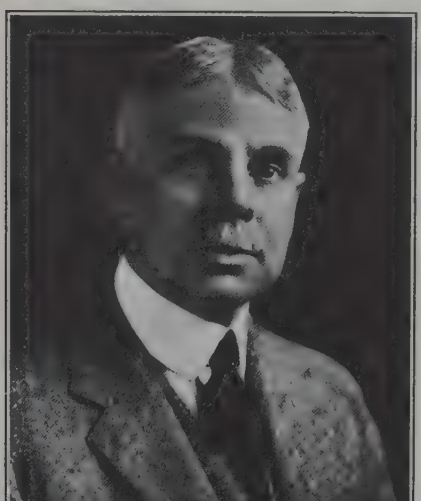
active participation in business affairs in 1897, and wholly retired in 1920, in order to devote his time to literary pursuits. He is the author of "Jane and I" (1904); "Lavius Egyptus" (2 vols., mystic work, 1903–04); "The Autobiography of a Johnny" (1904); "The Pacific Ocean the End of Human Endeavor" (1906); "Speculative Anthropology (1906); "Is This a Dying World?" (1907); "Dr. Paul McKim" (novel, 1908); "Hoosier Widow" (novel, 1908); "Seven Sons of Ballyhack" (political satire, 1911); "Caverns of Crail" (historical novel, 1912); "Light of the Nation" (1925); "The Last of the Gnostics" (1925); "The Resurrection" (1925), and "The Revelation" (1925); also numerous philosophical and scientific publications, political writings and magazine stories. His "Lavius Egyptus" shows a masterly mind with the courage to handle his subjects fearlessly, and his "Speculative Anthropology" and "Light of the Nation" are unique and deeply philosophical, along the lines of

political economy. He holds the 32nd degree in Masonry and is a member of the International Law Association and American Academy of Political and Social Science. He finds his chief recreation in flower culture. He was twice married: (1) May 12, 1887, to Anna, daughter of John Curren, of Cincinnati, O., who died in 1916; and (2) Feb. 27, 1917, to Dorothy Hermine, daughter of Charles F. Kleine, an electrical engineer, of Cincinnati.

SCHROEDER, Ernest Charles Henry, pathologist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 3, 1865, son of Henry August Adolph and Hermine (Wandsher) Schroeder. His father, a native of Westphalia, Germany, came to the United States in 1859 to establish a branch house in Baltimore for a German lithographic firm and was engaged in that business throughout his life. The son prepared for a scientific career at Baltimore City College, Maryland Agricultural College and Harvard University and received the M.D.V. degree at the Harvard medical school in 1887. He was first an inspector in the bureau of animal industry, U. S. department of agriculture, and from 1890 to 1895 was an assistant in the division of pathology. Since 1895 he has been superintendent of the experiment station, bureau of animal industry, at Bethesda, Md. In the course of his professional career he has made numerous original investigations concerning some infectious diseases of domestic animals, their transmissibility from animal to man, and the significance of food products derived from animals as agents for the transmission of disease germs from person to person. One of the most important phases of his work relates to the occurrence of tubercle bacilli in dairy products and the safety to be gained against them through the process of pasteurization. In 1893, in collaboration with Dr. Theobald Smith, he published a paper (Bull. 3, Bureau Animal Industry) on "Experimental Observation on the Presence of Tubercle Bacilli in the Milk of Tuberculous Cows When the Udder is Not Visibly Diseased," which was followed by others on the same or similar subjects and on southern cattle fever, southern cattle ticks, bovine infectious abortion and rabies, published by Dr. Schroeder alone or in conjunction with assistants and associates. Two of these papers were of special importance; one, "The Unsuspected but Dangerously Tuberculous Cow," because of the wide interest it aroused and because it proved that approximately forty per cent of dairy cows in which no physical evidences of tuberculosis could be detected and which were known to be diseased only through the agency of the tuberculin test, intermittently expelled tubercle bacilli with their alvine evacuations which were at that time one of the commonest contaminations of market milk. The other paper, "Public Health Studies Concerning Cheese," revealed that, during 1915–16, more than fourteen per cent of a large number of samples of cream cheese, purchased in the open market, were contaminated with virulent bovine tubercle bacilli. This condition was called to the attention of the manufacturers and corrective measures, pasteurization or the use of milk and cream from dairy herds certainly free from tuberculosis, were recommended. That the recommended measures were used and proved effective was shown by the subsequent examination of hundreds of samples of cream cheese, which today, regarding tubercle bacilli, is one of the safest articles of food. Thus was corrected a great danger to public health without resort to or the enactment of a law to combat it. A patient, painstaking and industrious scientific investigator, Dr. Schroeder is one of the foremost American authorities on milk pasteurization problems. His work of this nature, though independently conducted, invariably supported the pioneer work of Nathan Straus (q.v.), of whom he is a warm friend and admirer, in convincing the world that the pasteurization of milk prevents disease and saves lives. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Genetic Society, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the National Tuberculosis Association, the International Union Against Tuberculosis, the American

Veterinary Medical Association, the American Public Health Association and the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association. He was U. S. delegate to the International Tuberculosis Congress in Rome, Italy, in 1912, and served as a special agent of the U. S. department of agriculture to study bovine tuberculosis and the methods used to control this disease in Italy, France, Germany and Denmark. Dr. Schroeder was married, Oct. 31, 1889, to Florence B., daughter of George W. Brett, of Boston, Mass., and they have one son, Robert Brett Schroeder.

FORTUNE, William, journalist and municipal reformer, was born at Boonville, Ind., May 27, 1863, son of William H. and Mary (St. Clair) Fortune, of French, German and Scotch descent. At thirteen years of age he became an apprentice in the printing office of the Boonville "Standard" where he received training as a writer, and at sixteen was doing much of the editorial work on that paper. In 1882 he became a reporter on the Indianapolis "Journal," and his reports of the sessions of the Indiana general assembly during 1883-84 resulted in an attempt by the Democratic majority to expel him. He was city editor of the "Journal" four years, resigning in 1888 because of impaired health. In 1889 he founded the "Sunday Press," of Indianapolis; it possessed a high literary quality, but only lasted three months. In 1890 he founded "Paving and Municipal Engineering" a pioneer periodical of its kind which, under



its new name, "Municipal Engineering Magazine," has become a nation-wide authority. He was the first president of the Municipal Engineering Co., of Indianapolis and is a director of Eli Lilly & Co., of which Col. Eli Lilly was the founder. The nomination of Benjamin Harrison for president made Indiana the battle center in the campaign of 1888, and as the special representative of the New York "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press" and Chicago "Tribune," Mr. Fortune did some notable work as a political correspondent. He next became editorial writer on the Indianapolis "News." In his editorials he criticised the extreme conservatism which was hindering the physical improvement and commercial development of Indianapolis and urged the organization of progressive citizens to inaugurate a more enterprising policy. Calling a meeting of business men, he organized the Commercial Club which within a month enrolled a membership of 1,000 and undertook a number of reforms which marked the beginning of a new era for the city. Col. Eli Lilly was its first president and Mr. Fortune its first secretary; he was vice-president during 1895-97 and president, 1897-98. He proposed that a systematic effort be made to bring large conventions to Indianapolis as the best method of advertising the city. He was the originator, in 1892, of the Indiana good roads movement, attending the good roads congress at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and an organizer of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, serving as its first president during 1897–99. An ardent admirer of James Whitcomb Riley, he purchased the poet's home on Lockerbie street, Indianapolis, in 1920 to be used as a memorial. He was president of the re-organized chamber of commerce in 1917-18 when it raised more than $4,000,000 for war relief and charities and he was the first president of the Indianapolis chapter of the American Red Cross. He originated the movement which resulted in the creation of the board of community welfare, a new executive department of the city, of which he has been chairman since 1919. Mr. Fortune has contributed more individual energy to, and achieved greater success in creating movements and organizations for municipal improvement and public reform than any other man in the Middle West. A loving cup was presented to him by his fellow townsmen in 1898, headed by Benjamin Harrison, "in recognition of his services in promoting the general welfare of the city." The Emperor of China conferred upon him the rank of Mandarin in 1905, and he was awarded a medal of merit by the American Red Cross in 1916. He is a member of the Indianapolis Press Club (president 1891), the Century Club (president 1892), the Automobile Club of Indiana (president 1904-06), Economic Club (president 1916) and the Columbia, University, Woodstock Athletic and Indianapolis Country clubs. He was married Nov. 25, 1884, to May, daughter of Frederick Knubbe of Michigan City, and has three children: Russell; Evelyn, wife of Eli Lilly; and Madeline, wife of Bowman Elder.

PECK, Robert Halford, soldier, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 15, 1875, son of Charles Manley and Annie Barker (Earle) Peck. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1899, entered the army as 2d lieutenant of infantry and was promoted the following year to 1st lieutenant. In 1904 he was graduated with honors at the infantry and cavalry school, the following year at the staff college and in 1906 was promoted to the rank of captain. He served two years in Cuba, two and one-half years in Honolulu, in the Philippine insurrection and in the Pulajan campaign. In 1917 he was promoted to the rank of major

and during the world war served fifteen months in France and Luxembourg. In 1918 he was lieutenant-colonel of the 39th infantry regiment in the action of July 18–20, winning the Croix de Guerre with an army citation while attached to the 33d French division; lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 47th infantry, attached to the 42d division, in the action on the Ourcq, July 28–Aug. 3, and in the St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12–16; and colonel of the 47th and 11th infantry regiments of the 4th and 5th American divisions in the Meuse-Argonne offensives of Sept. 24–Oct. 20, and Oct. 28–Nov. 11. He was wounded in action, Oct. 12, 1918. At Trier, Germany, he studied at the artillery school, graduating in 1919, and in 1921 took the field

officers' course at the infantry school. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, the Croix de Guerre by France and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. His award of the D. S. C. was accompanied by the following citation: "Col. Robert H. Peck, 11th infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Liny-devant-Dun, Fontaine, Murvaux, and Brandeville, between Nov. 6 and 8. Throughout the successive attacks on Liny-devant-Dun, Cote 292, Bois du Chenois, Fontaines, and Bois de Brandeville, Col. Peck exhibited conspicuous gallantry, stimulating his command to a high state of enthusiasm and creating a superb morale. Placing himself in front of the leading waves, he personally led his men to the assault. Accompanied by nine men, he attacked a battery of enemy artillery near La Maisonette farm, forcing the abandonment and subsequent capture of the battery. Under his skilful leadership his regiment captured numerous prisoners, six pieces of artillery, three anti-aircraft guns, 150 machine guns, and vast quantities of ammunition and supplies." His chief recreation is stamp collecting. He was twice married (1) at Morro Castle, Havana, Cuba, in 1900, to Elizabeth B., daughter of Mrs. E. B. Anderson; she died in 1904; (2) at Camp Bumpus, P. I., Apr. 15, 1907, to Mabel Rodney, daughter of John W. Steele, and has five children: Rodney Halford, Ruth, Robert Earle, Rosemary, and John Steele Peck.

EDGE, Walter Evans, fortieth governor of New Jersey (1917–19) and U. S. senator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1874, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Evans) Edge. He is of the eighth generation from John Edge, a Quaker who came to America from London, England, about 1685 and settled at Nether Providence, Pa., on land purchased from William Penn. From John Edge and his wife Jean the line is traced through their son John and his wife Mary Smedley; their son George and his wife Ann Pennell; their son John and his wife Ann Pim; their son John and his wife Ruth Wilkinson; and their son William and his wife Elizabeth McNeill, the grandparents of Sen. Edge. After attending the public school at Pleasantville, N. J., where the family had removed in 1876 following his mother's death, he went to Atlantic City, beginning his career in the publishing and advertising business as a printer's boy in the office of the "Review." Later he represented the New York "Tribune" as one of its local correspondents and advertising agents and also as a member of its business staff in Florida and Cuba. Returning to Atlantic City, he joined an advertising agency which specialized in hotel and resort publicity, afterwards purchasing its business and good will. His first publication venture was the Atlantic City "Daily Guest" (1895), a daily hotel newspaper. This experiment in journalism was so successful that the next year he started a similar paper in Jacksonville, Fla., "The Guest." His advertising activities in Atlantic City were conducted alternately with legislative work at Trenton, where he early acquired an insight into public affairs as journal clerk to the state senate during the sessions of 1897–99 and he was also secretary to that body in the sessions of 1901 to 1904, in which year he was also a presidential elector from New Jersey. Meantime he had renamed his hotel sheet in Atlantic City the "Press" and issued it as a regular morning newspaper. He originated a plan of co-operative advertising in association with other newspapers throughout the country and abroad to make Atlantic City better known. Active branches of his agency were established in New York city, London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Buenos Aires. Conservative in tone and Republican in politics, the "Press" advanced the growth of Atlantic City as an all-year resort more than any other single local influence. In 1905 he purchased the "Daily Union," the resort's only evening newspaper and conducted it as a night edition of the "Press." In 1908 he was an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in Chicago. A year later he was elected to the New Jersey assembly, and had the distinction of becoming house leader the first year of his membership of that body. He went to the state senate in 1910 and was its Republican leader while Woodrow Wilson was governor. After a careful study of the problems of employers' liability, especially the measures taken toward its solution in other countries, while he was abroad in

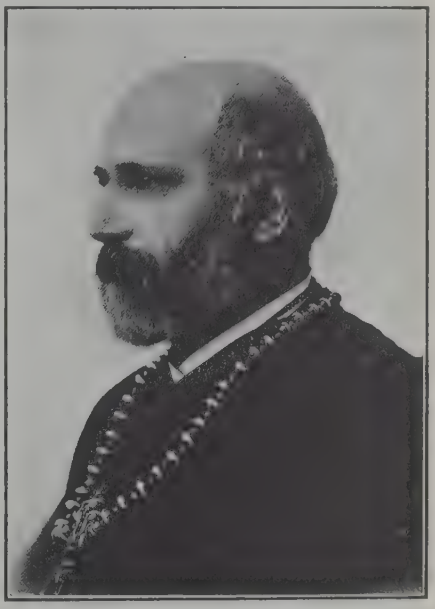
1910 and 1911, he introduced and secured the passage of the New Jersey workmen's compensation law in 1911. It was the first American statute holding employers responsible for injuries and included all hazards; it survived constitutional litigation and served as a model for similar legislation in other states. He was re-elected to the state senate in 1913, serving as its

president in 1915 and was also acting governor for a few weeks. As chairman of the New Jersey economy and efficiency commission he helped to initiate and effect the passage of measures which eliminated a number of superfluous bodies in the state government, consolidated various boards and departments, and established a state budget and a central purchasing bureau. Under the new budget system the governor is required to base the appropriations recommended by him on the estimates submitted by the departments, while the buying of all supplies for departments is undertaken by the purchasing agency. In 1916 Mr. Edge ran for governor on a platform pledging his party to give an efficient and business-like administration and defeated his Democratic opponent, H. Otto Wittpen, by 39,646, the largest plurality ever obtained by a candidate for governor in New Jersey, although most of the other state officers elected were Democrats. During his administration all state departmental functions were coordinated, thus becoming centralized under a single managing head—the executive. New legislation included important war emergency measures; local option and corrupt practices bills; bills authorizing and financing the Hudson river vehicular tunnel; the Delaware river bridge, and a state highway system. He served only until May, 1919, of a three year term, having been elected in 1918 for the U. S. senate to succeed Sen. David Baird. In his first term in the senate (1919–25) he was assigned to the committee on interoceanic canals (of which he became chairman), banking and currency, privileges and elections, commerce, District of Columbia, post offices and post roads and to the budget committee. His first measure was an enabling act sanctioning the co-operation of the states of New Jersey and New York in the construction of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson river. He took a prominent part with other fiscal reformers in congress in laying the ground for instituting the federal budgetary system, now in operation, which has features in common with the budget he helped to establish in New Jersey. A third measure identified with him, the Edge export finance act, aimed at expanding American banking, commerce and shipping in the world's markets, primarily by enabling manufacturers to develop their export trade by giving long-term credits to responsible foreign traders in American products, an indispensable requisite for meeting international industrial conditions then existing. The bill as passed was an amendment to the federal reserve act permitting the formation of corporations for financing export trade, and complemented the Webb law which enabled American firms to combine in foreign commerce. He was a delegate at large at the national conventions of 1920 and 1924. In 1924 he was re-elected to the senate by a 65,000 majority in the primaries and a majority over all his opponents (six) of 232,865. In the new congress he has been given membership on the committee on foreign relations. He still opposes the League of Nations and American participation in the permanent world court; he vigorously advocates a modification of the Volstead prohibition law, and the removal of the shipping business from the hands of the government. During the Spanish-American war he was second-lieutenant of Co. F., 4th N. J. volunteers which he helped to organize as an independent unit called the Morris Guards. Later he served as captain of Co. L of the 3rd N. J. national guard; was an attache on the military staffs of Govs. Murphy (1902–05) and Stokes (1905–08) and afterwards was lieutenant-colonel and chief of ordnance on the staff of Maj.-Gen. C. Edward Murray. As an ardent sportsman he is especially devoted to hunting and fishing, being a member of the Gatineau Fishing and Hunting club in Canada and of the Norias Shooting Club in Florida. His other recreations include riding and golf. For several years he headed the Boy Scout movement in Atlantic City. He is a Presbyterian in creed. Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1919. He is married, his wife being former Camilla Loyal Ashe Sewall, daughter of Harold M. Sewall of Bath, Me. He has one son, Walter, Jr., by an earlier marriage, and one daughter, Camilla Sewall Edge.

LINCOLN, Paul Martyn, electrical engineer, was born at Norwood, Mich., Jan. 1, 1870, son of William E. Lincoln who emigrated from England in 1863. He was a student at Western Reserve University during 1888–89 and three years thereafter was graduated at Ohio State University with the degree of M.E. in E.E. He was in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, for three years and in 1895 became electrical superintendent of the Niagara Falls Power Co. He returned to the Westinghouse firm in 1902 as engineer of the power division and subsequently

became general engineer of that firm, a position he held until his resignation in 1919. During 1911–15 he was also professor of electrical engineering at the University of Pittsburgh. From 1919 to 1922 he was engineer of the Lincoln Electric Co., manufacturers of electric motors and arc welders, of Cleveland, which had been founded by his brother, John C. Lincoln, in 1894. He has obtained thirty patents on his various inventions the chief of which is a synchronizer patented October 22, 1901. Previous to this invention the only way synchronism between generators was indicated was by the use of lamps, a method far from accurate and quite unsatisfactory, particularly when applied to large units. The Lincoln synchronizer completely corrected this fault and is so much more efficient and reliable that the Franklin Institute awarded Mr. Lincoln the John Scott medal for it in 1902. Another invention is the thermal demand meter patented Oct. 12, 1915, which is a unique form of thermal watt meter, provided with parts having a certain thermal storage capacity which do not reach their final temperature for some time after the power is applied. The meter therefore indicates the demand of over a certain time which is fixed by the thermal storage capacity. He also invented the Vector method of measuring volt-amperes consisting of two watt meters, one connected as a watt meter in the usual manner, and the other as a reactive volt-ampere meter. The indications on these two meters are combined so as to read the volt-amperes of the circuit. His patent which covers the method of combining these two elements to arrive at volt-amperes, is also dated Oct. 12, 1915. In 1918 Mr. Lincoln, in association with S. L. B. Lines organized the Lincoln Meter Company, Ltd., in Toronto, Canada, for the manufacture and sale of electric meters, particularly his thermal demand meter. The company was capitalized at $100,000 with Mr. Lincoln president and Mr. Lines vice-president. On Nov. 1, 1922 he was appointed director of the school of electrical engineering of Cornell University. He has contributed many papers to technical journals, including the "Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers." He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, (president, 1914–15), a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Electrochemical Society. He is a Republican in politics, a Presbyterian in religion and a 32nd degree Mason. His clubs include the University Club of Cleveland and Engineers' Club of New York city. He was married, June 30, 1897, to Elizabeth R., daughter of James R. Hague of Columbus, O., and has two children: Helen Hague and Elizabeth Hague Lincoln.

EVERETTE, Willis Eugenes, ethnologist, lawyer and inventor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1855, son of John and Agnes (Carson) Everette, both natives of England. In his early life he became interested in studying the aborigines of America and spent several years with the Hudson Bay Co., learning the languages, customs and traditions of the Cree, Athabasca and Chippewayan Indian tribes of western United States, Canada and Alaska, spending the winter of 1884–85 among the Eskimos. He made voluminous notes and reports, including a thousand word dictionary of the Klinkit or Chilkoot Indian language, which were deposited with the bureau of ethnology in Washington, D. C. Meanwhile, he made a study of natural sciences, medicine and law, was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1894 and has practiced his profession in Washington, specializing in mining and technical branches of the law. As a result of this law work he became interested in the development of mechanical devices and has obtained patents for a process of making steel direct from iron ore, a process for extracting nitrates and cyanides from the air, the production of a flexible glass thread for insulation, and processes for fire-proofing and preserving wood. Mr. Everette has contributed to radio science by making a thorough investigation of the phenomena of "fading" of radio energy and has produced an entirely new form of radio transmission. He is a fellow of the Radio Society of Great Britain and the Aerial League of the United States, and a member of the American Bar Association, American Chemical Society, Electrochemical Society of America, Astronomical Society of the



Pacific, the American Seismological Society, Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association for Medical Research, the American Electric Railway Association and other scientific and learned associations. He was married, Mar. 22, 1922, to Edith, daughter of James Reid, of Buenos Aires and London.

WHEELER, Harry A., banker and first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (1912–14), was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26, 1866, son of Andrew Martin and Theresa (Van Loon) Wheeler. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and in 1886 engaged in the insurance business at St. Paul, Minn. He went to Chicago, Ill., in 1894 as district manager of the Credit Clearing House,

became its vice-president in 1899 and was its president from 1901 to 1910. In the latter year he became vice-president and director of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, and in 1912 vice-president of the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, positions which he still holds. For many years he has been keenly interested in public affairs, especially in efforts to foster American industry and commerce both national and local. He was general secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1906–07, chairman of its ways and means committee in 1908, vice-president in 1909, chairman of the executive committee in 1910 and president in 1911. While serving in the latter capacity he helped to initiate the movement for a national chamber of commerce. As a member of a committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce he interested Pres. Taft in the project and as a result a national conference was held at Washington, D. C., on Apr. 22-23, 1912, when the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was organized. Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the Washington conference and was elected first president of the national organization. He was re-elected in 1913, and again in 1918. Its primary purposes are to encourage trade and commercial intercourse between the states, territories and insular possessions of the United States and with foreign nations, to serve American business in the study and solution of national problems, to interpret to the business public the acts of the national government affecting business, and to present to the government the views of American business on economic questions. Through the medium of referendums the chamber has rendered invaluable service in the determination of public opinion on important governmental problems. Mr. Wheeler is still a member of the senior council of the chamber, which not only has grown into a great national federation of commercial and industrial bodies, but has led to the formation of similar federations in various countries of the world, under the leadership of the International Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Paris. Since it was organized the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has attained a membership of 14,000 commercial organizations and 13,000 corporations, firms and individuals, and it has become the greatest agency of American business. During the World war it assisted in the mobilization of business resources behind the war program and in the demobilization and reconstruction period it performed equally conspicuous and important service. As the president of the chamber during its formation period, and a member of its senior council since, Mr. Wheeler has wielded a large influence in its management and the moulding of its policies. He is one of the acknowledged authorities on American trade and commerce and has attained a high place in the esteem of the entire business community. He was chairman of the Public Library Commission of Chicago, 1909; member of executive committee Chicago Plan Commission, 1910; member of Postal Commission on Second Class Matter, appointed by Pres. Taft, 1911; member of Commission on Railroad Terminals of Chicago and chairman of the Permanent Commission on Relations between United States and Uruguay. He is a trustee of Northwestern University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1913, president of the board of trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute since 1919 and trustee of Vassar College since 1920. He was Federal food administrator for Illinois for the World war in 1917–18, and a member of the White House Industrial Conference in 1919. His clubs are: Chicago, Union League, Industrial, Commercial, City, South Shore Country and Wayfarers, of Chicago. He was married Sept. 7, 1887, at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Emma Lindsay, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children: Lindsay and Mildred Wheeler.

BRUEGGEMAN, Bessie Parker (Mrs. Albert H.), chairman U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, was born in Charleston, Ill., Jan. 6, 1876, daughter of George Washington and Aranelle (Ferguson) Parker. Her father (q.v.) was railroad president, and an outstanding financier of St. Louis, Mo. The daughter received her education at Hosmer Hall, St. Louis, and at Bradford (Mass.) Academy. She had always taken a prominent part in civic affairs in St. Louis. Close association with her father, in his public life, gave her valuable experience in looking at things in a large way, and from the executives' point of view. During the World war she organized the ambulance division of the St. Louis Red Cross motor corps, the first division to be formed in this country, and used as a model for subsequent ambulance divisions of the motor corps. She took this ambulance division of which she was captain, through the worst period of the war, when wounded soldiers were being returned to this country, and when the United States was suffering from the influenza epidemic. In 1919 she was elected national committee woman from Missouri on the Republican national committee, the first woman to hold this position in Missouri. In 1920 she was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, and in the same year she was made a member of the executive committee of the Republican state committee of Missouri, likewise the first woman to become a member of this committee. In 1921 Pres. Harding appointed her a member of the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission for a term of six years, which appointment was ratified by the U. S. senate. She was designated by Presidents Harding and Coolidge as chairman of the commission, being the first woman to hold such a position. She is a member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, the Washington and the Women's City Clubs, Washington; the Wednesday and Town clubs, St. Louis, and the Women's National Republican club, New York. She was twice married: (1) June 1, 1892, to Clark E. Toms, of St. Louis, who died in 1896, and (2) Jan. 29, 1899, to Albert H. Brueggeman, of St. Louis.

NUTT, Henry Curtis, engineer, was born in Council Bluffs, Ia., Nov. 12, 1863, son of Henry Clay and Evalina (Stringham) Nutt. His father was an officer in the federal army during the civil war and subsequently was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The son, after graduating at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the degree of Ph.B. in 1883, began his professional career as rodman with the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska. He held various positions from rodman to superintendent with the Burlington System until 1906. He was general

superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad for one year and was general manager and vice-president of the Western lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash., during 1907–12. From 1912 until America's participation in the world war he was general manager of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Co. In the war he was commissioned major of engineers, U. S. national army and detailed as transportation officer at Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire. He

was on the staff of the director-general of transportation and of the commanding general, service of supply, at Tours, France, from June until October, 1918; afterward he was transportation officer in the first American army at Souilly for one month before the armistice. Thereafter he was on duty at Verdun and in the American army of occupation at Coblenz, Germany, in the transportation branch of the army, attaining the rank of colonel. He was engaged in rebuilding the railroad from Verdun to Conflans and Metz over which the supplies for the American army were carried to Coblenz and he also restored the railroad line from Verdun to Sedan. While in Europe he was president of the Coal Commission of Central Europe, consisting of members from England, France, Belgium, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and the United States. The commission, with headquarters at Mährisch-Ostrau was charged with the duty of increasing the output of coal from the three large coal fields of upper Silesia, Teschen and Karwin in Czecho-Slovakia, and Dumbrova in Poland, and providing for its prompt transportation and equitable distribution between the states in possession and the states formerly owning the mines and which had no other source of supply. The commission relieved the critical situation during the ensuing winter and continued to function until September, 1920. Since 1921 Mr. Nutt has been president and general manager of the Monongahela Railway Co. and the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny Railway Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa. He is a member of the Duquesne and the University clubs of Pittsburgh; the California Club of Los Angeles; the St. Louis Club of St. Louis; the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and the University Club of Chicago. He is unmarried.

LOENING, Grover, aeronautical engineer, was born in the American consulate, Bremen, Germany, Sept. 12, 1888, son of Albert and Hermine (Rubino) Loening, his father being an American consul. He was graduated B.S. at Columbia University in 1909, receiving from that institution in 1910 the degree of A.M. in aerodynamics, the first ever conferred in this country, and in 1911 the degree of C.E. He was chief engineer of the Queen Aeroplane Co., during 1911–12 and was assistant engineer of the Wright airplane factory in Dayton, O., during 1913–14, becoming manager of the plant in the latter year. He was the first chief aeronautical engineer in the U. S. army air service (1914–16) when he resigned to become vice-president and chief engineer of the Sturtevant Aeroplane Co., Boston, Mass. In 1917 he organized the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corp. of New York city for the manufacture of airplanes. Mr. Loening built and flew the first American hydroplane in 1911–12. He originated the monoplane flying-boat in 1912 and two years later constructed the first monoplane rigid bracing pursuit machine at San Diego, Calif. He also built at San Diego, in 1915, the tractor airplane which was used in establishing a world's 3-passenger endurance record and a cross-country record. He was the first to introduce steel construction airplanes in the Sturtevant biplane in 1916. During the world war he was consulting engineer on various government aviation boards and aviation missions. He designed for the war the Loening monoplane, a fighting machine equipped with a 12-cylinder Liberty motor capable of traveling 145 miles an hour, and the Loening seaplane. In tests at Dayton, O., the monoplane climbed 25,000 feet with two passengers in a remarkably short time, establishing a world record, and a few weeks later the same machine, carrying three passengers, ascended to a height of 19,500 feet in 31 minutes, which was another new record. The machine's power section is a unit construction and may easily be removed from the body of the plane. A number of these monoplanes were purchased by the navy department to be used for shipboard observation work and for the spotting of gun fire. Mr. Loening is also inventor of the Loening air yacht, which holds the world's records for speed and altitude for sea planes. In 1924 he invented a new type of airplane, the Loening Amphibian, which represents a daring and novel metal design, being capable of landing on or starting from either land or water and has been adopted by both the U. S. army and navy. For alighting on water the bottom of the fuselage is shaped like a flying boat hull, while its landing gear is an ingenious folding device, operated by electric motor. By the turn of a switch the pilot may raise the wheels for water landing or lower them for alighting on land. The amphibian is largely of metal construction, which engineers believe greatly reduces the danger to the crew in case of accident; it weighs 3,300 lbs. empty, and

5,000 lbs. loaded, has seats for a crew of three and will carry fuel sufficient for a 700 mile flight. In 1920, Mr. Loening was awarded the Collier Trophy by the Aero Club of America for the greatest achievement in aviation that year, in connection with his pioneer work in the invention and design of new types of aeroplanes. He is president, director and chief engineer of the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation. He was the first president and is a governor of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and an early member of the Aero Club of America and the Sigma Xi fraternity. He is author of "Military Aeroplanes" (1916), which was used as a textbook during the world war by the United States, British and Canadian governments; "Monoplanes and Biplane" (1911), and "The Revival of the Monoplane" (1919). He is unmarried.

BEACH, Edward Stevens, lawyer, was born in New Britain, Conn., May 19, 1857, son of David Hubbard and Orinda Jeanette (Ticknor) Beach, and ninth in descent from Richard Beach, a native of England, who was a member of the New Haven Colony as early as 1639. While attending school in Litchfield, Conn., he learned the printers' trade on the Litchfield "Sentinel" and graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover,

Mass., in 1879 and Trinity College, Hartford, with the degree of A.B. in 1883. From 1873 to 1876 he had been connected with the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company's agency at Worcester, Mass. After graduation he became a member of the staff of the Hartford "Daily Courant" and local correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press." He studied law under Judge Johnson of Marlboro, Mass., William Minot, of Boston, and James E. Maynadier, a patent lawyer of Boston. He became a partner of Mr. Maynadier in 1887, under the firm name of Maynadier & Beach which continued for thirteen years. Subsequently he was a member of the firms of Beach & Frothingham and Beach & Chapman, until 1907 and since then he has practiced patent law under his own name. He removed his office to New York city in 1905. Mr. Beach is a recognized authority on patent and trade-mark laws and has been counsel for the Metropolitan Sewing Machine Co., since 1905. He has frequently represented clients in patent contests in Germany and Austria and engaged in negotiations for clients in France. He is patent counsel for a number of manufacturing and engineering companies, of two of which he is also a vice-president. He has appeared as counsel in a very large number of important cases, in this country and abroad, among them being the famous case of Hobbs vs. Beach (180 U. S. 164), in which he represented Hobbs. He is particularly strong in his presentation of the crucial and critical points of cases and in the cross examination. He is the author of a short life of Abraham Lincoln (1905), and "Digest of the Decisions of Law and Practice in the Patent Office from 1880 to 1890" (1890). During the world war he was chairman of legal advisory board No. 151, New York city. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, New York city and of the American Bar Association, and of the Delta Phi fraternity. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite recreations are angling and flower gardening. He was twice married, (1) to Katharine Gertrude, daughter of Gov. Richard D. Hubbard (q.v.); and (2) in 1905 to Malvina Appelton, daughter of Enoch W. Peabody, of New York city.

BASS, Robert Perkins, political economist and fifty-sixth governor of New Hampshire (1910–12), was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 11, 1873, son of Perkins and Clara (Foster) Bass, and a descendant of Samuel Bass, a native of England, who emigrated to Braintree, Mass., in 1630. His father (q. v.) was a lawyer and won the second Illinois campaign for Abraham Lincoln. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1896, studied one year in the Harvard Graduate School, and one year in the Harvard Law School. He began his business career in Chicago, in 1898, handling real estate and general investments for a number of years. He removed to Peterboro, N. H., in 1902, and thereafter was identified with the political history of the state. His initial experience in public affairs began with his appointment as state forestry commissioner for New Hampshire in 1906, and as such, he was largely responsible for the remodeling of the state forestry laws. In the development of an efficient state forestry department, he also took an active part in the larger problems of conserving the natural resources of the nation. In recognition of these services he was elected a director and subsequently president of the American Forestry Association. He was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, in 1904, reelected in 1906, and was sent to the state senate in 1908. In the following year he was chosen governor of New Hampshire. From the beginning of his public service he was first a vigorous and militant supporter, and afterwards the leader of the movement to free the politics

and government of his adopted state from the control and domination of the Boston and Maine Railroad and other corporations. While state senator he introduced and championed a direct primary law. His efforts were successful, and in 1909 New Hampshire was the first state in the East to adopt a direct primary. He ran in the Republican primaries as an anti-machine candidate, free from corporation control; defeated his opponent by a two to one vote; and was the first New England governor to be nominated by direct primary. Although he received but little support from the Republican machine he was elected by an unusually large majority at a time when many other Republican states went Democratic. Of the thirteen measures which he asked his legislature to pass, eleven were finally enacted, but only after a prolonged and bitter fight, the majority of the senate members being controlled by corporate interests and united to

oppose whatever he advocated. It was only after a threat to prorogue the legislature and to stump the state on his program of progressive legislation that the senate surrendered and enacted the needed legislation. That program included: (1) the establishment of a public service commission; (2) a permanent tax commission with authority to equalize taxes between all classes of property throughout the state; (3) a statute to prevent corruption, intimidation or fraud at the polls; (4) an employees' liability and workmen's compensation act; (5) a more stringent child labor law and (6) reorganization of the bureau of labor. Although the field of the state's activity was largely extended during Gov. Bass's administration he succeeded in reducing the state's expenditures several hundred thousand dollars. Having become thoroughly dissatisfied with the national administration, Gov. Bass joined the governors of six other states in February, 1912, to ask Theodore Roosevelt to enter the field, and he headed a movement in New Hampshire which gave birth to the formation of the Progressive party of his state. Following his administration as governor, in 1912, he was active in the adjustment of labor disputes, and his skill as an arbitrator and his comprehensive knowledge of the industrial situation of the United States, led to important appointments during the European war. On Nov. 12, 1917 the United States Shipping Board appointed him labor expert and assistant to vice-chairman Stevens, who was handling the vexed problems of labor in connection with the building of ships; on December 18th of the same year he was elected chairman of the National Adjustment Commission which was composed of representatives from the shipping board, the war department, the navy department, the International Longshoremen's Association, etc., and which was formed to control wages, hours and the specific details connected with the prompt loading, unloading and dispatching of ships from American ports. On Jan. 29, 1918 he was appointed permanent representative of that body, continuing as its chairman as well as being in general charge of all labor necessary to the operation of our merchant marine service till his resignation from the shipping board took effect on Dec. 31, 1918. Gov. Bass's favorite pursuits are forestry and farming. His clubs are: The Tavern, Boston, the Harvard, New York, and the University, Chicago. He was married, Jan. 20, 1912, to Edith Harlan Bird, daughter of Charles S. Bird, of East Walpole, Mass., and they have five children: Perkins, Edith, Robert P., Jr., Jerenia, and Joanne Bass.

SCHERMERHORN, skĕrm'-er-horn, **James,** journalist and lecturer, was born in Hudson, Mich., Mar. 13, 1865, son of William Ten Broeck and Jane Adelaide (Terry) Schermerhorn and a descendant of Jacob Janse Schermerhorn, of Holland, who settled at Schenectady, N. Y., after 1636. His father founded the Hudson "Gazette," a Democratic weekly newspaper, of which he was editor and publisher for twenty-six years. From him the son James learned the printing and newspaper business. In 1884 he won an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy but resigned in his first year on account of the failing health of an older brother who had succeeded his father as editor of the "Gazette." James Schermerhorn took over the publishing of the "Gazette" and conducted it until 1895, when he turned it over to four younger brothers and began newspaper work in Detroit, Mich. For a time he was an advertising solicitor for a weekly paper and then reporter and Washington (D. C.) correspondent on the Detroit "News," after which he was for four years editorial writer and political editor on the Detroit "Free Press." In 1900 he founded the Detroit "Times," which he published until 1921. Under his management the "Times" attracted wide attention as an outstanding exponent of high-type journalism. Unsavory news, and whiskey and cigarette advertisements, as well as medical and financial copy of questionable repute, were rigidly barred from its columns while its editorials were independent and fearless, and devoted to the welfare of the citizen and the community. "Duty and decency before dividends" was his motto. Mr.

Schermerhorn disposed of the "Times" in 1921 and has since been engaged in syndicate writing, traveling, and lecturing. He is a gifted and an entertaining speaker, with an unusual flow of wit and humor. His subjects include "The Editorial We," a protest against the commercialization of the metropolitan press, "The Soul of a City," "Business Is Business," "Dollar Bill Abroad," "Our Altars and Our Fires," "Halt! Who Goes There!" "Signs of the Times," "When the Times was Twenty-One," "Fun of Being a Foreigner," "After the After Dinner Speakers," "The

Forgotten Man," "Maintaining a Civic Balance," and "Lincoln, A Man of Sorrows and Acquainted With Grief." He also conducts a syndicate of his own in daily and weekly newspapers under the caption, "After Dinner." He was president of the Michigan State Press Association in 1911–12 and has served for twenty-six years as a member of the executive committee of the Michigan Y.M.C.A. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, Detroit. He was married, July 13, 1891, to Adaline M., daughter of Isaac G. Jenkins, miller and lumberman, Oswego, N. Y. He has four children: James, Jr., a journalist; Gretchen, wife of Harry E. Kinney; Katrina, wife of George C. Forman, and Helen Christine, wife of Otto P. Dallavo, all of Detroit, Mich.

FISKE, Gertrude Horsford, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 16, 1879, daughter of Andrew and Gertrude Hubbard (Horsford) Fiske. Her father, a prominent member of the Boston bar, was descended from Nathan Fiske who came from Laxfield, Suffolk county, England, in 1643, and settled in Watertown, Mass. She was educated in private schools in Boston and in the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, under Tarbell, Benson and Hale; during the summer months she studied at Ogunquit under Charles H. Woodbury, the marine painter. Besides painting portraits, landscapes and figure pieces, Miss Fiske has achieved distinction as an etcher, and frequently exhibits etchings as well as paintings. One of her most admired pictures is "The Client" owned by the John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis. Its two figures poring over an old book might well be a remarkable illustration, "so closely is it identified with narration" as one critic observes. Her "Charlotte in Gray," "Morning Light," "A New England Meeting House" and a group of Revere Beach pictures all show the individuality of her work in totally dissimilar lines of artistic conception and execution. There is a certain boldness and freedom in the stroke of her brush and her application of color which both arrests and interests. While her nudes are cleverly executed and her landscapes full of feeling, it is in her portrayal of New England types of character that she is most forceful and most satisfying. These types are always delightfully human, and are strongly imbued with a feeling for American life in its earlier aspects, notably, "The Old Homestead," "New England Winter" and the "Little Church," each of which will strike a responsive note in every heart that has known New England country life. Her "Little Church" is similar in subject to the work of Childe Hassam and Hugh Breckenridge, but Miss Fiske's painting is done differently and possesses the charm of individuality of treatment. Since 1913 she has exhibited in all of the most important exhibitions held in the United States and has a long list of awards in recognition of her excellent work. Two years after her graduation from the Museum school (1915), she won a silver medal awarded by the Panama-Pacific Exposition for a large canvas entitled "The Shadow," displaying a fine mastery of the problem of light and shadow; a portrait of her teacher, Charles Woodbury, won a prize from the Connecticut Academy in 1918, and the Samuel Bancroft prize in 1921; the Thomas B. Clarke prize, awarded by the National Academy of Design, fell to her lot in 1922 for "The Carpenter" and again in 1925 for "Sunday Afternoon," owned by the Pennsylvania Academy; another award of the National Academy of Design in 1922 was the Julia A. Shaw Memorial, given for her picture "The Nude," and the year 1925 brought to her the New Haven Portrait prize, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors Clerici prize, the Connecticut Academy prize, and the Springfield Art League prize. Miss Fiske is a member of the Boston Guild of Artists, the Concord Art Association, the Connecticut Art Association, the New Haven Painters Club and is an associate member of the National Academy of Design and the Grand Central Gallery Association, both of New York city. During the World war she was affiliated with the Y.W.C.A. Camp Merritt, N. J., the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., 1918 and 1919, and the American Red Cross at Camp Devens, Mass.

WHEELER, Frank Taylor, manufacturer and financier, was born at Marion, town of Southington, Conn., July 23, 1874, son of James Frank and Sarah (Taylor) Wheeler, and a descendant of Moses Wheeler, who came from Kent, England, about 1638, and settled at New Haven, Conn. He attended the public schools of Plantsville (Conn.), and Southington, and as a

youth entered the service of the H. D. Smith Co. of Plantsville. Subsequently he learned the trade of machinist with the Southington Cutlery Co., and became foreman and assistant superintendent in their service. In 1899 he formed the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Co., Plainville, in association with J. H. and H. Trumbull, and he served as president from 1899 to 1910, and has since the latter year been its vice-president. The company manufactures electrical supplies, chiefly knife and safety switches and switchboards, and has a branch factory at Trenton, N. J. Mr. Wheeler is vice-president of the Plainville Trust Co., director and secretary of the Plainville Realty Co., and a director and vice-president of the Plainville Water Co., and the Union Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn. He is also director, secretary and treasurer of the Plainville Masonic Temple Association, and has served as a director and president of the Plainville Chamber of Commerce. During the World war he served as 3rd duty sergeant in Co. 1, Conn. home guards. He was assessor of Plainville during 1913–19, inclusive; was for eleven years chairman of the sewer district, and is now secretary of the Plainville town plan commission. He is a member of the New Britain and Shuttle Meadow clubs (New Britain), and the Hartford and Automobile clubs (Hartford). Politically he is a member of the Republican party. He finds his chief recreation in engineering research, and is a member of several committees to assist in the standardization of manufactured products in the United States. He was elected a member of the board of governors of The Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies in 1923 and is a member of the standards committee of the association. He was married, June 17, 1903, to Bertha Munson, daughter of Burton Tracy Buell, of Southington, Conn.

HURST, Fannie, author, was born at Hamilton, O., Oct. 19, 1889, daughter of Samuel and Rose (Koppel) Hurst, and granddaughter of Henry S. Hurst, who came from Germany in 1825 and settled at Vicksburg, Miss. She was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., and at Washington University, where she was graduated in 1909 with the degree of A.B., and during 1910–11 continued her studies by taking post-graduate work in literature at Columbia University, New York city. In the course of her early struggles to obtain a foothold in authorship as a realist she acquired a wide acquaintance with actualities by intimate contacts with conditions of life affecting workers in various spheres. To obtain a knowledge of certain problems of environment she served as a store assistant and waitress among other callings, and made an Atlantic voyage in the steerage to gather material for a novel. Her familiarity with the stage as disclosed in her writings was acquired by similar studies at close range. Specially successful has been her portrayals of the lives of New York denizens of the Hebrew race and of the foreign-born. She came to be known as a writer of great force and pungency by her biting magazine stories, which appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" and other journals. Her first volume of short fiction was published under the title of "Just Round the Corner" (1914) and was followed by "Every Soul Hath its Song" (1916); "The Land of the Free," a play (1917); "Back Pay," a play (1917); "Gaslight Sonatas" (1918); "Humoresque" (1918), a stage version of which was produced in 1923; "Star Dust," her first novel (1919); "The Vertical City" (1922); "Lummox," a novel (1923), which attained for her a definite place among leading novelists; "Appassionata" (1925); "Mannequin" (1926), based on her moving picture scenario of the same name, which won a prize of $50,000 offered by the magazine "Liberty" and which was produced by the Famous Players–Lasky Corporation that year, and "Song of Life," a volume of fiction, (1927). Her sharp-edged, hard-hitting style and lively imagery have exercised a stimulating influence on the modern school which aims at vitality and a general vigor of expression. Miss Hurst is a member of the Authors' League of America and the National Arts Club, and has lectured extensively. She visited Soviet Russia in 1924. She was married at Lakewood, N. J., May 6, 1914, to Jacques S. Danielson, a pianist-composer, of Moscow, Russia. She has definite ideas on wedlock and successfully demonstrated

them in her own married life. The union departed from the traditions and customs of the marriage relation in being based upon a double menage, wife and husband having separate domiciles to meet their individual needs. In her view society has advanced in every direction except in the sociology of marriage, which has remained unchanged. She upholds the marital state she and her husband chose as providing a needed barrier and protection against the unreserved and disillusioning personal contacts sanctioned and ordained by convention and affording to both parties self-respecting privacies, a sense of freedom and an individuality unimpaired by wedlock. Recognizing monogamy as good for the social structure

she conceives that its success lies in endowing it with illusion. "A woman must remain new to her mate," she has written; "a man must be a not altogether known quantity to his. Neither can afford to let all the barriers fall. It is the partitions built up in the new edifice that help maintain the illusion, that help conserve and preserve it."

WEESNER, Harvey Roscoe, manufacturer, was born in Wabash county, Ind., Oct. 24, 1866, son of Clarkson W., and Anna E. (Leeson) Weesner. He was graduated at the head of his class at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1883. He was bookkeeper and shipping clerk for B. Walter & Co., Wabash, in 1887–88 and for the Wabash Novelty Wood Works, subsequently the Wabash Screen Door Co., 1888–92. In 1892 he was appointed manager and superintendent of the Rhinelander, Wis., plant of that company, becoming secretary of the corporation in 1897; vice-president and secretary in 1898, and president in 1915. He is also president of the Continental Screen Co., Detroit, Mich., and vice-president of the National Washboard Co., Chicago, both of which are sales organizations for two of the products manufactured by the Wabash Screen Door Co. He is a director in the Sherwood Metal Working Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; the First National Bank of Minneapolis, the Minneapolis Trust Co., the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Chicago, the Nicollet Hotel of Minneapolis, The Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis, Inc., and the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. During his long association with the Wabash Screen Door Company it has grown to be one of the largest manufacturers of screen doors and window screens, in the United States, with total sales of $3,000,000 in 1927. Founded in Wabash, Ind., as the Wabash Novelty Wood Works in 1885 with capital stock of $10,000, its name was changed to the Wabash Screen Door Co. in 1889. In 1891 a branch plant was established in Rhinelander, Wis. The company was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin in 1897 and the capital increased to $50,000. In 1898 a department for the manufacture of stove boards was added. The capital was increased to $150,000 in 1901 and a branch factory manufacturing screen doors located in Memphis, Tenn. In that year the Rhinelander plant was destroyed by fire and in 1902 the northern plant was established in Minneapolis, Minn., the capital being increased to $500,000 and the company incorporated under the laws of Minnesota. Five years later the capital was increased to $750,000 and a department for the manufacture of washboards established at the Memphis plant. In 1916 the capital was further increased to $1,500,000. Mr. Weesner was a member of the first board of aldermen at Rhinelander, at the time the village was changed to a city. He was for three years vice-president of the industrial division of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, for seven years vice-president of the Minneapolis Traffic Association and was elected president of same, October, 1925, and a member also of the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Minneapolis Club, the Automobile, the Interlachen Country, and the St. Anthony Commercial clubs, Minneapolis, and the Midlothian Country and Midday clubs, Chicago, Ill. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and politically, a Republican. He finds his chief recreation in golf and fishing. He was married, Nov. 9, 1887, to Ollie A., daughter of John I. Hoover, a manufacturer of Wabash, Ind., and they have three children: Beulah, wife of Frank E. Struthers; Louise, wife of Harold G. Huey, and Donald Weesner.

KIRBY, John Henry, industrialist, was born in Tyler county, Texas, Nov. 16, 1860, youngest son of John Thomas and Sarah (Payne) Kirby, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Longino) Kirby and a descendant of Edmund Kirby, the founder of the family in America, who emigrated from England to Virginia in colonial days. Brought up on his father's farm in a sparsely settled community, without educational advantages, his early schooling was obtained from his mother. He attended a high school for six months and later entered Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, but his finances did not permit a full college course. After a term of employment in the office of the tax collector of Tyler county he began to study law at the age of twenty-three in the office of a friend in Woodville. He was admitted to the Texas bar in 1885 but his legal career was brief. Attracting the attention of some Boston capitalists who were interested in East Texas lands, they commissioned him to purchase certain properties and sell the growing timber, compensating him by giving him a portion of the profits. He thus became interested in Texas timber properties and abandoned law to devote his entire attention to industrial enterprises. He accumulated large tracts of forest lands in East Texas and organized corporations to operate them, an enterprise in which he was very successful. By 1890 he was rated a millionaire and in that year removed to Houston, Texas, from which point he was able to promote greater expansion of his rapidly developing business. In 1893 he built the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railway, 150 miles in length, to transport his rapidly increasing supplies of lumber. The road was sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system in 1900. In 1901 he organized and incorporated the Kirby Lumber Company with a capital of $10,000,000 and present assets of $50,000,000, which was the first lumber firm of such magnitude to be created in the south. This company of which Mr. Kirby is president and chief owner, operates fourteen sawmills and controls an output of 500,000 feet of yellow pine per year. He is also the owner of the Kirby-Bonner Lumber Company; president of the Santa Fe Townsite Company, the Capital Printing Company which owns and publishes the Austin "Statesman," the Texas-Arizona Copper Company, the Phoenix Oil Company, the Hercules Printing & Book Company of Houston and the Kirby Development Company. A Democrat in politics he never sought office, but in 1912 his friends elected him to the lower house of the state legislature where he served two years. He is public spirited to a marked degree and has been actively interested in the growth and civic welfare of Houston, to which he has contributed liberally. He was president of the Texas World's Fair Commission which represented his state at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904; president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in 1904; founder in 1906

of the Texas Five Million Club whose purpose was the promotion of the material interests of Texas and the increasing of desirable immigration. He was one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the Southern Pine Association in 1916, and its president in 1921 and was president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association during 1917–21. He is or was a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Mississippi Valley Association of New Orleans, the Federation of Construction Industries of Philadelphia, the Merchant Marine Association of Washington, the National Economic League of Boston and the Southern Tariff Association (president 1920-22). During the World war he was a member of the Council of National Defense and devoted his whole time to its problems when the nation's resources were being mobilized for the great contest. Later he was lumber administrator for the South for the Emergency Fleet Corporation with headquarters in New Orleans. President Harding appointed him a member of his Unemployment Conference in 1921 and in the following year he was commissioner to the Brazilian Centennial Exposition. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lincoln University in 1923. He is a thirty second degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Kirby is a splendid example of a self-made man, who began business life with no advantages but a good heritage, a sound constitution, good health and a clear vision. By his executive ability, industry and far-sightedness, he has added hundreds of millions to the wealth of Texas and although many times a millionaire, he is uniformly trusted and loved by all classes of people. He is as generous and liberal in bestowing his worldly goods as his love for mankind, and throughout his entire life has consistently followed the Golden Rule. Mr. Kirby was married, Nov. 14, 1883, to Lelia Wynne, daughter of John W. Stewart of Woodville, Texas, and had two children of which one daughter survived; Elizabeth, who was married (1) to James Schuyler Stewart of Amsterdam, N. Y., and (2) to J. F. B. Rawcliffe, of Philadelphia, Pa.

NEEDHAM, James George, naturalist, was born near Virginia, Ill., Mar. 18, 1868, son of John and Barbara (Cooper) Needham, and grandson of Rev. James Needham, who came over from Royton, England, in 1840 and settled at Jacksonville, Ill. His wife was Martha Ogden. He was graduated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1891 with the degree of B.S., receiving the degree of M.S. from that institution in 1893. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University for one year and studied at the Johns Hopkins Marine Biological Laboratory during the summer of 1894. After teaching biology at Knox College for two years, he took a special course in entomology at Cornell University and received his Ph.D. degree in 1898. He was professor of biology at Lake Forest University from 1898 to 1907. In the latter year he went to Cornell University and established the first university course in limnology, becoming assistant professor of that subject and four years later professor of entomology and limnology; he still holds that chair. During 1899–1907 he was entomologist in charge of the New York Entomological Field Station. Prof. Needham is author of "Elementary Studies in Zoology" (1895); "Outdoor Studies" (1898); "General Biology" (1909); "Natural History of the Farm" (1913), and "The Life of Inland Waters" (with J. T. Lloyd, 1915) and of many papers on aquatic insects and educational subjects. He is a member of the editorial board of "Psyche." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member New York Entomological Society, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Nature Study Society, American Fisheries Society (vice-president), the Entomological Society of America (president 1919), the Okefinokee Society, (president 1920) and Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Knox College in 1921. In politics he is an independent and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married at Galesburg, Ill., July 26, 1894, to Anna B., daughter of Edward Taylor, and they have four children: John Taylor, William Reuel, Paul and Annabel Needham.

REDER, Francis Le Sirelle, surgeon, was born at New Athens, Ill., Jan. 9, 1864, son of Franz and Theresa (Dietz) Reder, of German descent. He attended a private school at Belleville, Ill., and Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo., and then entered the St. Louis Medical College,

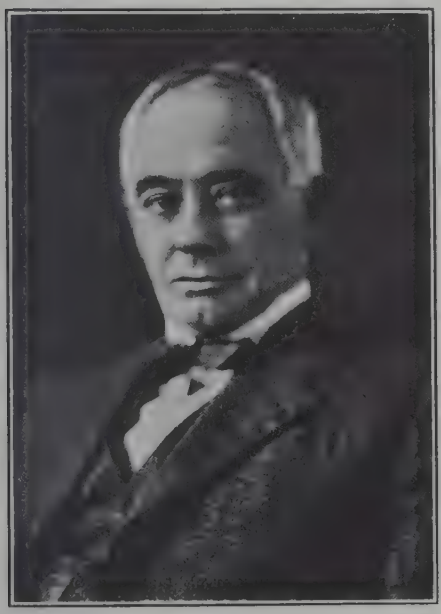
now the medical department of Washington University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1884. In that year he began his career in St. Louis as resident physician at the City Hospital, and served similarly at the Female Hospital in 1885–86 and at the German Hospital in New York city in 1886–88. For three years he continued his medical studies in Europe. He has been engaged in surgical practice in

St. Louis since 1891. During 1899–1911 he was chief of the clinic for rectal diseases at the Washington University medical department, and for many years has been consulting surgeon for the Wabash and Burlington railroads, visiting surgeon to the St. Louis City Hospital, and consulting surgeon to St. John's Hospital. Dr. Reder's wide experience as an obstetric and abdominal surgeon is reflected in the numerous contributions he has made to medical literature, many of them monographs read before medical societies. In 1892 his essay "The rubber bulb as an aid in intestinal resection," was awarded first prize by the International Journal of Surgery, New York. He has published "The Treatment of cavernous and plexiform Angiomata by the Injection of Boiling Water (Wyeth Method)" (1918). His papers include "Intestinal Stasis–Surgery" (1916); "Fracture of the Long Bones: A clinical Study" (1917); "Cervical Lacerations" (1917); "The Cystic Ovary" (1919); "Tuberculous Disease of the Spleen" (1923); "Blood Transfusion" and "Tumors of the Parotid Gland," besides observations on the giant-cell epulis of the upper jaw, drainage for pus conditions in the pelvis during pregnancy, supracondylar fractures of the femur, gunshot injury of the musculospiral nerve, kraurosis vulvae, sacral periosteal sarcoma, crippled ankle joints following fracture, pathologic conditions of the pelvic viscera due to abortions and a voluminous brochure on kidney trauma. He has a wide professional repute in the middle West and Southern states. His affiliations include membership of the St. Louis Medical Society, American Association of Railway Surgeons, American Association of Gynecologists, Obstetricians and Abdominal Surgeons, Missouri State Medical Association, American Medical Association, St. Louis Surgical Club, the Southern Medical Association, the Southern Surgical Association, and the American College of Surgeons. His recreations are art, music and field sports. He is a Republican, an Episcopalian and a Mason. Dr. Reder was married, June 23, 1897, to Ella Gilbert, daughter of Chauncey Castle of Quincy, Ill., and has three children: Eloise, Dorothea, wife of Ray Bolin of St. Louis, and Francis Reder.

JUHRING, John C., merchant, was born in New York city, the son of John C., and Lena (Stuke) Juhring. He was graduated at the Mt. Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city, in 1865. After some preliminary business experience he entered the employ of Francis H. Leggett & Co., importers and manufacturers of food product specials as office and general assistant. Untiring industry, close attention to duty and a desire to acquire knowledge necessary to develop the business won for him rapid advancement to positions of higher trust and responsibility. In 1876 he was promoted to the post of assistant buyer and later was made general buyer and manager of the foreign goods departments. He was so successful in developing these departments into important branches of the business that in 1882 he was given an interest in the profits of the firm and in 1892 was admitted to a partnership. When the business was incorporated in 1902, Mr. Juhring was elected a vice-president and on Feb. 1, 1910, following the death of Francis H. Leggett, one of the founders, he became president, serving until 1921 when he was elected chairman of the board. Mr. Juhring was instrumental in his early life in bringing about many trade reforms relating to standardizing grades in food specials and to correct weights and measures. He is one of New York's most public-spirited citizens and has for years taken pride in setting forth the superior advantages possessed by New York as a commercial and financial centre. In 1904, through his efforts, over 2,000 out-of-town buyers were induced to visit New York as guests of Francis H. Leggett & Co. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Merchants Association of New York and served as its first vice-president for five consecutive terms. His policy throughout his business career has been one of constructive development, of high ideals, sturdy integrity and unfailing devotion to his responsibilities, qualities which have won for him general admiration and respect. He possesses the faculty of inspiring others with a degree of enthusiasm and determination that characterizes commercial genius, exemplifying his motto—"Have a purpose in life, be sure you're right and stick to it." In politics he is a Republican of independent views, believing in a tariff sufficiently high to protect American industry and labor. He is a trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank and was formerly identified with several other banking concerns. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, Union League Club and Ardsley golf club. His principal amusements for relaxation have been traveling and horseback riding. He is also fond of fishing. He was married, Oct. 19, 1901, to Frances Bryant, daughter of Eugene and Antoinette Bryant Fisher, of New York and Boston. Mrs. Juhring is a member of the daughters of the American Revolution, Martha Washington chapter, Cincinnati Society Colonial Dames and the Colony Club. They have one son, John C. Juhring 3rd.

OFFUTT, Thiemann Scott, jurist, was born at Offutt's Cross Roads, Montgomery co., Md., June 12, 1872, son of William Scott and Henrietta I. H. (Baker) Offutt and a descendant of William Offutt, who came from England prior to 1695 and settled in southern Maryland. He attended the University of Virginia during 1891–92 and studied law at Towson, Md., under the preceptorship of Col. Milton W. Offutt. Admitted to the Maryland bar in 1898, he began the practice of his profession at Towson and accumulated a large and lucrative practice throughout Baltimore county and city and adjoining counties. He was for six years counsel to the board of county commissioners for Baltimore county. In 1920 he was appointed chief judge of the 3rd judicial circuit of Maryland, and a member of the court of appeals of Maryland, for the term ending Nov. 30, 1921, and the latter year was elected without opposition for the term ending Dec. 1, 1936. As a trial lawyer he was identified with a number of important actions in Baltimore county. He was counsel in the Mt. Washington sewerage case, in which Baltimore county was enjoined from purchasing a sewerage plant for $500,000 which the taxholders maintained was several times the actual cost of the property; counsel in the so-called annexation case, involving the constitutionality of a legislative act annexing a part of Baltimore county to the city of Baltimore without a referendum to the citizens of the annexed area, and in the watershed condemnation case

resulting from the efforts of Baltimore city to acquire land for reservoir purposes, and which for the first time brought before the courts the present procedural law in eminent domain cases in Maryland. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1923. During the World war he was a member of the advisory committee on the selection of the legal advisory boards under the national selective service (draft) act, as a member of the lawyers' committee of the



Maryland council of defense. He was also chairman of the soldiers' and sailors' memorial committee of the Maryland Bar Association. He has been vice-president for Maryland of the American Bar Association and a member of its general council; president (1923–24) of the Maryland Bar Association, and a member also of the American Law Institute, Sons American Revolution, the Masonic fraternity, the B. P. O. E., and the Baltimore, the Baltimore Country, the University, the Lawyers', and the Round Table clubs, of Baltimore. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is the compiler of the "Baltimore County Code" (1915), and joint author of "Civil Rights of Soldiers and Sailors" (1917). Judge Offutt was long prominent in Democratic politics in the city, county and state. He was married Oct. 20, 1903, to Lydia Traill, daughter of Maj. John I. Yellott, a lawyer of Towson, and has three children: John Yellott, Thiemann Scott, Jr., and Mary Traill Offutt.

MANNING, Warren Henry, landscape designer and regional planner, was born at Reading, Mass., Nov. 7, 1860, son of Jacob Warren and Lydia Brooks (Chandler) Manning, and a descendant of William Manning, who came from England about 1634, settling first at Roxbury and later at Cambridge, Mass. A grandson of the founder, Samuel Manning, was for eighteen years a representative to the general court and built in Billerica, Mass., a house which was rescued and restored through the efforts of Mr. Manning, and is now called the Manning Manse. It is the property of the incorporated Manning Association, of which Mr. Manning is secretary and custodian. His father was a nurseryman who introduced many fruits and plants to cultivation and was an active member of horticultural and pomological societies and committees. The son attended the schools of his native town and of Concord, N. H. He worked on the farm of his uncle, Solomon Manning, at Bedford, N. H., also on the farm and in the greenhouses of his grandfather, Abial Chandler, at Concord, N. H., and in his father's nursery, where he was manager for a few years, and where his advice was occasionally sought as to the planting and designing of public and private grounds. Meantime he continued his education at the private school of Gen. Russell in New Haven, French's Business College in Boston, and at the Reading high school where he was graduated in 1879. During this period and for some years thereafter he collected and secured by exchange over 3,000 species of native plants. As an active member of the Middlesex Institute of Malden, Mass., at nineteen, he contributed to its flower exhibit and to the "Flora of Middlesex County." He was in the music printing establishment of F. H. Gilson in Boston for a year, where he edited the "School Music Journal" and prepared several illustrated souvenir booklets on popular songs such as "Home Sweet Home." His main education came from reading, observation during almost constant travel in every state in the union, wide association with men and women, and from practical knowledge gained in his work. To enlarge his experience he obtained a place in the office of Frederick Law Olmsted, John C. Olmsted, Henry S. Codman & Charles Eliot, landscape architects of Brookline, Mass., with whom he stayed eight years. In this period he was made responsible for the design and execution on the grounds of almost all the firm's planting plans. He supervised more than 100 of such undertakings distributed over twenty-two states, including the floral designing of the World's Fair at Chicago, where he was also a member of the floricultural and horticultural juries. While with the firm he also shared in the planning of the park systems of Chicago, Buffalo, Boston, Louisville, Milwaukee, Trenton, Washington and Rochester. He prepared botanical lists and designed the arrangement of arboretums for the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C.; South Park, Buffalo, N. Y.; Smith College; Groton School; Cherokee Park, Louisville, Ky.; and an examination he made of the flora about Boston formed a basis for compiling the material, in co-operation with Boston botanists, for "Flora of the Metropolitan Reservations" (1896). In that year he became a landscape architect on his own account, and has since designed more than 1500 landscape and regional undertakings in all parts of the United States. These undertakings embrace the parks of Minneapolis, Minn.; Duluth, Minn.; Flint, Mich.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Miami, Fla.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Des Moines, Ia.; Wellesley and Auburndale, Mass.; the grounds of Lake Forest University, Ill.; New York Zoölogical Gardens; Princeton College; Catholic Orphans' Home, New York; Hampton Institute, Va.; Tuskegee

Industrial School, Ala.; North Carolina State College; Amherst Agricultural College, Mass.; Cornell University; Richmond College, Va.; New Hampshire Agricultural College, Columbia Theological Seminary, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the Western Reserve University, O. His early works included reports and plans for beautifying many private estates, among them those of John D. Rockefeller, Tarrytown, N. Y., and Cleveland, O.; William Rockefeller, Tarrytown; Clement A. Griscom, Haverford, Pa.; Alexander J. Cassatt, Bar Harbor, Me.; William L. Elkins, La Mott, Pa.; Joseph T. Gilbert, Gilbertsville, N. Y.; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Montecito, Calif.; Cyrus H. and Harold McCormick, Lake Forest, Ill.; John D. Crimmins, Noroton, Conn.; J. H. Whittemore, Naugatuck, Conn.; J. H. Stout, Menomonie, Wis.; H. H. Porter and J. H. Moore, Lake Geneva, Wis.; and D. A. Hanna and L. H. Holden, Cleveland, O. He was a president of the American Society of Landscape Architects and is a member of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, American Civic Association, New England Botanical Club, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, American City Planning Institute, American Society of Colonial Families, Boston Society of Landscape Architects, Appalachian Mountain Club, International Garden Cities and Town Planning Federation, Minnesota State Horticultural Society, National Geographic Society, National Parks Association, Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the American Forestry Association. He was one of the organizers and secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association up to the time of its union with the American Civic Association. Mr. Manning has written numerous articles for periodicals, together with reports on landscape and park projects, and is also the author of a number of serviceable booklets on the surveying, planning and planting of home and school grounds. For many years he has been engaged in formulating and gathering data for a system of coordinating the country's productive agencies, known as the "National Plan," and has urged the pressing need of public study and development of such a plan to safeguard the people's future. The data he has assembled from all the states embrace a survey of the nation's physical resources, used and potential, upon which future estimates and recommended changes in policy could be based. His plan contemplates the elimination of much duplication of activities and waste caused through lack of foresight, and a classification of land units according to their uses and fitness for specific puposes due to topography, existing or potential power facilities, or peculiar geological properties, with a view to their reservation for public benefit, and the ultimate growth of a systematic and well-ordered functioning of the country's industrial life. His professional work outdoors is his greatest pleasure and his relaxation the physical labor he undertakes on the grounds of his country place at North Billerica, Mass. He was married June 2, 1885, to Henrietta Hamlin, daughter of Daniel Ford Pratt of Reading, Mass., and has had two children, of whom a son, Warren Harold Manning, is associated with his father in city planning work.

SLOANE, William Milligan, historian, was born at Richmond, O., Nov. 12, 1850, son of James Renwick Willson and Margaret Anna Wylie (Milligan) Sloane and grandson of William Sloane, a Presbyterian minister who emigrated from Ayr, Scotland, to Topsham, Vt., in 1820, and preached to scattered congregations in Ohio and Illinois. His father was also a Presbyterian minister, and president of Richmond and Geneva colleges in Ohio and professor of systematic theology at the Allegheny Theological Seminary. The son was educated under his father's directions, at the Martha Washington Collegiate Institute, New York city, and Columbia College, being graduated A.B. at the latter in 1868. After teaching for four years, he went to Europe as private secretary to George Bancroft, U. S. minister to Germany, in 1872. He assisted Bancroft with researches for his "History of the United States," officiated as third secretary to the legation under Bancroft Davis, and studied at the universities of Berlin and Leipsic, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1876. Returning to the United States he was assistant professor of Latin at Princeton College until 1883, and professor of history at Princeton during 1883–96. He was editor of the "Princeton Review" in 1886–89 and received his master's degree in 1896. In that year he went to Columbia University as Seth Low professor of history, holding that chair for the rest of his scholastic career. Prof. Sloane's specialty has been modern and contemporary history, of which he is an authoritative and vigorous writer. He was American exchange professor in Berlin and Munich in 1912–13, when he also made a lecture tour through some forty German cities. He is the author of "Life and Work of James Renwick Willson Sloane," his father (1888); "The French War and the Revolution" (1893); "Napoleon Bonaparte" (1895–97), a notable history which first appeared in the "Century" as a serial, and threw light upon many hitherto doubtful points in the character and career of the French emperor; "Life of James McCosh" (1896); "The French Revolution and Religious Reform" (1901); "Parteiherrschaft in Amerika" (1913); "The Balkans, a Laboratory of History" (1914); "Party Government in the United States" (1914); "The Powers and Aims of Western Democracy" (1919); "Greater France in Africa" (1925), and many articles in periodicals. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (president, 1910), the American Academy of Arts and Letters (president, 1920), the American Historical Association (president, 1911), the New York Historical Society, and the Century and University clubs of New York and the Nassau Club, Princeton. He has long been attached to athletics, is a golfer and walker, was one of the founders of the revived Olympic games and served for twenty years on the international committee of control. France made him an officer of the Legion of Honor and he is also a knight of the Swedish North Star order. The honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1887, and that of LL.D. by Rutgers in 1898 and Princeton in 1903. Prof. Sloane was married at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 27, 1877, to Mary Espy, daughter of Francis Johnston, and they had four children: Mary Renwick, wife of Joseph Livingston Delafield; James Renwick, Margaret Milligan, wife of Benson Bennett Sloan, and Francis Johnston Sloane.

EGGLESTON, Joseph DuPuy, eighteenth president of Hampden-Sidney College (1919——), was born at "Marble Hill," Prince Edward county, Va., Nov. 13, 1867, son of Joseph Dupuy (q.v.) and Anne Carrington (Booker) Eggleston. His first paternal ancestor in this country was Richard Eggleston who emigrated from England in 1635, settling in James City county, Va. From Richard, the line of descent is through his son Richard; his son Joseph and his wife, Anne Pettus; their son Richard and his wife, Rebeckah Clough; their son Edmund and his wife, Jane Segar Langhorne, and their son Richard and his wife, Elvira DuPuy, the grandparents of Pres. Eggleston. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney (Va.) College in 1886 with the degree A.B., receiving from that institution the A.M. degree in 1891. He taught in public schools in Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina during 1886–89; and was superintendent of schools at Asheville, N. C., during 1893–1900, and in Prince Edward county, Va., 1903–05. He was on the editorial staff of the Johnson Publishing Co., of Richmond, Va., in 1900–01, and was editor and secretary of the bureau of information and publicity of the Southern Education Board, University of Tennessee in 1902. From 1906 to 1913 he was state superintendent of public instruction for Virginia, and then for six months, chief of field service in rural education, U. S. bureau of education, Washington. From 1913 to 1919 he was president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and since the latter year he has been president of Hampden-Sidney College. While he was at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute the annual appropriations nearly doubled; the student attendance increased from 471 to 764 and large additions were made in the building program. The extension service was inaugurated also. At Hampden-Sidney the attendance has increased in eight years from eighty-nine to 250; the faculty has increased from six to fifteen, and besides many improvements, a modern science building, well equipped, has been added. At various times he has been editorial writer for leading newspapers and journals in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and a contributor to school magazines. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the American Revolution; Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; National Geographic Society; Virginia Classical Association; Virginia Folk-Lore Society; Beta Theta Pi Fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa Society; Virginia Historical Society, and the Westmoreland Club of Richmond. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1917, and by Hampden-Sidney College in 1918. He is author (with R. W. Bruers) of "The Work of the Rural School." Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Presbyterian. He was married Dec. 18, 1895, to Julia Jane, daughter of W. T. Johnson, a tobacconist, of Farmville, Va. He has two children: Elizabeth Carrington and Joseph Dupuy Eggleston, III.

CHAMBERLIN, William Beaver, coal operator, was born at Danville, Pa., Aug. 2, 1865, son of William Hayes and Emily Berryhill (Beaver) Chamberlin. A student at Columbia College, he left before graduating and became assistant treasurer of the Kingston Coal Co. of Kingston, Pa. He was made treasurer in 1892, and has been president of the company since 1903. He is also president of the Danville Stove & Manufacturing Co., and of several smaller corporations. The property of the Kingston Coal Co. was acquired by Waterman & Beaver, proprietors of iron mines, furnaces and rail mills at Danville, Penn., for the purpose of supplying their own coal for the blast furnaces. The furnaces and mills were afterwards sold to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co. and Messrs. Waterman & Beaver devoted their entire attention to the coal mines. In 1910 the company ran through its breaker No. Two, 1,020,268.14 tons of marketable coal, in addition to the coal used under the boilers—constituting a then world's record. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Loyal Legion, and the Union League of Philadelphia; politically, he is a Republican. He was married at Danville, Dec. 16, 1891, to Alice Leslie, daughter of Alexander W. Rea, a mining engineer of Centralia, Pa., and they have twin sons: William Beaver, Jr., and John Rea Chamberlin.

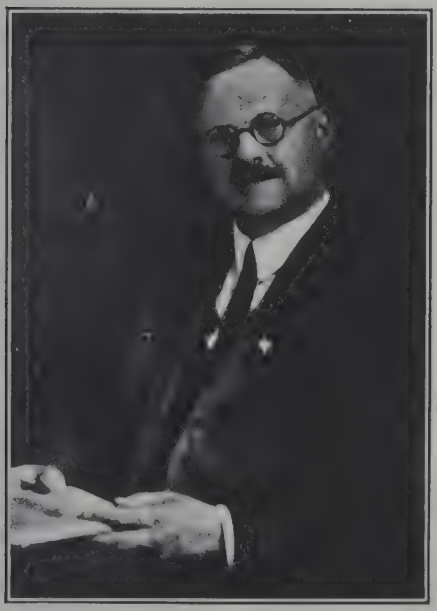
TROUBETZKOY, Amelie Rives, author, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1863, daughter of Alfred Landon and Sarah Katherine (Macmurdo) Rives. She belongs to a family distinguished for its superior mental endowment: her grandfather William Cabell Rives (q.v.) was twice U. S. minister to France; his wife Judith P. Walker Rives (q.v.) was a woman of the highest culture and both she and her husband were the authors of numerous successful books, and her father (q.v.) was a distinguished civil engineer. She received her education under the direction of governesses and private tutors. At the early age of nine she displayed exceptional facility as a writer, a gift which was carefully cultivated throughout her girlhood and in March, 1886, her first published

story, "A Brother to Dragons," appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly." The article, which was contributed anonymously, attracted much attention, both in this country and in England, and its strong individuality of style launched her upon a brilliant literary career. It was followed in 1887 by two magazine stories and a collection of her published writings in book form under the title "A Brother to Dragons, and Other Old-Time Tales" (1888). Her first novel, "The Quick or the Dead" appeared in 1888. It created an immediate sensation, its young author stepping at one stride from practical obscurity to nation wide distinction. It was more widely commented upon than any other novel of the year; it was both attacked and praised, barred from libraries and championed from the pulpit, and within three years more than 300,000 copies were sold. It is still on the active list of its publishers. This initial success was followed by "The Witness of the Sun" (1888) and "Herod and Mariamne," her first drama (1888). Her love of art was second only to that of literature and following her marriage she spent two years in Europe studying painting in Paris under the direction of Charles Lasar. Since then the following books, chiefly novels, have come from her pen: "According to St. John" (1891); "Virginia of Virginia" (1891); "Barbara Dering" (1892); "Athelwold," a tragic drama (1893); "Tanis the Sand Digger" (1893); "Damsel Errant" (1894); "Meriel" (1895); "Seléné," a poem (1905); "Augustine, the Man," a drama (1906); "The Golden Rose" (1908); "Trix and Over-the-Moon" (1909); "Pan's Mountain" (1910); "Hidden House" (1911); "World's End" (1913); "Shadows of Flames" (1915); "The Fear Market," a dramatic comedy (produced in New York, in December, 1916); "The Ghost Garden" (1918); "Allegiance," a drama (produced in New York, in August, 1918); "The Prince and the Pauper" (dramatization of Mark Twain's story, produced in New York, in November, 1920); "As the Wind Blew," verse (1922); "The Sea-Woman's Cloak and November Eve" (1923, drama, produced in New York, November, 1925); "The Queerness of Celia" (1926), and "Love-in-a-Mist," a comedy, in collaboration with Gilbert Emery, produced in New York in April, 1926. In these books the author evinces sustained power, a strong talent for descriptive writing, and finished literary art. Her poems are to be found in many anthologies and her dramas have been accorded high rank in that field of literary production. She was twice married: (1) June 14, 1888, to John Armstrong Chanler, from whom she was divorced, and (2) Feb. 18, 1896, to Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, a noted Russian painter.

SWEET, Stanley Adams, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Feb. 22, 1884, son of Clinton Wesley and Helen Clark (Adams) Sweet. His father was one of the founders of Sweet, Orr & Co., the first business to specialize in the manufacture of overalls, established in 1871 with James Orr, his maternal grandfather. Following his graduation at Yale University in 1907 he entered the Sweet-Orr business. He became secretary of the company in 1912, vice-president in 1913, when it was incorporated, and president and treasurer on the death of his father in 1917, in which capacity he has since directed the business. Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., are at present operating sixteen mills in the United States, situated at Wappingers Falls, Newburgh, Yonkers, New York city and Port Jervis, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pottstown, Dillsburg, Mohnton, Pennsgrove and Paradise, Pa., Joliet, Ill., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, Calif., and Dallas, Tex., and one in Liverpool, England, which was established in 1923 to supply the European trade. The general offices of the company were removed from Newburgh to New York city in 1910. Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc., for several years have had an annual business in excess of $6,000,000, and their product is sold in all parts of the world. Including the office and sales force the firm requires the services of some 2,000 persons to carry on its business, with an active list of 30,000 customers. During the world war the company produced work clothing for the army in large quantity, and also manufactured the first gas-proof suits made for American soldiers, the result of months of experimenting by government scientists. In addition to his interest in Sweet-Orr & Co., Stanley A. Sweet is a director of the American Hard Rubber Co., and the Fulton Trust Co., and is chairman of the board of trustees of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange. He is an ex-president and director of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers, and a director in the Union Made Garment Manufacturers' Association. He served for nine years as a member of Squadron A, New York National Guard, and was in active service on the Texas border in 1916. He is now a captain in the U. S. cavalry officers' reserve corps. Owing to impaired eyesight, which unfitted him for active military duty, he was obliged to remain in commercial life during the world war but, as president of Sweet-Orr & Co., he nevertheless rendered important aid to the government in providing army clothing and in organizing the entire work clothing industry in the United States, comprising over 700 firms, for war service. He is a member of the Squadron A Association; the Graduates' Club, New Haven, Conn.; the University Club, Chicago, Ill., and the Yale, the University, the Hudson River Country, and the National Town and Country clubs, New York. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite diversion is painting. He was married, Oct. 19, 1910, to Grace, daughter of Horace L. Ingersoll, a grain merchant of New York city, and they have two children: Clinton W., and Stanley A. Sweet, Jr.

PICKARD, Greenleaf Whittier, engineer and inventor, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 17, 1877, son of Samuel Thomas and Elizabeth Hussey (Whittier) Pickard. His father was for forty-two years one of the editors and proprietors of the Portland, Me., "Transcript" and the literary executor and biographer of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, and his mother was a daughter of Matthew Franklin Whittier, the poet's brother. The son was educated at Westbrook Seminary, Woodford, Me., at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard University and at the Masschusetts Institute of Technology. His first experiments in radio communication, to which he has devoted his life, began in 1898 at the Blue Hill observatory, Milton, Mass., for the Smithsonian Institution

of Washington, D. C., his study being directed particularly to the characteristics of very high antennae. He was associated with the Huff Electrostatic Separator Co., of Boston, the American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and the Federal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Philadelphia, as chief engineer of the last, designing and installing complete wireless telegraph plants in Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., and Galilee, N. J. In July, 1902, he joined the engineering staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in Boston and took entire charge of its wireless telephone investigations. At that time he developed an original method of radio phone communication which attracted wide attention among electrical engineers engaged in similar experiments. Subsequently he devised for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. methods and apparatus for the protection of telephone circuits from lightning and from high-tension circuits and for simultaneous telegraphic and telephonic communication over telegraph wires. Since 1906 he has been consulting engineer of the Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co., of Boston. Mr. Pickard has received more than a hundred patents on radio apparatus and methods invented by him. Of these the most notable are his crystal detector and radio compass. The former, patented in 1906, supplanted all other forms of detectors and was used almost exclu-



sively until the perfection of the tube or audion detector which supplanted the crystal. The radio compass or direction finder was patented in 1908, but did not come into extensive use until the world war. Today its value to navigation is second only to radio communication itself. Mr. Pickard also devised methods of measuring the sensitiveness of wireless detectors, and the received energy of wireless stations, for receiving radio signals by the use of an ungrounded closed loop of wire. In recent years he has specialized, in the field of research, on radio transmission phenomena, such as fading and changes in wave polarization. During the world war he assisted in designing and producing radio apparatus and in solving the vital problem of static interference with transatlantic radio communication, installing the first successful static eliminator at the U. S. naval radio station at Otter Cliffs, Me. He is a fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers (president, 1913), the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Meteorological Society, Societé des Amis de la Telegraphié Sans Fils, of France, and the Society of Chemical Industry, London. He was twice married (1) Apr. 6, 1902, to Miriam Watson, daughter of William W. Oliver, of Philadelphia; she died in 1912; and (2) Apr. 27, 1914, to Helen, daughter of James Liston, of Fort Worth, Tex., and has five children by the second marriage: Helen Liston, Elizabeth Whittier, Geraldine, Greenleaf Whittier, and Mary Katherine Pickard.

SKILLERN, Ross Hall, physician and surgeon, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1875, son of Samuel Ruff and Sarah H. (Ross) Skillern. His father was a surgeon and served during the civil war in charge of Satterlee Hospital. The son was educated at George F. Martin's School for Boys and at the University of Pennsylvania, studying biology during 1892–93, and at the medical school, graduating in 1897 with the degree of M.D. He began the practice of his profession in association with his father in West Philadelphia and in 1900 specialized in diseases of the nose, throat and ear, having offices in Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He served as assistant laryngologist to the Rush Hospital during 1900–03 and as laryngologist, 1903–13. He took postgraduate work at the University of Vienna during 1907–08. He was professor of laryngology at the Medico-Chirurgical College during 1912–19 and since the latter year has been professor of laryngology in the post-graduate school of medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. During the world war he entered the medical corps of the U. S. army as major; was assigned to the base hospital at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., as chief of surgery; subsequently became lieutenant-colonel in command of Base Hospital No. 89, Mesves sur Loire, France, where he was stationed until after the armistice, and was cited for merit by the surgeon general. From 1904 to 1909 he served as captain and assistant surgeon in the 2d Pa. national guard. He received the honorary degree of Sc.D. from Ursinus College in 1925. He is the author of the first work in the English language on "The Accessory Sinuses of the Nose" (1913, 5th edition, 1927). He is a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology (president), the Philadelphia Laryngological Society (first president), the American Laryngological Association (first vice-president), the council of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Board of Otolaryngology, the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians and the Medical Club of Philadelphia, the American College of Surgeons (fellow), the

Alpha Mu Pi Omega and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternities, and the Merion Cricket, Manufacturers' and Union League clubs, Philadelphia. Politically he is a Republican and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has been a resident of Ardmore since 1910. He finds his chief recreation in cricket and golf. He was married, June 3, 1903, to Eliza Michler, daughter of James Madison Porter, a lawyer of Hackettstown, N. J., and has four children: Ruth Porter, Sara Ross, Ross Porter and Andrew Porter Skillern.

CUMMINGS, Byron, educator, archaeologist, was born at Westville, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1861, son of Moses and Roxana (Hoadley) Cummings. He was educated in the normal schools of Potsdam and Oswego, N. Y., and in Rutgers College, where he was graduated A.B., in 1889. His career as a teacher began in 1879, while he was still attending school himself, and was continued during his college course. After graduation, he was an instructor in the Rutgers Preparatory School, New Brunswick, N. J., for four years, and, in 1893, accepted an instructorship in Latin and English, in the University of Utah. During his twenty-two years' connection with this institution, he was successively professor of Latin and Greek (1895–1915) and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences (1906–15). Since 1915, he has been professor of archaeology in

the University of Arizona, and director of the state museum, Tucson. He was dean of men, also of the College of Arts, during 1917–21, and, in the same period, active in administering the students' army training camp, and in directing the nursing force in the influenza hospital at the university. He was acting president of the University of Arizona, in 1921, and again, in 1927, on both occasions exercising the eminent executive ability, which has availed to inaugurate new departments in Utah and Arizona. Dr. Cummings is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on American archaeology. He has conducted numerous exploring expeditions in the southwestern states and in Mexico, and has made extensive investigations of ruins of Cliff Dwellers and Aztecs, resulting in numerous discoveries of real value to science. He was the first white man to behold the great "Rainbow" natural bridge in San Juan county, Utah; excavated the ruins of the famous Cuicuilco temple, the oldest in Mexico, and explored the Betatakin, and other cliff ruins in northern Arizona. In 1924–25, he directed the National Geographic Society's expedition in Mexico, and excavated a prehistoric mound, near Mexico City, believed to antedate the pyramids of Egypt. He was president of the southwestern division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1924, and has been a member of its research council and of its special committee on economic welfare, since 1925. Other professional and social memberships include the American Anthropological Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Utah Academy of Sciences, the Delta Upsilon and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities, and the University and Rotary clubs of Tucson, Ariz. While in Utah, he was a member of the Salt Lake board of education (1902–10) and of the Utah state park commission (1909–15), and is now (1927) a member of the Tucson chamber of commerce (director, 1920–21). The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers College, in 1924, and LL.D. by the University of Arizona, in 1921. Dr. Cummings is affiliated with the Presbyterian church, and is an active worker for the Y.M.C.A. He was married, Aug. 12, 1896, to Isabelle MacLaury, of New Brunswick, N. J., and is the father of one son, Malcolm Byron Cummings, in the transportation business in Tucson.

HARDWICK, Thomas William, U. S. senator (1914–19) and forty-sixth governor of Georgia (1921–23), was born in Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 9, 1872, son of Robert William and Zemula Schley (Matthews) Hardwick, of English ancestry. His American ancestry is traced to William Park Hardwick who settled in Virginia before the revolutionary war and after the war moved to Georgia. This ancestor settled at Fenns Bridge, in Jefferson county, near Washington county line, where he built a block house for defense against the Indians, and was one of the pioneer settlers in that part of the state. Young Hardwick attended Mercer University, Macon, Ga., and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1892. He took a law course at the University of Georgia in the year following, was admitted to the bar of Georgia shortly after graduation (1893) and began the practice of law at Sandersville. From the beginning of his professional career he took an active interest in politics. In 1895 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washington county, an office he held until 1897, when he was elected a member of the Georgia house of representatives. He served in the Georgia legislature until 1901. As a state legislator he attained state-wide prominence, and in 1902 was elected a member of congress from the tenth Georgia district. His service extended continuously through six sessions of Congress, from 1903 to 1915, and in 1914, upon the death of U. S. Sen. Bacon, he was elected to fill his

unexpired term. During Mr. Hardwick's service in the senate he was given many important assignments and was otherwise active. He was vice-chairman of the committee in charge of post-office appropriations, and much of its work was handled by him on account of the illness of Sen. J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, the chairman of the committee. Though he opposed the selective draft measure when America entered the world war, he supported the government earnestly in its prosecution, wrote most of the provisions of the reserve officers law, and was one of the senate sub-committee which framed all the war appropriations measures. When the child labor bills came up for consideration in the senate, Sen. Hardwick led the opposition to their adoption. His arguments against these bills were sound and logical and much the same reasons were later given by the supreme court of the United States in declaring the child labor laws unconstitutional. During the war he incurred the disfavor of Pres. Wilson, so that when he came up for reelection before the close of the war in 1918, the president addressed an appeal to the people of Georgia asking them to defeat Sen. Hardwick for what he considered failure to support the administration, and elect his opponent, William J. Harris. The race had one other important contestant, William Schley Howard, member of congress from the fifth Georgia district and an avowed supporter of the administration, but Mr. Harris was elected. In 1920 a wave of dissatisfaction swept the state of Georgia, resulting in the defeat of most all incumbent public officials. In the election of that year, Mr. Hardwick, who two years earlier had been so overwhelmingly defeated as senator, was elected governor of Georgia by a large majority. His administration of state affairs was generally regarded as wise and business-like. The chief features of his term were the imposition of a tax on gasoline, the inauguration of a system of auditing for the state government and his outspoken opposition to the use of masks in public places by the Ku Klux Klan. His opposition to the Klan was determined and very courageous in view of the political strength that organization was known to have in Georgia, its national headquarters and the scene of its founding. Principally because of his opposition to the Klan, Gov. Hardwick in his race for reelection in 1922 was defeated by Clifford Walker, the man he had defeated in 1920. He opposed Sen. Harris in his race for reelection in 1924, but was unsuccessful. In that year he was made special assistant to the attorney general of the United States and attached to the war transactions section of the department of justice. He has since resumed the practice of law at Sandersville, Ga. He also publishes the Dublin (Ga.) "Courier Herald," to which he is a frequent contributor. He was married, April 25, 1894, to Maude Elizabeth Perkins, of Washington county, Ga., and has one child, Mary, wife of Frederick Bangs Rawlings, of Sandersville, Ga.

NICHOLSON, Soterios, lawyer, was born in Kalliani, Corinth, Greece, Apr. 7, 1885, son of Nicolaos J. and Evdokia (Kerasiotis) Papasoteriou. Coming to the United States in 1903, he settled in Washington, D. C., where he anglicized his name and attended Emerson Institute. He was graduated at the George Washington University law school in 1911, and began his professional career in Washington. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1917. Since 1912 he has been counsel for the Greek legation in Washington. During the world war he was captain in the ordnance department, U. S. army, and assigned to the finance division, later serving as disbursing officer, liberty loan officer, surveying officer, summary court officer, and financial manager. He was honorably discharged from the service July 31, 1919. He was associated with the Republican national committee in 1916 and 1920 as a campaign speaker and in 1924 as a member of its advisory board of foreign languages. In 1925 he was one of the founders of the magazine "Justice," published in Washington, and was its general counsel and editor for governmental affairs. He is the author of "A World City of Civilization" (1913) and "War or a United World" (1916). In the latter he offers the theory that international peace is possible only through an international government, with executive, legislative and judicial branches, able to enforce its mandates with an international army and navy. He is president of the Southern Novelty Co.,

Inc., and acts as Washington correspondent of Greek newspapers in New York city and Chicago. He is a member of the American Veterans of Hellenic Descent (past commander), the American Friends of Greece (national committee), the American Society of International Law, National Geographic Society, Washington board of trade, Washington chamber of commerce, the White House Correspondents' Association, and the National Press and Old Colony clubs. He was knighted in the Royal Order of the Redeemer by the Grecian government in 1922, and the Order of the Holy Sepulcher, Patriarchate Jerusalem, in 1924. His diversions are horseback riding, golf, hunting and motoring. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 21, 1916, to

Anna C., daughter of Cornelius Bresnahan, of Washington, D. C., and (2) Aug. 16, 1920, to Edith L. Tharp, daughter of John A. Hutchison, of Washington.

COOKE, George Anderson, chief justice, was born at New Athens, O., July 3, 1869, son of Thomas and Vanceline (Downing) Cooke, grandson of George and Nancy (Anderson) Cooke, great-grandson of James and Nancy (Moore) and great-great-grandson of Robert Cooke, a Scotchman who emigrated from Ireland in 1788. Young Cooke removed to Mercer county, Ill., after the death of his parents in 1880. He was graduated A.B. at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1892 and having decided to follow the legal profession, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He began the practice of law alone in Galesburg, Ill. He was in partnership with Guy C. Scott in Aledo, Ill., during 1896–99, with John F. Main for one year, with Alexander McArthur during 1900–05, and with John M. Wilson, 1905-09. In 1902 Mr. Cooke was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives and served for four years. He was in the midst of a successful law practice in September, 1909, when the death of his former partner, Chief Justice Scott, caused a vacancy on the supreme bench, and Mr. Cooke was elected from the fourth district to fill out Scott's unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1912, for the full term of nine years, and in June of the following year became chief justice of the court, according to the regular order, for the years 1913-14, after which he likewise became associate justice again. In December, 1918, he resigned from the supreme bench to resume his law practice this time in Chicago, Ill. On Jan. 1, 1919, he became senior member of the law firm of Cooke, Sullivan & Ricks. From 1903 to 1909 he was a member of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee being its secretary in the last year. He is a member of the American and Illinois Bar associations, the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the University, Athletic, Yacht, Midday and Iroquois clubs of Chicago, the Sangamon Club of Springfield, Oakview Country of Aledo, and the Rock Island Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. In 1922 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. He was married, Oct. 20, 1896, to Sarah S. Blee, of Aledo, Ill., and their children are: Margerie, wife of Robert P. McBride; Martha, wife of Claude E. Canning; George Blee and Thomas Blee Cooke.

EBERHART, Adolph Olson, sixteenth governor of Minnesota (1909–15), was born near Karlstad, Vermland, Sweden, June 23, 1870, son of Andrew and Louise (Johnson) Olson. His surname was judicially changed, in 1898. For a year after his arrival in America, in 1881, he was a cattle herder on the prairies of Dixon and Cedar counties, Neb., and was then engaged in general farm work. Although compelled to forego the advantages of early schooling, he improved opportunities to borrow books from a public library, studying them industriously, and thus laying the foundations of a good general education. Finally, at the age of twenty-one, he entered his first school, the preparatory department of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., where he made a record almost unique in the annals of scholarship; completing a seven year course of study, with every special and elective subject on the curriculum, seventy-nine in all, in four years and three months, and being graduated A.B., as class valedictorian, in 1895. In the meantime, he had supported himself by regular employment and had engaged successfully in numerous debating contests. After graduation, he read law in the office of Judge Lorin Gray, in Mankato, Mich., and was admitted to the bar, in 1898. During nine years (1897–1906), he was successively U. S. commissioner and deputy clerk of the U. S. district and circuit courts, in the same period continuing his professional practice. In 1902, he was Republican candidate for the state senate from the 11th senatorial district, and was elected by a majority exceeding that of any other candidate on the ticket. Although the youngest member of the senate throughout his entire service of four years (1903–07), he made a distinguished record for bills introduced and enacted. Among these were: the highway commission act; the anti-rebate law; amendatory acts granting control of rates and discriminations, and authority to examine records, to a special railroad commission, and an act enabling this commission to institute proceedings before the interstate commerce commission. His record of faithful and distinguished service found requital, in 1906, when, as Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, he was elected by a majority of 32,000, with John A. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for governor, who was swept into office with a majority of 72,000.

After the death of Gov. Johnson, in 1909, Mr. Eberhart succeeded him, and continued to hold the office for six years, by re-elections, in 1910 and 1912. In the election of 1910, he carried every county in the state, the only recorded instance of such a complete victory in a contested election. As governor, he accomplished a nota-

ble service in reorganizing all state departments, eliminating the numerous irresponsible boards, whose activities had proven the greatest obstacle to an efficient business administration of state affairs. Under his direction, also, the school system of the state was entirely reorganized on lines consistent with scientific principles of education. In the rural districts, over 300 industrial and agricultural schools were established, and sufficient appropriations were made to build and maintain as many more as should be needed in various communities. The new school houses were adapted to become centers for social recreation and amusement, as well as of practical instruction in agriculture and domestic economy, thus proving strong influences to the grand end of keeping Minnesota farmers on their farms. As a part of the new system, many old one-room schoolhouses were abolished, but, as compensation, covered and warmed wagons were introduced, to convey children to and from the new schools, thus enabling concentration of efforts on large and well-equipped institutions, rather than allowing the scattered and desultory instruction previously the rule. The Minnesota school plan, as it is now called, has been widely copied in other states, and is justly ranked among the greatest advances in educational policy of recent years. The methods of the agricultural schools have attracted similarly wide interest. After the close of his third gubernatorial term, Gov. Eberhart continued to reside in Mankato, but, in 1924, removed to Chicago, where he has since been president of the Suburban Homes Corp., realty developers and home builders. Apart from business activities, however, he has devoted much time and attention to social and community center work, and has addressed Chautauqua assemblies and other gatherings throughout the country. He was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Gettysburg College (Pa.), in 1914. Gov. Eberhart is a Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and, by religious affiliation, is a Lutheran. He was married, June 23, 1898, to Adele, daughter of Fred C. Koke of New Ulm, Minn. They have three daughters, Alberta Louise, wife of Dr. Harvey Nelson of Minneapolis; Dorothy Anna and Gertrude Helen, and two sons, Herbert Carl, an accountant of Philadelphia, and Eugene Stanley Eberhart.

GRIGGS, Edward Howard, lecturer, author, was born at Owatonna, Minn., Jan. 9, 1868, son of Joseph E. and Mary Ellen (Little) Griggs. He was graduated A.B. at Indiana University in 1889, having tutored in mathematics in his senior year. After his graduation he remained as instructor in English during 1889–91 and professor of literature during 1892–93. He went to Leland Stanford Jr. University the year it was opened, 1891, as associate professor of ethics and was professor of ethics during 1893–98. He spent the years 1894–95 and 1898–99 in travel and study in Europe. During his later years at Leland Stanford University his unusual gifts as a public speaker brought him increasingly into public notice until the demand for his lectures became so persistent that in 1899 he abandoned teaching for the lecture platform. He has delivered more than 8,000 lectures in all parts of the country, chiefly on the interpretation of human life through the media of philosophy, literature, the arts, history and biography, and their appeal always is addressed to the intellect. They are usually given in courses, delivered annually in the principal cities of the country. As a public speaker, Dr. Griggs possesses in a marked degree the essential qualities of a successful platform orator—a strong, clear voice and good diction. More than these, however, are the spirit of truth, courage, cheerfulness and genuine understanding of the realities of human experience that pervade all his public utterances. He teaches that life is personal, not abstract, that it is a continuous growth, and that the scientific spirit and methods may be carried into the study of the higher ranges of human life and its expressions. He is equally gifted as a writer and is the author of "The New Humanism" (1900); "A Book of Meditations" (1902); "Moral Education" (1904); "The Use of the Margin" (1907); "Human Equipment" (1909); "Philosophy of Art" (1913); "Self Culture Through the Vocation" (1914); "Friendship, Love and Marriage" (1915); "The Soul of Democracy" (1918); "For What Do We Live?" (1921), and "Blossomed Hours" (1922). The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1890 by Indiana University, the degree of L.H.D. by the University of Maine in 1905, LL.D. by Colby University in 1922 and Litt.D. by Ohio University in 1926. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (president of the department of philosophy). He was married: (1) July 5, 1889, to Jennie Taylor, daughter of William H. Fry, of Indianapolis, Ind., who died in 1896; (2) June 2, 1898, to Mary Pratt, daughter of Rev. J. B. Little, of Shenandoah, Ia., who died in 1906. He has six children, two by the first and four by the second marriage.

LOOMIS, Edward Eugene, railroad president, was born on a farm in Herkimer county, N. Y., Apr. 2, 1865, son of Chester and Esther (Norton) Loomis, and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who came from Braintree, Essex, England, in 1638, and was one of the earliest settlers of Windsor, Conn. His first position after leaving college was in the law department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, but his interests were more toward the operating department of a railroad, and he entered the service of the Erie railroad, as secretary to the general superintendent in New York city. Within ten years, he became superintendent of the Tioga division of the Erie railroad, and also manager of one of its subsidiaries, the Blossburg Coal & Lumber Co. In 1898, Mr. Loomis was made general superintendent of the New York, Susquehanna & Western and of the Wilkes Barre & Eastern, but, in the next year, resigned to assume the management of the anthracite coal properties of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, including both production and sales—these departments later being known respectively as the Glen Alden Coal Co. and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. Mr. Loomis' previous experience had been with bituminous coal mining, but his aggressive, efficient and resourceful methods soon resulted in making the Lackawanna's anthracite coal operations of outstanding importance. He is credited with building the first central boiler plant used in anthracite operations (1901), the first concrete mine shaft (1902) and the first electrically operated breaker (1901), and it was under his direction that the

first electric automatic water hoist was installed in an anthracite mine, in 1904. He was a pioneer in many other developments for increasing the efficiency of the industry. In 1902 Mr. Loomis was elected senior vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, a member of its board of managers, and a director and officer of all its subsidiary corporations. During the next fifteen years, he helped to put into effect a policy of physical reconstruction, efficient operation and energetic traffic solicitation, which has increased the value of the railroad five-fold. In February, 1917, Mr. Loomis was elected president of the Lehigh Valley railroad and its subsidiary companies, including the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., but, within the year, all American railroads passed into the control of the U. S. government, in accord with policies adopted for the prosecution of the war. Following the end of federal management, railroad executives found themselves face to face with a situation of unprecedented difficulty. Maintenance had suffered badly and government operation had had an unsettling effect upon personnel. Mr. Loomis' capacity and broad experience, however, is credited with guiding the Lehigh Valley through these difficulties, and bringing the property into a better condition than ever before. Throughout his railroad career, Mr. Loomis has always been known as one who has cultivated the habit of knowing his men, a practice which has inspired them with confidence in him and loyalty to the railroad. He is an able judge of character, and thoroughly human in his methods of dealing. To these qualities are added a rare sense of humor and a far-sighted, comprehensive understanding of business principles, which have given him a prominent position among railroad executives. He is chairman of the committee on public relations of the Eastern railroads, a director of the American Railway Association, and a member of the executive committee of the Association of Railway Executives; also president of the Wyoming Valley Water Supply Co., and other subsidiaries of the Lehigh Valley; a member of the board and of the executive committee of the Great Northern Railway; a director of the New York Trust Co., and a trustee of the American Surety Co., etc. Mr. Loomis is a member of the Sigma Xi fraternity and has the degree of LL.D. from Lafayette College. He is an executor of the estate of Samuel L. Clemens and president of the Mark Twain Co. He was married at Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1902, to Julia Olivia, daughter of Gen. Charles J. Langdon, and niece of Mark Twain. They have two daughters, Olivia Langdon and Virginia Langdon Loomis.

GRISCOM, Ludlow, ornithologist, was born in New York city, June 17, 1890, son of Clement Acton and Genevieve Sprigg (Ludlow) Griscom. His father (q.v.) was general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Co.; his mother was a daughter of Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. A. After his graduation at Columbia University in 1912, he read law for a year, and was connected with the bond and banking house of Redmond & Co. for two years. Then, following his strong interest in natural science, he decided to make ornithology his life-work. During fifteen extended tours in Europe, he has studied birds in their native haunts, gaining probably a closer familiarity with European birds than any other American ornithologist. In addition, he pursued a special course in systematic zoology and botany at Cornell University, at the same time serving as assistant in biology and ornithology and receiving the degree of M.A. in 1915. For two summers he taught nature and bird study at the University of Virginia summer school. In 1916 he joined the staff of the American Museum of Natural

History as an assistant in its department of ichthyology and collaborated with John T. Nichols in an extensive report on the fresh water fishes of the Congo. In 1917 he was transferred to the department of ornithology where he has been assistant curator since 1921. His special field of study, however, has been the distribution of birds in Central America. In 1917 he was a member of a museum expedition to Nicaragua to study and collect the birds of that country, the explorers penetrating the interior as far as the highlands on the Honduras boundary, where only one professional collector had preceded them. He was a member of a Harvard expedition to the mountains of Gaspe Peninsular, Quebec, Canada, in 1923. The party ascended Mt. Logan and other peaks of the same range and discovered many rare or new species of Arctic plants, one of the new species and one of the lesser peaks being named in his honor. In 1924 Mr. Griscom organized and led an ornithological expedition into the mountains of western Panama, which was an untouched naturalists' paradise and his party discovered fifteen new species of birds in ten days. He was ornithologist of the Mason-Spinden expedition to Yucatan, in 1925, visiting several previously unexplored sections of the coast, including the Chinchorro bank, where he discovered a previously unknown species of flycatcher, now nearly extinct, and the island of Cozumel, where he was able to establish the long suspected fact

of a peculiar bird fauna, differing from that of the main land, twelve miles distant. Again, February, 1927, accompanied by Mrs. Griscom and Maunsell S. Crosby, an American ornithologist of note, he headed an exploring expedition to the Pearl Islands and parts of the coast of Darien, again identifying many rarities of bird life, discovering several forms apparently new to science, mounting specimens worthy of preservation for the American Museum, and making photographs of the extensive rookeries on uninhabited islands off the coast. On this expedition, the photographic work was directed entirely by Mrs. Griscom, who had previously had several years of experience as an active worker and explorer with the Grenfell Association, on the coast of arctic Newfoundland. Mr. Griscom is the author of many important articles, including: "Birds of the New York City Region" (1923); "Problems of Field Identification" (1922), and "Ducks of the Atlantic Coast" (1922). During the World war, he entered the U. S. service, being commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to duty with the military intelligence division. In 1918, he was an American delegate to the Interallied Propaganda Conference in London, and later saw active service on the British, French and American fronts. Mr. Griscom is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Academy of Sciences and the Linnæan Society of New York (president, 1927), the American Ornithologists' Union; the British Ornithological Union; the Torrey Botanical Club, the New England Botanical Club, and the Rhinebeck Bird Club. He was married, Sept. 14, 1926, to Edith Sloan, of New York, granddaughter of Samuel Sloan, president of the Lackawanna railroad.

BLACKMAN, Nathan (Nahum) Lincoln, broker, was born at Verona, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1864, son of George Washington and Harrietta L. (Adams) Blackman. He was educated at the Iowa State College and the Northern Illinois Normal School. After his graduation at the latter in 1889 he established the Allen High School at LaMoille, Ill., and was its principal until 1891, when he relinquished teaching for the mortgage and real estate business. He studied law for three years in Chicago under the preceptorship of William J. Rohde, was admitted to the bar in 1898 and for a period of seven years practiced his profession in partnership with Judge Charles D. Stillwell in Chicago. In 1905 he established a business of his own to sell investment securities in Chicago, the firm of Nathan L. Blackman & Co. becoming one of the leaders of its kind in the United States. It holds membership in the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago real estate board. Mr. Blackman is also chairman and senior member of the firm of Blackman & Replogle, of Gary, Ind., and senior member and chairman of the board of Blackman, Kelley & Blackman Co., of Chicago. A resident of Wheaton during 1905–18, he was a member of the Wheaton board of education and treasurer and director of the Wheaton Golf Club. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution (life), the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Illinois Bar Association, South Shore Country Club, Beverly Hills Country Club and Lake Shore Athletic Club of Chicago. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Methodist. He was married, Aug. 20, 1891, to Laurene, daughter of Charles Gilmore, of Milwaukee, Wis., and they had three children: Gracia Luella, wife of Herbert Frederick Blackman, Winifred Faith, and Elaine Adams Blackman.

GALE, Zona, author, was born at Portage, Wis., Aug. 26, 1874, daughter of Charles Franklin and Eliza (Beers) Gale. She was educated at the Portage public schools and the University of Wisconsin, where she won prizes for writing and received the degree of Litt.B. in 1895. In that year she was a staff writer on the "Evening Wisconsin" and the "Milwaukee Journal." While engaged in newspaper work, she won her master's degree in literature from her alma mater, in 1899. In 1901 she ventured to New York, where for two years she wrote for the "Evening World." She now returned to the writing of fiction, her early efforts with which began in her seventh year, though it was in her thirteenth year that she sent her first story to an editor. Much of her early work, written while in college, was published without compensation. Her first novel "Romance Island" appeared in 1906, then "Friendship Village" (1908), and "Friendship Village Love Stories" (1909), a collection of short fiction contributed to the magazines. In 1911 she won a prize of $2,000 offered by the Butterick Publishing Co. for the best short story in a contest in which 15,000 manuscripts competed.

"Mothers to Men" appeared the same year, followed by "Christmas" (1912); "When I was a Little Girl" (1913); "Neighborhood Stories" (1914); "Hearts Kindred" (1915), showing in its underlying theme, pacificism, that world peace was demanded by both work and love which bound people together and which the nations must cease to destroy by warfare; "A Daughter of To-Morrow" (1917); "Birth"

(1918); subsequently dramatized under the title of "Mister Pitt;" and "Peace in Friendship Village" (1919). Her development definitely aligned her with the regional writers who picture and interpret rural and village life in the sections they know best. She brought Wisconsin into American letters as Mary E. Wilkins and Sarah Orne Jewett did New England and George W. Cable Louisiana. In the setting of "Birth" the small town projects, as factors and almost as personages were so skillfully interwoven that these seem as important as the story's characters. The work showed the author's growth, not only as a localist but as an ironic interpreter of character. It led the way to the appearance of "Miss Lulu Bett" (1920), which achieved wide note and vindicated the promise of the author's literary beginnings. Its artistry conveyed in a close and careful character study on a small scale, clear and direct and full of haunting implications, did not affect its popular appeal, and a dramatic version by the author scored a signal success and was awarded the Pulitzer drama prize of $1,000 in 1921. Her remaining works are two other plays, "The Neighbors" and "Uncle Jimmy"; "The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre" (1907), a collection of forty short stories; "The Secret Way" (1922), a volume of poems; "Faint Perfume" (1923), and "Preface to a Life" (1926), a novel. Zona Gale's poetry is expressed in widely different forms including Spencerian stanzas, the terza-rima of the early Italian poets, sonnets, love poems, and free verse, and shows a delicate precision of phrase in registering moods that combine both the natural and supernatural. "Faint Perfume" in which the author infuses a beauty of motive in a setting of sordid reality, more than ever stressed her gift, arduously cultivated, for etching her characters incisively and with the utmost brevity. In its rigid economy of style, delicacy of touch and minute photographic observation, it reflected the qualities of "Miss Lulu Bett," with which it is ranked as a distinctive achievement in American letters. Miss Gale is a member of the council of the National Woman's Party, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Phi Beta Kappa society, and a regent of the University of Wisconsin.

EDWARDS, Edward William, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, O., May 1, 1874, son of Walter Raleigh Edwards and Ellen (Bryan) Edwards. His father, a native of London, England, and a manufacturer, assisted Dr. Gatling in developing his famous machine gun. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, including Woodward high school, and at Nelson's Business College, and, at the age of seventeen, began his active career in the office of Scott & Co., manufacturers of corrugated iron roofing, Cincinnati. Later he became assistant manager, but, at the end of eight years, accepted the position of manager with the Reeves Manufacturing Co., of Canal Dover, O. When, in 1901, this plant was acquired by a branch of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Edwards returned to Cincinnati, and there established the Edwards Manufacturing Co., of which he has since been president and general manager. In 1906, he purchased the business of his former employers, Scott & Co., and, in 1917, purchased the Canonsburg (Pa.) Steel & Iron Works, of which he is now president. Since 1919, also, he has been president of the Kinnear Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O. The Edwards, Kinnear and Canonsburg corporations operate nine plants in different cities throughout the Middle West. In addition to the above he is president of the Paragon Refining Co., Toledo; and of the American Thermos Bottle Co., New York city. He is a director in the Fifth Third Union Trust Co., Cincinnati, and of the Columbia Gas and Electric Co., and has been president of the Cincinnati Rapid Transit Commission, since its organization, in 1918. During the World war, Mr. Edwards was a member of the examining board of the military camps association and of the executive committee of the Cincinnati division of the American Red Cross. In 1924, he received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of services rendered to France since the close of the war. In the same year, he was a delegate to the Republican National convention, Cleveland, O. He is a member of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce; of the Commercial Club (president, 1921–22); of the Cincinnati Club (president, 1913–14), and a member also of the Cincinnati Country, Cincinnati Riding, Cincinnati Golf, Queen City, and Cuvier Press clubs of Cincinnati. He finds his chief recreation in golf, fishing and the collection of art works. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the church of the Disciples. Mr. Edwards was married, Nov. 14, 1901, to Eleanore, daughter of George Zimmerman, a merchant of Dover, O., and has two daughters, Helen Elizabeth and Eleanore Edwards.

PHILIPSON, David, rabbi, was born at Wabash, Ind., Aug. 9, 1862, son of Joseph and Elise (Freudenthal) Philipson. His father came to America from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and settled at Albany, N. Y., in 1857. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of Cincinnati in 1883 and in the same year was ordained a rabbi. He was in charge of the Har Sinai congregation in Baltimore, Md., for four years and at the same time studied Assyriology under Prof. Paul Haupt at Johns Hopkins University. Returning to his church work in Cincinnati he also taught Assyriology and was professor of homiletics at the Hebrew Union College, during 1891–1905. Since 1905 he has been lecturer on the history of Reformed Judaism. He lectured on "Tendencies of Thought in Modern Judaism" before the summer school of ethics at Plymouth, Mass., in 1895, and has lectured in many cities. His standing as one of the leading rabbis of the country is shown by the fact that he was invited to open the U. S. senate with prayer on Feb. 2, 1901. He was president of the Hebrew Sabbath School Union of America from 1894 to 1903 and chairman of the committee on revision of the Union prayer book during 1913–21. Dr. Philipson is the author of the following books: "The Jew in English Fiction" (1889, 1902, 1911, 1919); "Old European Jewries" (1894); "The Oldest Jewish Congregation in the West," (1894—new edition 1924); "A Holiday Sheaf," sermons, (1898); "The Reform Movement in Judaism" (1907); "Max Lilienthal—American Rabbi" (1915); "Centenary Papers and Others" (1919). He also contributed numerous articles to periodicals and is the editor of the following: "The Selected Writings of Isaac M. Wise" (1900); "Reminiscences by Isaac M. Wise" (1901). He was an editor of the new

translation of the Bible, issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America in 1916, and consulting editor of the "Jewish Encyclopedia." He received the degree of D.D. in 1886 from the Hebrew Union College, and the degree of LL.D. in 1914 from the University of Cincinnati and in 1922 from Lincoln Memorial University, and

D.H.L. from Hebrew Union College in 1925. He is one of the governors of Hebrew Union College, a trustee of the United Jewish Social Agencies and the Associated Charities of Cincinnati and a member of the American Jewish Historical Society, the Phi Beta Kappa Society (president, 1913), and the Literary and University clubs of Cincinnati. He was married at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1886, to Ella, daughter of Meyer Hollander.

BURNETT, Claude Erie, manufacturer, was born at Liberty, Montgomery co., O., Apr. 2, 1882, son of John Richard and Pearl Elizabeth (Schenck) Burnett. At the age of thirteen years, he completed the course in the public schools of Dayton, and, thereupon, entered on his active career as an errand boy in the office of the National Cash Register Co. In this connection, he served for five years, latterly as clerk of the assembling department, and then accepted a clerical position with the Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., with which he continued until its merger with the Platt Iron Works, in 1905. He was importantly instrumental in organizing the Sanitary Pump Co. (now known as the Dayton Pump and Manufacturing Co.), in 1907, and continued his connection with it, during the succeeding three years. For another five years (1910–15), he was secretary and sales manager of the Vaile-Kimes Co., resigning, in the fall of 1915, to organize the Burnett-Larsh Manufacturing Co., later reorganized as the Duro Pump and Manufacturing Co., and now known as the Duro Co. This corporation, of which Mr. Burnett is president, has, within the first twelve years of its existence, gained general recognition as the largest single manufacturer of water supply systems for domestic use, including a large variety of electric pumps and appliances, high-grade electric motors, and automatic water-softeners for domestic use. By the maintenance of an excellent invention department, its products are constantly improved, and letters-patent have been allowed on numerous devices originated in the company's laboratories. The demand for apparatus for domestic water supply was amply attested in the fact that, in the first year of its existence, the company's sales totaled over $100,000, and, at the present time reach an annual gross average of $4,000,000 The company is a monument to the enterprise and persistent hard work of its projectors and managers, not the least among whom is Mr. Burnett himself, who is justly recognized as one of the leading business men of Dayton. In July, 1923, wholly without his knowledge or consent, Mr. Burnett was elected president of the Dayton chamber of commerce, and, during the two years of his administration, ably directed the carrying-out of its ambitious constructive program for the benefit of the city. His election came at the culmination of a season of depressed conditions in the affairs of the city, due to the arbitrary restriction of funds available for public improvements and administration, by act of legislature, in 1910. This embarrassment, coupled with the extraordinary expenditures necessitated during the two years of the world war, indicated to an eminent degree the necessity for radical and decisive action by the citizens themselves. With the reorganization of the chamber of commerce, in 1923, a program was adopted, indicating over twenty lines of improving and enlarging activity, and, as the first step in its execution, close affiliations were formed with forty-eight civic, trade and business organizations, representing a large percentage of the active interests of the city. As its first move, the chamber carried through a measure enabling the reappraisal of property, which resulted in greatly increasing the public funds available from taxation, even while enabling the reduction of the current rate. Then, through direct appeal to the voters, it secured the authorization of four bond issues for new schools, street improvements, and new bridges and sewers, also a general levy of one mill for each of the city schools and streets. With this whole-hearted popular cooperation, the work of developing the "Ten Year Prosperity Program" was undertaken, and, during Mr. Burnett's administration as president of the chamber of commerce, many of its leading objects were accomplished. After the reappraisal of property and the appointment of a city plan board, the program called for new buildings for the county children's home, the city's schools, the city hall and courthouse, the fire department and the public library, as well as a new market house and new civic building; river improvement and the abandonment of the old canal; a sewage disposal plant, with interceptors and pumping stations; widening, extension and repaving of streets; extension of the city limits; elimination of railroad grade crossings; a water-softening plant; appropriate memorials for European war veterans and to the memory of John H. Patterson and Wilbur Wright; a municipal art

center or institute, and adequate pay for city employees. At the end of two active and successful years, Mr. Burnett declined re-election to the presidency of the chamber of commerce, and, in an address, entitled "Looking Backward and Forward," which referred to the records for a just estimate of success, said: "If through our humble efforts of the past two years we have been able to hand over to the incoming administration an awakened civic conscience and a feeling of the individual and personal responsibility for the community's welfare . . . I am sure that the coming administration can carry it on and have for its reward a much greater measure of success than we have had." Mr. Burnett's social affiliations are with the Masons and the Engineers' and City clubs of Dayton. He was married, June 15, 1905, to Carrie, daughter of John M. Oswald, of Dayton. They have one daughter, Caroline, and one son, James Richard Burnett, now (1927) a student in Cornell University.

COSTIGAN, John Edward, artist, was born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 29, 1888, son of John Henry and Hannah (Cronin) Costigan, of Irish descent. After a public school education he went to New York when fifteen years old and entered the employ of the H. C. Miner Lithographing Co., with which he was connected for twenty-two years as a sketch artist. At the same time he studied painting both in oil and water colors and is entirely self-taught, a fact which is the more remarkable in view of his great success and his fine technique. Since 1910 he has devoted all his time to his studio in Orangeburg, N. Y., where the subjects for his canvases are found. Examples of his work were purchased by the Brooklyn Museum of Fine Arts; the Chicago Art Institute; the Harrison Gallery, Los Angeles Museum; the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I.; the Delgado Museum, New Orleans, La.; the Philip Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Colosseum, Nashville, Tenn., and the National Arts Club, New York city. The best of his paintings are: "Spring," "Peeling Apples," "Early Spring," "Landscape with Flowers," "Winter," "Early Morning in the Fields," "Winter Shadows," and "Down Stream," of which the last two are water colors. He has developed a technique of his own, based on the impasto of the palette knife, which gradually has grown "into an exuberant loading of the pigments with the brush in the vibratory manner of the impressionists," and with which he achieves certain definite results. His first public exhibition was at the Babcock galleries in 1917, and in 1924 his first one-man show was held at the Rehn Gallery. In the "International Studio," of March, 1925, Mr. Costigan is described as a "unique figure among contemporary American painters, in the poignant pastorality of his art and in the manner of pigmentation which he employs. He is exceptionally in 'rapport' with natural beauty . . . thematically simple, though technically involved . . . strong in design and composition . . . and invests his canvases with a deep and abiding sense of beauty." His paintings convey to a remarkable extent the joyousness of the open country and the artist's own enjoyment of his simple, pastoral life. His medals and awards are: Third Hallgarten Prize, National Academy, 1920; Isidor Prize for water colors, Salmagundi Club, 1921; Charles S. Peterson Purchase Prize, Chicago Art Institute, annual exhibition of American painters, 1922; Charles E. Kremer Purchase Prize, Chicago Art Institute, International Water Color Exhibition, 1923; William H. Tuthill Purchase Prize, Chicago Art Institute, International Water Color Exhibition, 1924; Shaw Purchase Prize, Salmagundi Club, 1924; Vezin Purchase Prize, Salmagundi Club, 1924; bronze medal and $300 prize, National Arts Club, 1925; Saltus gold medal for merit, National Academy, 1925; bronze medal, Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, Pa., 1926; and Thomas B. Clark Prize, National Academy, 1927. During the world war he served nine months overseas with Company I, 52d pioneer infantry, A.E.F. He is an Associate of the National Academy; an artist life member of the National Arts Club; an honorary member of the Kit Kat Club; and a member of the Salmagundi Club, the Guild of American Painters, the Society of Animal Painters and Sculptors, the Allied Artists of America, the American Water Color Society, and the New York Water Color Society. He is a member of Grand Central Art Galleries. He was married in Jersey City, N. J., in July, 1919, to Ida Clare, daughter of Gustav Blessin, and they have three children: John E., Rosella Josephine, and Elizabeth Mary Costigan.

PEASLEE, Amos Jenkins, lawyer, was born in Clarksboro, N. J., Mar. 24, 1887, son of Gideon and Emma Louisa (Waddington) Peaslee. The founder of the family in America was Joseph Peaslee, who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1635. From Joseph and his wife, Mary Johnson, the line descends through their son Joseph, who married Ruth Barnard; their son John, who married Mary Martin; their son Jacob, who married Huldah Brown; their son Elijah, who married Esther Goodell; their son Amos, who married Sarah Jenkins; and their son Amos J. Peaslee, who married Emma Lippincott and was the grandfather of Mr. Peaslee. The old Peaslee mansion, built of bricks brought from England and used as a garrison house in the early Indian wars, which was the home of the family for several generations, is still standing near Haverhill, Mass. Gideon Peaslee, his father, was a banker in Woodbury, N. J. The son received his early education in Friends schools in Mickleton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at Swarthmore College in 1907 with the highest award for scholarship and character. He was a student at Birmingham University, England, in 1907–08 and was graduated from the law school of Columbia University in 1911. Admitted to the bar the same year, he began his practice with the law firm of Davies, Auerbach & Cornell in New York city. He was associated with the firm of De Forest Bros. during 1915–16 and with that of Cravath & Henderson in 1916–17, leaving the latter soon after the United States declared war against Germany to enter the military service. Receiving a commission as captain he was attached to the adjutant general's office in New York city. In the fall of 1917 he was appointed by Gov. Whitman chairman of the New York Election Commission to conduct the voting by the men from New York state who were in the military and naval service overseas, and on the completion

of this duty, was assigned to the important task of organizing the American courier service, which handled all official dispatches between the war department and Gen. Pershing's headquarters in France and among the American army units in Europe during the war. He was promoted to major and was judge advocate of the general court martial at the headquarters of Gen. Harbord in the A.E.F. in France, in the summer of 1918 and after the armistice he was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace from the date of its arrival in France until August, 1919. During this period he was director of the Diplomatic and Military Courier Service in reestablishing official communications with all the American embassy and legation offices and other diplomatic and military commissions throughout Europe. While attached to the American Peace Commission he proposed certain important amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations relating to the judiciary articles and suggesting more adequate provision for a World Court and judicial system than had been contained in the original draft of the covenant as first submitted. He is the author of several articles on the World Court and other topics relating to international law and private law, which have appeared from time to time in the New York "Times," the "American Journal of International Law," the "Harvard Law Review," the "Columbia Law Review" and other publications. Upon receiving his discharge from the military service in September, 1919, he resumed private law practice in New York city as senior partner of the firm of Peaslee & Compton, later Peaslee, Brigham & Gennert. Since returning to active practice Mr. Peaslee has specialized in cases involving questions of international law. He has appeared as counsel in cases before the German-American Mixed Claims Commission for American claimants whose properties were damaged or destroyed by acts of sabotage of the German government during the period of American neutrality, and also as counsel before the same commission and before the U. S. supreme court in test cases involving the depreciation of the German mark during and subsequent to the war. He has exhibited exceptional qualities in the handling of complex problems of international law and is recognized as one of the ablest and most successful of the younger members of the New York bar. He is honorary secretary of the International Law Association in America and is a member of the American Society of International Law, the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York. Mr. Peaslee's clubs are: University, Lawyers, Ardsley, Columbia University, National Republican, Young Men's Republican, Delta Upsilon, Pine Valley (N. J.) Golf Club, Union Interalliee, Paris, and Buccaneers, Berlin. He is a member of the Society of Friends. He was married in New York city, Feb. 12, 1920, to Dorothy K., daughter of Charles L. Quimby, of Philadelphia, Pa., and has three children: Dorothy Waddington, Amos Jenkins and Lucy Raynes Peaslee.

SNAVELY, Guy Everett, president of Birmingham (Ala.) Southern College (1921–. .), was born at Antietam, Md., Oct. 26, 1881, son of Charles Granville and Emma (Rohrer) Snavely. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Baltimore co., Md., and under a private instructor, and was graduated A.B. at Johns Hopkins University, in 1901, and Ph.D., in 1908. His career as an educator began in the Maryland Nautical Academy, Easton, where he continued for one year (1901–02). Thereafter, he was instructor and vice-principal of Milton Academy, Baltimore (1902–05); studied in London and Paris, in the summer in 1905; and, in 1906, became instructor in French at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1907; became professor, in 1909, and, during 1910–19, was professor of Romance languages and literatures, meantime serving as registrar from 1908. In the world war, on leave of absence from the college, he organized and served as director of the southern division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. In 1919, he was assistant to the general manager and director of the department of development of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and during 1919–21, was dean of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C. In 1921 he was elected president of the Birmingham Southern College, in Birmingham, Ala. During the first six years of his presidency, attendance has increased from 250 to 2300, and the faculty, from 10 to 66. The campus has been enlarged from 60 to 125 acres, and the endowment from $100,000 to $1,000,000. He has added to the equipment a $75,000 library, a $75,000 building for student activities, a $50,000 stadium, a $75,000 preparatory school building, a $25,000 president's home and a $10,000 dean's cottage. In addition, he has greatly expanded the laboratory equipment; generally improved the campus, and enlarged the curriculum by the addition of several new departments. In consequence, the college has been honored by election to approved membership in all the standardizing agencies of the

country. Dr. Snavely was honorary scholar in education at the Teachers' College (Columbia University), New York city, and visiting professor of Romance languages in New York University, during 1914–15. He has been vice-chairman of the executive committee of the International Council of Religious Education, since 1923; vice-chairman of International Sunday School Association, since 1926; is president of the Alabama College Association (1926–27); secretary-treasurer of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and vice-president of the Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Association (1926–27). He is a member, also, of the Modern Language Association of America, and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him, in 1925, by Emory University, in recognition of his scholarship and high standing in the educational world. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; has been chairman of the board of stewards of his church, and has served as a delegate to district and annual conferences. He was the editor of Alarcon's "El Capitan Veneno" (1917) and of Valdes' "Jose" (with R. C. Ward, 1919), and is the author of numerous articles published in philological, educational and religious journals. He was married, Sept. 27, 1905, to Ada, daughter of Van Brant Rittenhouse, a planter, of Kingsville, Md., and has three sons, Guy Everett, Jr., Brant Rittenhouse, and Charles Albert Snavely.

DAVIS, Arthur, merchant and manufacturer, was born at Coalburg, O., May 26, 1879, son of Thomas John Davis, a native of Cardiff, Wales, who came to the United States in 1859 and became a coal miner in Ohio and Iowa. The son joined his father and older brothers in the coal mines but was ambitious to acquire an education and engage in some mercantile business. He first entered the employ of a local merchant and then attended the public and high schools at Oskaloosa, Ia., clerking in a local store after school hours and on Saturdays. While employed as a salesman in a dry-goods store, he learned about the immense business of Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago, and believing his opportunity was with this firm, he sought and obtained a position in the wholesale department. For ten years he was a traveling salesman for the firm, his territory comprising thirty-two states and during that period he familiarized himself thoroughly with the merchandising needs and problems of the retail trade. His next promotion was to assistant sales manager in 1914 and soon after he was given the management of the rug department which was a new field for the exercise of his initiative and business acumen. When the world war caused a shortage of imported rugs in 1915, Mr. Davis was instrumental in establishing a rug factory for Marshall Field & Co., in Philadelphia, and it was put under his personal management. The rug department developed so rapidly that other factories were acquired and in 1921 he was made vice-president of the Marshall Field Mills Corp. In 1923 Marshall Field & Co. purchased the department store business of Rothschild & Co. for $9,000,000 and Mr. Davis was made manager of the business which was renamed The Davis Company. He was vice-president and general manager the first year and has been president since then. The property consists of a retail store of eleven stories and basement, and two warehouses for reserve stock. He has conducted the business under the modern policy of entire satisfaction guaranteed to every customer, and that the price for any article will be as low or lower than anywhere else in the city on the same day, its advertising slogan being, "Bottom prices guaranteed—we will not be undersold." The business has grown steadily under his skillful management. It is one of the largest of its kind in Chicago and has become an important subsidiary of the Marshall Field enterprise. He is a member of the Union League Club, of Chicago, and the Presbyterian church. He was married, July 25, 1903, to Jennie, daughter of Henry Foster, of Oskaloosa, Ia. They have one daughter, Margaret Adele Davis.

LAMPE, Herman Ferdinand, physician and surgeon, was born in Altoona, Pa., May 23, 1891, son of Herman Henry and Alpharetta Priscilla (Gracey) Lampe and grandson of the Rev. Ferd C. H. and Emily (Kuhnle) Lampe. He received his preparatory education at Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1915. After several months' service as assistant physician in the Blair County (Pa.) Hospital for the Insane, he became interne in medicine and surgery at the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and, later, interne in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, perfecting his preparation for treating diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the U. S. army medical corps in November, 1917, and, for three months, was commanding officer of a company at the medical officers' training camp, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. On Mar. 28, 1918, he was transferred to the army general hospital, No. 11, Cape May, N. J., where he was assigned to otolaryngological service and also to duty as detachment commander, recruiting officer, fire marshal, personnel adjutant, etc., until July 12,

1919, when he was discharged with the rank of captain. Since his discharge from the army, Dr. Lampe has practiced his specialty in New York city, where, at present, he is assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, aural surgeon to the Midtown Hospital and surgeon to the Tonsil Hospital. Formerly, also, he was attending otolaryngologist at the West Side Hospital, assistant surgeon at the New York Hospital, department of immunology, and instructor in otology at New York University and Bellevue Hospital and at the Polyclinic Hospital. He is a fellow of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Otological, Rhinological and Laryngological Society, and a member of the New York state and New York county medical societies, and the Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity; also a 32nd degree Mason (Shriner) and a member of the Lutheran church. His recreations are fishing and hunting. Dr. Lampe was married, Nov. 19, 1922, to Dorothy, daughter of George Scarborough, a playwright, author of the "Sun Daughter."

BERNHEIMER, Charles Leopold, merchant, was born at Ulm-on-Danube, Württemberg, Germany, July 18, 1864, son of Leopold M. and Amalie (Bing) Bernheimer. He was graduated at Thudichum's College, Geneva, Switzerland, in 1880. The following year he came to the United States and was employed as office boy in the firm of Adolph Bernheimer & Co., dry-goods wholesalers, New York city. He advanced to responsible positions under its successive reorganizations, as Bernheimer & Walter and the Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, Inc., and since 1907 he has been president of the latter. The company specializes in cotton goods, contracting with cotton mills for cloth which it has bleached, dyed, printed and finished for the trade, domestic and foreign. He has won a national reputation as an exponent of and authority on arbitration. As chairman of the New York chamber of commerce committee on arbitration since 1911 he has been instrumental in amicably adjusting commercial controversies. The cases he handled involved disputed sums ranging from small amounts to millions of dollars and were settled at a nominal cost to the parties, Mr. Bernheimer and members of his committee giving their services without charge. His success in furthering the cause of commercial arbitration at home has led to the application of the same policies with merchants trading in foreign countries. He proposed to the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce, held in Paris in 1914, that a standard clause be inserted in all contracts of international trade by which the parties concerned agree to submit disputes to the arbitral tribunal of a chamber of commerce or similar body. As a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce he framed a similar plan for international arbitration by that body and the Buenos Aires chamber for the prompt adjustment of trade disputes. The plan was adopted and is in successful operation. Through his influence the New York State Bar Association formed an arbitration system similar to that of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the better adjustment, both in law and in fact, of business disputes. Following the world war he further advanced the cause of arbitration by initiating legislation for the validation of arbitration clauses in business contracts. In 1920 with the support of the business men's associations throughout New York state he secured the passage of an arbitration law making arbitration agreements in business contracts not only valid but irrevocable and enforceable and after the law had been declared constitutional, similar legislation was introduced in New Jersey. His next step was the formulation of a federal arbitration bill for which the approval of the American Bar Association was obtained and it became the law in 1926, making valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions or commerce among the states and territories or with foreign nations. Based on his experience in promoting arbitration, Mr. Bernheimer wrote a volume during the world war which was published in seven languages, entitled "A Business Man's Plan for Ending the War in Europe" (1915). As a respite from business cares, he has spent a number of vacations in exploring the wild regions of Arizona and Utah under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History. He has discovered many heretofore unknown cliff ruins, including Petroglyph Rock, covering two acres and hieroglyphed with drawings of ancient peoples and a series of dinosaur tracks in Neskla-Nazadi Canyon, Nebr. His account of his summer expeditions is recorded in his "Rainbow Bridge" (1924). He is a director of the Franklin Bank in New York, Board of Trade and Transportation, a trustee of the East River Savings Institution, the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the Valeria Home and a member of the Safety First Society (president), the International Chamber of Commerce, American Chamber of Commerce in London, International Law Association, Converters' Association, Merchants' Association of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History (fellow), the advisory committee of the Business School of Columbia University, the National Republican, City, Century, Harmonie, Army and Navy clubs of New York, Ocean Beach and Bungalow Island clubs. He was married, Nov. 7, 1893, to Clara, daughter of Jacob Silbermann, of New York, and has two children: Helen Amalie, wife of Stanley J. Halle, and Alice Martha Bernheimer.

CHANDLER, Percy Milton, financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, 1873, son of John Walter and Almira (Taylor) Chandler. He was graduated at the Friends' Central School, studied law and began his practice in Philadelphia. His inclinations and talents, however, lay in the direction of banking and finance and in 1899, with his brother, Frederick T. Chandler, he organized the investment banking firm of Chandler Brothers & Co., which was superseded Dec. 31, 1913, by Chandler & Company, Inc., with a paid capital of $1,750,000. Under Mr. Chandler's presidency the new corporation developed into a major financial institution, with large interests in public utilities, chain stores, and general industrial enterprises throughout the United States and Canada. It specializes in public utility securities and also handles railroad, municipal and industrial issues. In addition it is actively associated with the management of public utilities in various parts of the country and has successfully financed, among others, The American Stores Company; Manhat-

tan Electrical Supply Co.; Troy Laundry Machinery Co.; Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co.; Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Inc.; Buffalo & Erie Ry. Co.; the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co. (later merged with the Virginia Railway & Power Co.); the Fairmont & Clarksburg Traction Co. (merged with the Monongahela Valley Traction Co.); Pennsylvania Lighting Co.; Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co.; Lexington Utilities Company and Otto Eisenlohr & Bros., Inc. Besides being president of Chandler & Company, Inc., Mr. Chandler is president of P. M. Chandler & Co., Securities Corporation General, The Kentucky Securities Corporation, Lexington Utilities Co., Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., International Utilities Corporation, Ohio River Railway & Power Co., Buffalo & Erie Railway Co., and the Chandler Management Corporation. He is also chairman of the board of the United States Dairy Products Corporation, and Scott-Powell Dairies, Inc., and a director of numerous other corporations. His interests and activities are not confined to his various business connections. He is a trustee of Temple University, Philadelphia, and a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Historical Society of Chester County, Pa., and the Valley Forge (Pa.) Historical Society. He was a delegate-at-large at the Republican national convention of 1920 and during the World war was chairman of the Liberty loan committee for the department and chain stores in Philadelphia and vicinity and was a member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia war chest $20,000,000 drive. He is fond of outdoor sports particularly of tennis and golf. Mr. Chandler was thrice married (1) Oct. 20, 1896, to Emma B., daughter of Aaron Mendenhall, of Mendenhall, Pa., who died in 1916; (2) Nov. 1, 1917, to Nancy Louise, daughter of Henry Clay Krebs, of Winchester, Va., by whom he has one son, Arthur Bayard Chandler; and (3) Oct. 7, 1926, to Mrs. Marie Leonhard Langtree, formerly of London, England, widow of William M. Langtree, of Washington, D. C.

KENNY, Albert Sewall, naval officer, was born in Van Buren county, Ia., Jan. 19, 1841, son of Sewall and Mary (Strong) Kenny. Orphaned when two years old, he was reared by relatives in Vermont. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1861 and had begun the study of law but the civil war changed his plans and in 1862 he was commissioned assistant paymaster in the U. S. navy. During the war he served with the South Atlantic and the North Atlantic blockading squadrons, and he was present at both attacks on Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C. He was promoted to be paymaster in 1865; pay inspector, 1884; pay director, 1897; paymaster general, 1899, and he was given the rank of rear admiral in December, 1899. As pay inspector in 1887 he made a study of improved methods of accounting for the navy department. He was member of a board of officers with Rear-Adm. George Brown as senior member, to consider and report upon the subject, and the plan as recommended was officially adopted. Adm. Brown wrote to Sec. Whitney, as follows: "... Pay Director A. S. Kenny became a member of the board and at once took hold of the problem, and it was due to his ability, thorough knowledge of accounts and untiring labor, that the problem was satisfactorily solved, and that you were able to institute the sweeping reform in the navy department which has ever since been of great service to the navy and of great comfort and satisfaction to those who have followed you in the navy department." Secretary-of-War Tracy wrote to the president as follows: "* * * Pay Director Kenny is the virtual author of one of the great executive reforms of the navy, commenced during the last days of the term of my predecessor, Mr. William C. Whitney, and carried on and perfected during my administration. This reform introduced a new and radically different method of purchasing, handling and distributing supplies, of transporting men and supplies, and a different system of keeping the accounts and returns of

purchases and supplies in the navy from that which had heretofore obtained in the department. It is largely to these reforms that I attribute the great efficiency of this department, in the respect above mentioned during the late war with Spain."

He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, Union and Union League clubs of New York, and the New York Yacht Club. He was married in 1874, to Ellen, daughter of George Barnes of New York city.

MORROW, William W., judge, was born near Milton, Wayne co., Ind., July 15, 1843, son of William and Margaret (Tilly) Morrow. His father, a farmer and a noted publicist and orator, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He was reared on a farm in Adams county, Ill., until the age of sixteen, when his father having died, he went to Santa Rosa, Calif., where he taught school, studied law, mined, and became familiar with the adventurous spirit of pioneer life in the mining districts. For the civil war he joined the National Rifles organized in the

District of Columbia and incorporated into the Army of the Potomac and was detailed to the office of the secretary of the treasury to aid in the work of the loan department. He returned to California in 1865 as a special agent in the legal service of the treasury department. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and began the practice of his profession in San Francisco. As assistant U. S. attorney for California during 1870–74 he won a national reputation in the successful prosecution of officers of merchant ships for cruelty to seamen and was instrumental in securing important reforms by legislation and shipping regulations in the administration of the merchant marine service. He was attorney for the state board of harbor commissioners in 1880–83, and was special counsel for the United States before the French and American claims commission (1881–83), and before the Alabama claims commission (1882–85). Early in his career he became interested in state and national politics. In California he was made chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1879, and in 1884, a delegate to the national Republican convention, being chairman of the California delegation. He was elected to the 49th congress in 1884 and served by re-election for three terms, being a member of the committees on commerce, immigration, foreign affairs and appropriations, and speaker pro tempore of the house under Speaker Reed. In 1891 he was appointed U. S. district judge for the northern district of California by Pres. Harrison, and in 1897 was appointed judge of the U. S. circuit court for the ninth judicial circuit, and judge of the U. S. circuit court of appeals by Pres. McKinley. His decisions cover a wide range of subjects and are found in more than 200 volumes of federal court reports. Notable among them were the cases of: In re Ezeta, 62 Fed. 964, 987, in international extradition proceedings following a revolution in the Republic of Salvador; U. S. v. Cassidy, 67 Fed. 698 (1895), resulting from the Pullman labor strike in 1894; In re Wong Kim Ark, 71 Fed. 382 (1896), involving the citizenship of a child born in the United States of Chinese parents, who are subjects of China permanently residing in this country; In re Noyes, 121 Fed. 209 (1902), known as the "Nome Cases"; the Salton Sea Cases, 172 Fed. 792, 820 (1909), involving the right of a corporation operating irrigation and power works across the boundary in Mexico to divert waters from the Colorado river, and U. S. vs. Wheeler, et al., 254 Fed. 611, based on the deportation from Bisbee, Ariz., to New Mexico, of 221 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, because of the acts of sabotage due to labor troubles in the copper mines. His opinions are characterized by thorough scholarship, logical reasoning, and clarity, precision and force of expression. He is the author of "Introduction to California Jurisprudence" (1920), "Spanish and Mexican Private Land Grants in California" (1923), and numerous contributions to legal publications. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wabash College in 1899, and the University of California in 1913. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Institution, and a director of the American Simplified Spelling Board. He has long been active in the movement for international peace and for his services to that cause as a member of the International Society for Conciliation, was awarded the d'Estournelles de Constant medal by that society in 1925. He was one of the incorporators of the American National Red Cross and president of its California branch, receiving the national organization's medal for his services in Red Cross relief work during the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Judge Morrow is a member of the American Society of International Law (vice-president), the San Francisco Bar Association (president), the Pacific Union and Olympic clubs of San Francisco, and the Faculty Club of the University of California. He is an Odd Fellow, a Mason and a Congregationalist. He was married, June 18, 1865, to Margaret, daughter of Rev. William Hulbert, of Santa Rosa, Calif., and has three children: William Hulbert; Maud, wife of Rear-Adm. Augustus F. Fechteler; and Eleanor, wife of Harry L. Roosevelt.

McDONNELL, Thomas Francis Irving, lawyer, was born at Wickford, R. I., June 11, 1868, son of Patrick and Ellen (Irving) McDonnell. After graduating at Brown University in 1891, he studied law under the preceptorship of David S. and William C. Baker of Providence, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He began his legal practice as an associate in the firm of Baker & Baker. In 1896 he formed a part-

nership with David S. Baker and two years later Lewis A. Waterman joined them, the firm name becoming Baker, McDonnell & Waterman. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Richard E. Lyman which still continues. In addition to an extensive law practice, Mr. McDonnell was president of the Wickford Light & Water Co., and a director in the National Evaporator Co. and the Gordon Engineering Co. He was judge advocate of the 1st R. I. light infantry regiment in 1909–10. During the world war he was chairman of the speakers' bureau, vice-chairman

of the Providence chapter of the American Red Cross and a director of the "Four-Minute Men" for Rhode Island. He was chairman of the committee of one hundred of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, serving as president of the latter in 1922. He was a member of the executive committee of the Voters' League of Rhode Island during 1914–17, and is a member of the American Bar Association, Rhode Island State Bar Association, Providence Bar Association, Rhode Island Historical Society and the American Civic Association. The King of Sweden conferred upon him the Order of Vasa in 1907 and Brown University gave him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1923. Politically he is an independent and religiously a Roman Catholic. He finds his chief recreation in golf. He was married, May 28, 1913, to Mary Stanton, daughter of James S. Kenyon of Providence, R. I.

SWIFT, Homer Fordyce, physician, was born at Paines Hollow, N. Y., May 5, 1881, son of Charles Fayette and Nancy Maria (Fordyce) Swift. He attended Adrian (Mich.) College during 1898–1900, was graduated B.Ph. at Western Reserve University in 1902, and was a student in the medical department during 1902–4. He received the degree of M.D. at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School in 1906. He was an interne at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, during 1906–08; instructor in dermatology, 1908–10, and in pathology, 1909–10, at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In September, 1910, he became connected with Rockefeller Institute Hospital as assistant resident physician, and for two years, 1912–14, was resident physician. During 1914–17 he held the position of associate professor of medicine at Columbia University and the same title at Cornell University from 1917 to 1919. He resigned from the former position in 1917, and was granted leave from the latter for active service in the U. S. army. From May, 1917, until January, 1918, he was on duty at Base Hospital No. 2 (No. 1, B. E. F.), with the rank of major, M. O. R. C. As consultant in medicine, he was with the 1st army corps, A. E. F., from June until November, 1918, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel M. C., and with the 3rd army from December, 1918, until April, 1919. He was made colonel in March, 1919, and colonel M. O. R. C. in the same year. After his release from military duty in 1919, he became associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and since July, 1922, he has been a member of that institution. Dr. Swift has devoted himself principally to investigation and to a less extent to the teaching of internal medicine. He has specialized in the treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system and the study of trench fever, rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, and streptococcus infections. His most notable contribution to science was the introduction, in collaboration with Dr. A. W. M. Ellis, of the intra-spinal serum treatment of syphilis of the central nervous system. He was a collaborator in a report on "Trench Fever" by the American Red Cross Commission; a contributor to Forchheimer's "Therapeusis of Internal Diseases," to "Practical Treatment," Nelson's "Loose-Leaf Medicine" and the Oxford "Loose-Leaf Medicine," and the author of many articles in medical journals. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Bacteriologists, the American Association of Immunologists, the Association of American Physicians, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Society, the County Medical Society of New York, the Harvey Society, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (honorary), and the Alpha Tau Omega, Nu Sigma Nu, Theta Nu Epsilon, and Alpha Omega Alpha fraternities. His clubs include the University Club and the Century Association, of New York city. His favorite recreations are golf and gardening. He was married, Apr. 24, 1922, to Emma Fordyce MacRae (below).

MACRAE, Emma Fordyce (Mrs. Homer F. Swift), artist, was born in Vienna, Austria, Apr. 27, 1887, daughter of John Addison and Alice Dean (Smith) Fordyce. Her father (q. v.) was the noted dermatologist of Columbia University, and her uncle, Samuel Wesley Fordyce (q. v.), a leading industrialist of the South. She was educated at the Chapin and Brearley schools in New York city and at the Ingleside School, New Milford, Conn. Her artistic training was pursued at the New York School of Art under Kenneth Hayes Miller and at the Art Students League under Luis Mora and E. F. Blumenschein. Afterwards she opened studios of her own in New York and Gloucester, Mass. Her first exhibited work was "Italian Fishing Boats," shown at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1918. Since then her paintings have been frequently seen in the country's leading art exhibitions, including those of the National Academy, Newport Art Association, Pennsylvania Academy, Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, North Shore Art Association, Chicago Art Institute, John Herron Art Institute at Indianapolis, the Des Moines, Grand Rapids, Los Angeles and Syracuse art museums, and the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C. Her "Pink and Freckled Lilies," painted in 1922, was on view at most of these galleries by request, as was her "Orange, White and Green" and "Easter Lilies," painted in 1923, had a similar showing, and "Cosmos" received honorable mention at the exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in December, 1924. Her figure studies have received notice also, especially a small portrait head, which was shown in eight museums. The titles of a representative group of her paintings, exhibited at the Grace Horne gallery in Boston in 1923, indicate the range of her brush: "Still Life with Flowers;" "Iris;" "Orange, Green and Gold;" "Day Lilies;" "Blue and Rose;" "Daisies;" "Orange and Blue;" "A Girl with Red Hair;" "The Chorus Girl;" "Girl with a Turban;" "Gloucester Fishing Boats;" "Overlooking the Harbor;" "Boardwalk, Atlantic City;" "A Day in June;" "St. Moritz;" "Buck Hill Falls," and "Summer Days." She has a pronounced vein for decorative effects, especially in utilizing the warm and rich colors of flowers with tapestried and porcelain accessories, in which she succeeds in imparting a quality which suggests that met in exquisitely wrought woodwork, metalry and textile stuffs. Her treatment has a particular appeal to architects and interior decorators. As expressed in "Cosmos," "Pink

Lilies'' and ''Day Lilies,'' which were placed on view by the Architectural League of New York, her wealth of floreate forms furnish the type of domestic art that enters into and becomes part of a house instead of being extraneous ornament. In her still life and figure pieces, her work is kindred with that of the early Flemish painters and also reminiscent of old Chinese art in her choice of material. She is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, North Shore Art Association, Art Alliance of America, Allied Artists of America, and the MacDowell Club of New York city. Her chief pastimes are traveling and swimming. She was twice married: (1), Jan. 18, 1910, to Thomas MacRae, by whom she had one daughter, Alice; and (2), Apr. 24, 1922, to Homer Fordyce Swift (above).

BURR, Colonel Bell, psychiatrist, was born in Lansing, Mich., Nov. 3, 1856, son of Allen Russell and Catherine (Foote) Burr. Following an academic education, he studied medicine at the University of Michigan in 1876–77, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in New York city, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1878. After practicing for a brief period at Springport, Mich., he became assistant physician at the Eastern Michigan Asylum (now the Pontiac State Hospital), was advanced to assistant medical superintendent in 1885 and to medical superintendent in 1889, retaining that post five years. He organized there a training school for attendants —among the earliest of these schools in the United States. Thereafter for twenty-six years he was medical director of Oak Grove, a noted hospital for nervous and mental diseases, at Flint, Mich., to which he was appointed in 1894. He achieved conspicuous success in the conduct of this private sanitarium and won repute as a specialist in nervous and mental diseases. He established improved methods and practice in caring for the insane and placed the institution on such a firm foundation financially that when the Flint board of education acquired the property in 1920, the liquidation of the hospital's assets enabled substantial bonuses to be paid to its officers and employees of long standing, the former receiving $10,000 and the latter $60,000. During the World war Dr. Burr was a frequent contributor to the press on issues of the conflict, including preparedness, and with American participation acted as a federal appeal agent in Flint in the operation of the selective draft, represented that city in promoting a reserve officers' training corps in Michigan, which formed the first of that state's training camps, shared in the Michigan work of the American Red Cross as one of the directors of the Genesee county chapter, and made translations of war data from the French and German. He wrote a ''Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease'' (1894), which after passing through several editions, was reissued as ''Practical Psychology and Psychiatry'' (1921). He is also the author of numerous monographs on medical and other subjects listed in the ''Transactions'' of the American Neurological Association (1924), and is a member of the Michigan Authors Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Physicians (fellow), the American Psychiatric Association (life), of which, when known as the American Medico-Psychological Association, he was secretary for five years and president in 1906; the Michigan State Medical Society (president, 1911); the Genesee County Medical Society, and Detroit Society of Neurology and Psychiatry (past president). Locally Dr. Burr has been identified with public affairs as a member of the Flint park board for a term, was formerly on the board of the National Bank of Flint, and is a director of the Genesee County Savings Bank. He is a life member of Capital Lodge No. 66, F. & A.M., also an Elk, a Knight Templar, a member of Michigan Sovereign Consistory and a Shriner. His clubs are the Detroit, Flint Country, Shakespeare and Rotary of Flint, and his chief recreations bridge, horseback riding and mountain walks. An Episcopalian in creed, he attends St. Paul's Church, Flint. He was twice married (1), Jan. 13, 1886, to Delia Ernestine (died 1888), daughter of John A. Randall, of Norwich, N. Y., by whom he had a daughter, Ernestine, and (2), Oct. 28, 1890, to Annette L. Wheeler of Chicago, daughter of Nathan P. Wheeler, formerly of Norwich, N. Y.

KOENIGSBERG, Moses, journalist, was born in New Orleans, La., Apr. 16, 1878, son of Harris Wolf and Julia (Foreman) Koenigsberg. He acquired his education in the public schools of San Antonio, Tex., and, at the age of nine years, established a small monthly paper, ''The Amateur,'' which he published regularly for two years, writing and editing the contents and setting all the type himself. There is no record of a similar performance by so youthful an editor in the annals of amateur journalism. In 1891, as the result of winning a $100 essay prize, he began his journalistic career as a reporter on the ''San Antonio Times.'' His first work for that newspaper was to conduct a crusade against the fee system of compensation for public officials. His second was to accompany—on his own initiative—a filibustering expedition into Mexico, and, in due course, to cover the trial of its leader, Gen. Francisco Ruiz Sandoval, before Judge Maxey at San Antonio, Tex. Sandoval was convicted, and Mr. Koenigsberg's report of the trial attracted considerable attention. Although, at the time, only thirteen years old, he was invited to become editor of the Houston (Tex.) ''World,'' a weekly newspaper. At sixteen, he became publisher of the San Antonio ''Star,'' and then, for nine years, served, either as reporter or editor, on the Fort Worth ''Record,'' the Kansas City ''Journal'' and ''Times,'' St. Louis ''Republic,'' ''Globe-Democrat,'' ''Star,'' and ''Chronicle,'' Mobile (Ala.) ''Register,'' Montgomery (Ala.) ''Advertiser,'' Minneapolis ''Times,'' Pittsburgh ''Times,'' Chicago ''Times,'' and New York ''World.'' He was made managing editor of the Chicago ''American,'' in 1903, and publisher of the Boston ''American,'' in 1908. While managing editor of the Chicago ''American,'' he scored a famous beat for his newspaper by locating Adam Schidlowski, a murderer for whom a country-wide search was in progress. Schidlowski killed his wife at Revere Beach, Mass., and vanished before the police could find his trail. Mr. Koenigsberg, working by telegraph from his desk in Chicago directed an independent investigation in Massachusetts, which revealed the fact that the man, before the murder, had expressed the intention of moving to California. A search

of the records of railroad offices, for the day on which Schidlowski probably left Boston, disclosed the number of a Pullman ticket and baggage check presumably issued to him. Then an intensive study of train movements, assisted by railroad experts, indicated that the train on which he was a probable passenger was on its way across Colorado. Mr. Koenigsberg arrived at his final deduction at midnight four days after the commission of the murder, and at once forwarded more than 200 telegrams to railroad conductors, station agents, prosecutors and police officials. As a result of a wire to the conductor of the train on which Schidlowski was riding, and another to the sheriff of the county which the train was believed to be crossing, the train was stopped at La Junta, a Colorado way station, at three in the morning, and Schidlowski was apprehended, attempting to escape by a car window. A habit of reading every line which came into his office with the closest attention enabled Mr. Koenigsberg to bring about the arrest of Johann Hoch, the famous Chicago "Bluebeard." Thus, on the lists of city deaths, supplied to his newspaper by the Chicago bureau of vital statistics, he noticed the frequent occurrence of Hoch's name, as applicant for burial certificates for women who had died. He advised the police, and Hoch was arrested, and convicted on evidence that he had lived for many years by marrying obscure women, who had a little money, and killing them by arsenic poisoning. Mr. Koenigsberg entered the field of national journalism, in 1913, when he organized Newspaper Feature Service. Subsequently he became president of King Features Syndicate. In behalf of William Randolph Hearst, the owner, this syndicate administers International News Service, Newspaper Feature Service, International Feature Service, Universal Service, Premier Syndicate and Star Adcraft Service. International News Service, known the world over for its motto, "Get It First but First Get It Right," is one of the three leading news organizations of the United States and of the world. Its wires and cables extend everywhere, and its correspondents are stationed at the outposts of civilization as well as in the capitals of the world. It is the only world news organization under individual ownership. Since the beginning of his career as a journalist, Mr. Koenigsberg has frequently stated in speeches and writings his conviction that journalism, rightly directed, is the greatest instrumentality for the advancement of civilization now at the command of man. The feature elements and news dispatches, released by organizations under his control, appear regularly in newspapers having a mass circulation of 16,000,000 readers on week days, and 25,000,000 on Sundays. The newspaper features include serial and short fiction, signed editorials, magazine pages in color, illustrated Sunday news stories, a wide range of daily departments, and the largest group of "comics" and comic pages ever issued. Mr. Koenigsberg served in the Spanish war as a noncommissioned officer in the 2d Alabama volunteer infantry. He is the author of "Southern Martyrs" (1898); "The Elk and The Elephant," and a volume of short stories (1899), and is a member of the Fossils, Green Room, Oak Ridge Golf, Newspaper and Friars clubs of New York city. He was married, Dec. 10, 1923, at New Haven, Conn., to Virginia Vivien, daughter of Edgar Meade Carr, a banker. They have one daughter, Virginia Rose Koenigsberg.

MOFFAT, Barclay Wellington, surgeon, was born at Orange, N. J., July 9, 1890, son of Edgar Vietor and Mary Edith (Wellington) Moffat. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard

University in 1912 and M.D. in 1916. He continued his medical studies at the University of Paris and the Calot Cliniques, and was surgical interne successively at the Seaside and Bellevue hospitals, New York. During the world war he was commissioned lieutenant in the medical reserve corps May 18, 1917, and was in active service with the 80th division, 305 F.A., the 320 ambulance, 318 F.H., and Triage hospital of the A.E.F. as orthopedic surgeon, and participated in the Somme offensive, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne-Meuse campaign. He was made captain six months before he went overseas and his present rank in the medical reserve corps is that of major. In 1919 he was interne at the Hopital des Enfants Malades and the Hopital Vaugirard of Paris, France. His practice has been limited to the surgery of the bones, joints, muscles and tendons and the correction of deformities. He is assistant surgeon to the orthopedic dispensary of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York city; professor of orthopedic surgery, New York Post Graduate Hospital and Medical School; orthopedic surgeon to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, N. J., and the Ann May Memorial Hospital, Spring Lake, N. J. He is the author of "Typhoid Spine," in the Journal of the American Medical Association (Mar. 5, 1921), "Isolated Disease of Scaphoid," ibid (Jan. 13, 1923), and "Separation Acromio-Clavicular Joint," in the Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics (July, 1925). He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a mem-

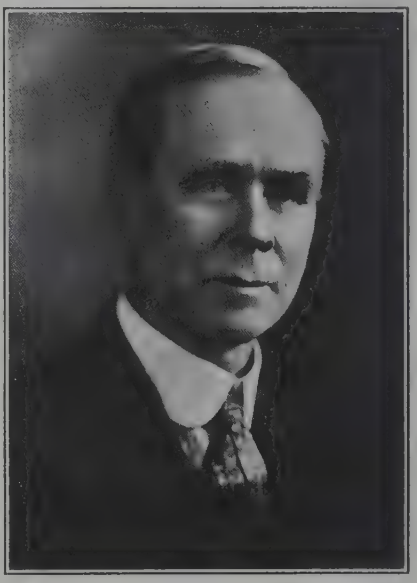
ber of the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Harvard Medical Society, the Harvard Club of New Jersey, the Boothbay Harbor Yacht Club and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Beta Pi fraternities. His favorite recreation is motor boat cruising. Dr. Moffat was married in New York city, July 26, 1917, to Adeline Abigail, daughter of George Henry Murdoch, of Red Bank, N. J.

LONGMAN, Evelyn Beatrice, (Mrs. N. H. Batchelder), sculptor, was born at Winchester, O., Nov. 21, 1874, daughter of Edwin Henry and Clara Delitia (Adnam) Longman. Her father, a musician, came from England to the United States in 1857 and was organist of St. Mary's Church of Chicago, where also her mother sang in the choir. The daughter early displayed marked artistic abilities, but not having the means to develop them, entered the employ of a wholesale drygoods establishment in Chicago. For a short time she took a night course at the Chicago Art Institute. Later, she attended the art department of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. In 1898 she entered the Art Institute of Chicago, and in the following year became an assistant to Lorado Taft (q.v.), the instructor of the school in sculpture. Following her graduation in 1900 she had charge of the summer school in modeling. She was an assistant in New York city of Hermon A. MacNeil, working on some designs for the Pan-American Exposition, and also of Isidore Konti on work of the same kind. The quality of her work so impressed Daniel C. French that he invited her to become his assistant and she remained with him four years. She designed the figure of "Victory" for the Festival Hall at the St. Louis Exposition, for which she was awarded a silver medal. A reproduction of this statue is used as a trophy of the Atlantic Fleet of the U. S. navy. She designed the doors of the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., (1907) which are among the largest of their kind in the country, and the Horsford memorial bronze doors of the library building at Wellesley College (1909). In 1910 she completed a finial group of three heroic female figures in white granite, which surmounts the Foster mausoleum in Middleburg, N. Y., of which Henry Bacon was the architect. Miss Longman and Mr. Bacon have collaborated with excellent results on other monuments, viz. that in Chicago, to celebrate the centennial of the admission of Illinois to the union, and the war memorial in Naugatuck, Conn., and she created the Fountain of Ceres that occupied the center of the forecourt to Mr. Bacon's Court of the Four Seasons at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In 1912 she was successful in another open anonymous competition for a monument to Sen. William Boyd Allison, of Iowa, erected by the state on the capitol grounds in Des Moines, Ia. Still another competition in which some of the foremost American sculptors participated, won by Miss Longman was that for the colossal figure of "Electricity" on the building of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. at 195 Broadway, N. Y. Miss Longman has achieved as eminent success in portraiture as in decorative sculpture. A rare combination of a portrait with an ideal figure is the Theodore Chickering Williams memorial in All Souls' Church, New York, which was awarded the Elizabeth Watrous Gold Medal at the fall exhibition of the National Academy of Design in 1923. She designed the portrait busts of Henry Bacon in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, John Stewart Kennedy in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, Alice Freeman Palmer in the Hall of Fame, New York and of Jacob Godfrey Schmidlapp in the Art Museum, Cincinnati, O. Two of her noteworthy ideal works are a two-figure group "Consecration," which won a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 and is now owned by Peter G. Thomson of Cincinnati, and "The Future," a portrayal of an adolescent girl, which has won three gold medals. In 1906 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon her by Olivet College. In 1909 she became an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1919, a full academician, the first woman sculptor to be so honored. She is also a member of the National Sculpture Society, Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, American Numismatic Society, American Federation of Arts, Archaeological Society of America, and Municipal Art Society of New York city. She won the Shaw prize at the National Academy in 1918 and 1926, the French gold medal at the Chicago Art Institute in 1919, and the Widener gold medal at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1920. She is represented in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; the Art Institute, Chicago; Toledo Museum of Art; St. Louis Art Museum; Cincinnati Art Museum; Cleveland Museum of Fine Art; and the John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis. She was married June 28, 1920, at Glendale, Mass., to Nathaniel Horton Batchelder, headmaster of the Loomis Institute for boys at Windsor, Conn.

YEGGE, Charles Frederick, manufacturer, was born at Nevada, Ia., May 5, 1871, son of John K. and Elizabeth (Mulholland) Yegge and grandson of John Frederick and Frances Yegge, both natives of Switzerland who came to the United States in 1849, and settled at DeWitt, Ia. He was a student of Northwestern University, but on account of impaired sight was obliged to leave before graduating. He began his business career in 1891 with the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company which operated eighteen plants and employed approximately 4,000 persons. He was made secretary in 1900 and vice-president and director of the wood packing box department, 1911. At this time he was also secretary of the Cairo, Memphis and Southern Railway and Transportation Company, vice-president of the Marked Tree Lumber Company, and an officer and director of several other subsidiary companies. In 1921 he resigned from the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company and became chairman of an organization committee which effected a merger of ten box manufacturing companies broadly scattered in cities throughout the United States, under the name of General Box Corporation, of which he was elected president when the organization was completed in 1922. This corporation later acquired several other factories and now operates seventeen plants manufacturing boxes and materials therefor, with an authorized capitalization of $6,000,000, and annual sales of $7,000,000. The corporation is the holding company, the actual operations being carried on largely by the General

Box Company. It specializes in what is known as the Pioneer wirebound packing box which is about 40% lighter than other wooden boxes. The principal plants operated by the company are in New Orleans, La., Kansas City, Mo., East St. Louis, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, O., Detroit, Mich., Illmo, Mo., Bogalusa, La., Sheboygan, Wis., Nashville, Tenn., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Winchendon, Mass. Mr. Yegge is also president of the General Box Company, the General Timber Company and the General Lumber Company. He served two years as president, four years as treasurer, and fifteen consecutive years as a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Wooden Box Manufacturers; he is a member of the executive committee of the Wire Bound Box Manufacturers' Association, and a director of the State Bank & Trust Company of Evanston, Ill. Mr. Yegge organized and for three years was president of the Evanston Golf Club; is also a member of Glen View Club, Chicago Athletic Association, and the Mid-Day Club of Chicago. Politically he is a Republican and in religion, a Catholic. He finds his chief recreation in golf, motoring and travel. He was married at Peru, Ill., Jan. 1, 1898, to Ida, daughter of Gustav Lassig, a banker in LaSalle county, Ill., and they have two children, Harold Francis and Charles Frederick, Jr.

NOYES, William Albert, chemist, was born on a farm near Independence, Ia., Nov. 6, 1857, son of Spencer Williams and Mary (Packard) Noyes. He was graduated at Iowa College in 1879 with the degrees of A.B. and B.S. After teaching in the academy of Iowa College one year he was given charge of the department of chemistry in the college during the temporary absence of Prof. W. H. Herrick. He took a graduate course in chemistry at Johns Hopkins University and while in Baltimore was employed by the national board of health in making water analyses by Frankland's method as a part of an investigation of methods of water analysis planned and directed by Prof. J. W. Mallett of the University of Virginia. He was given a graduate scholarship by Johns Hopkins in 1881 and the degree of Ph.D. in 1882. During 1883–86 he was professor of chemistry in the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and from 1886 to 1903, professor of chemistry at the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Ind. In the latter year he was appointed chief chemist to the national bureau of standards and four years later became professor of chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory at the University of Illinois, where he still remains. He has been emeritus director since 1926 and is continuing his research work at the University. He is the author of: "Elements of Qualitative Analysis," (1888, 7th edition, 1923); "Organic Chemistry for the Laboratory," (1897, 5th edition, 1925); "Organic Chemistry," (1903, new edition completely rewritten, 1925); "Kurzes Lehrbuch der organischen Chemie," (translation, 1907); "Textbook of Chemistry" (1913); "Laboratory Exercises in Chemistry" (1917); "College Textbook of Chemistry" (1919); "Building for Peace" (1923); "Building for Peace, II" (1924); "Pour la Paix" (1924), and many scientific papers contributed to the "American Chemical Journal," the "Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft" and the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," the most important of which are on the oxidation of benzine derivatives with potassium ferricyanide; the atomic weights of oxygen, hydrogen and chlorine, camphoric acid, molecular rearrangements and positive and negative valences. He received the Nichols medal of the American Chemical Society with Henry C. P. Weber in 1908 and the Willard Gibbs medal of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society in 1919. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Clark University in 1909 and that of Chem.D. by the University of Pittsburgh in 1920. He was editor of the "Journal of the American Chemical Society" during 1902–17 and by his unceasing efforts and conscientious work made it a scientific publication of the first rank which presented to American chemists an exceptionally comprehensive survey of the world's advance in that science. He organized and was editor of



"Chemical Abstracts" (1907–09), and has been editor of "Scientific Series of the Chemical Monographs" since 1919, and of "Chemical Reviews" of the American Chemical Society since 1924. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, American Chemical Society (secretary, 1903–07, president, 1920), American Association for the Advancement of Science (chairman chemical section, 1896), the German Chemical Society and the Societe Chimie Industrielle. He was thrice married: (1) Dec. 24, 1884, to Flora Elizabeth, daughter of James Collier, of Muskegon, Mich.; (2) June 18, 1902, to Mattie Laura, daughter of Tallmadge Elwell, of Minneapolis, Minn., and (3) Nov. 25, 1915, to Katharine Haworth, daughter of Prof. Jesse Macy. He had six children: Helen Mary, Ethel, William Albert, Jr., Charles Edmund, Richard Macy, and Henry Pierre Noyes.

ROBERTSON, Margaret Clyde, author, was born at Franklin, Ind., Feb. 1, 1870, daughter of John Adams and Elizabeth (Herriott) Applegate. She was graduated at the Lyons, Kans., high school, and spent several years as an opera singer with the Columbia Opera Co. of New York and later joined the American Opera Co. She sang the title roles in "Erminie," "The Little Tycoon," "La Mascotte," and the leads in "Said Pasha," "Fra Diavolo," "Chimes of Normandy," "Girofle-Girofla," "Pinafore," "Bohemian Girl," and other operas. Retiring from the operatic stage in 1912 she joined her husband at Leadville, Colo., where she soon began to write stories, plays, and verse which have been published in many magazines. "The Legend of the Kissing Camels" appeared in 1918 and met with great popular favor, the story being based on a translation of characters and symbolic figures cut in a strange rock formation found in a cavern in the Rocky mountains near the base of Pike's Peak. Mrs. Robertson's short stories and verse have appeared in the "Novel Magazine" (England), "The Poetry Review" (England), "Outdoor Life," "Live Stories," "True Story Magazine," "American Poetry Magazine," "Overland Monthly," "The Lariat," "American Forestry," "Poet Lore," and many others. Both her short stories and her verse have received the high commendation of discriminating critics and she has achieved marked success in this field, receiving many prizes for her work. In 1923 she was awarded all of the three first prizes offered by the Denver Woman's Press Club, her prize poem being "The Afterglow," her prize play "The Alien Princess," and her prize short story "Sade of the Sandhills." Later, in 1925, her poem "The Woman in the Wagon," in an international ballad contest conducted by the "Poetry Review," London, won first prize over 500 other poems. She also won an international prize for a sonnet, "The Keystone," in another competition organized by the "Scientific Age" in 1926 for a poem commemorating some scientific achievement, in which there were more than 800 contestants. Mrs. Robertson is president of the League of American Pen Women of Colorado, a national organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C. She is also a vice-president of the Poetry Society of Great Britain, and member of the American Literary Association, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Since 1918 she has resided in Denver, Colo. She was married, Aug. 21, 1898, to William Earle Robertson, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and has one child, a well-known artist, Sheila Hale, wife of H. P. Burlingame.

STONE, Melville Elijah, journalist, was born at Hudson, McLean co., Ill., Aug. 22, 1848, son of Elijah and Sophia (Creighton) Stone. His first paternal American ancestor was Symon Stone, who came from England with his wife Joan and family in 1635 and settled at Watertown, Mass. His father was a Methodist clergyman and his brother, Ormond Stone (q.v.), the astronomer and mathematician. The family in 1860 settled in Chicago. There he attended high school, meantime engaging in various occupations to augment his family's slender resources. In 1864 he began his first work in journalism as a reporter on the "Chicago Tribune." Afterward he made a short-lived venture in the publishing field by establishing the "Sawyer and Mechanic." In 1867 he became proprietor of a foundry and machine shop, of which he made a success, particularly in the production of a new type of theatre folding-chair, but the business was swept away by the great Chicago fire of 1871, which destroyed the entire plant. After a winter spent in relief work on behalf of the destitute sufferers from the fire, he accepted the managing editorship of the "Republican," a thriving newspaper which he conducted until the autumn of 1872. By then the strain of night work had so impaired his health that he made a tour of the southern states to recuperate, at the same time reporting conditions under the reconstruction governments for the Chicago "Inter-Ocean." The following year, as managing editor of the Chicago "Mail," an evening newspaper, he effected its consolidation with the "Evening Post," the combined journals becoming the "Post and Mail," for which he later served as correspondent in Washington, D. C., where he also represented the "St. Louis Dispatch" and the "New York Herald." In that city he was a close observer of events and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of many public men. His thoughts meanwhile turned constantly to a project he had long contemplated of founding a one-cent daily newspaper embodying new features in journalism. In the spring of 1874, with the cooperation of William Dougherty, he established and for several months conducted the Chicago "Herald," solely to test the soundness of his ideas, not as a permanent venture. Its brief career encouraged him to believe that there was a field for the one-cent newspaper, and on Christmas Day, 1875, again in association with Mr. Dougherty, he began the publication of the Chicago "Daily News" as an evening newspaper. His editorial policy embraced the collection and presentation of the world's news, an endeavor to guide public opinion aright, and the furnishing of entertaining features. The new journal was well received, and within a week its management refused advertisements from responsible concerns rather than encroach on the space reserved for news. Its circulation encountered a currency obstacle in the general disuse of coins of less denomination than five cents, which caused a difficulty in making change. This handicap he overcame by importing several barrels of one-cent pieces from the Philadelphia mint, and persuading leading merchants to mark their goods at 59, 69 and 99 cents, thus initiating the "99 cent stores" in Chicago. The customer would be returned a penny in change, and the only marketable use to be made of the coin was the purchase of a copy of the new paper. Mr. Stone soon bought out his partner's interest, which he sold to Victor F. Lawson (q.v.), with whom, in 1878, he acquired the Chicago "Post and Mail," thus securing for the "Daily News" a free field as the leading evening newspaper in the city. In 1881 the partners founded the Chicago "Morning News," assuming the responsibility of publishing two newspapers daily. In both the policy of presenting the news without exaggeration and of publishing daily statements of circulation was consistently maintained throughout the period of Mr. Stone's editorship and down to the present day. In the progressive spirit of modern journalism his news policy not infrequently extended to crime crusades, both civil and political, resulting in

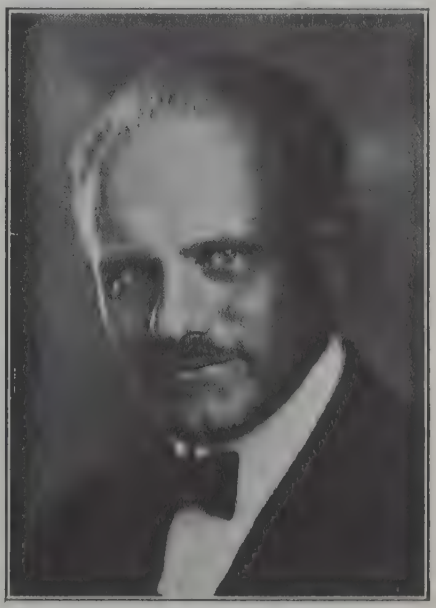
the prosecution of offenders. Absconders were traced and compelled to make restitution, and well-conceived frauds exposed. Through his wide acquaintance with high government officials, including several presidents, Mr. Stone often figured in important events and was occasionally consulted on national matters as a leading journalist and an influential moulder of public opinion. Nevertheless, before he was forty he decided to retire from editorial office. He thus explained this step: "I was prematurely prominent. I had reached a dizzy and dangerous height. In the phrase of an anonymous writer, I found it impossible to personate my reputation." Accordingly, in 1888, Mr. Stone disposed of his entire interest in the two Chicago newspapers to Mr. Lawson, and shortly afterward went abroad on an extensive tour to recover impaired health, returning to Chicago in 1890. He then became vice-president of the Globe National Bank, which he had organized, and of which, after a year, he was elected president. In this office, which he held until the institution was consolidated with the Continental National in 1898, he rose to prominence in the financial world. As treasurer of the Chicago drainage canal commission he advanced the success of the undertaking by marketing its bonds to the amount of many millions of dollars. He served also as president of the Bankers' Club, the Citizens' Association, and the Civil Service Reform League. Meantime, in 1893, with the incorporation of the Associated Press of Illinois, he accepted the post of general manager, which was offered to him as a journalist of ripe executive experience and capacity, and for the next five years he conducted this news organization while also acting as bank president. The association was organized as a national cooperative news-gathering agency, solely owned by the newspapers affiliated with it, which it served with news, and neither sold news, made profits nor paid dividends. It was an outgrowth of competitive conditions in the news field which had culminated in the absorption by the United Press of the original Associated Press, formed in 1848, which left various subsidiaries in the field to compete with the amalgamation. The United Press was a consolidation of numerous rivals of the old Associated Press, and in absorbing it, virtually dominated the collection and distribution of the country's news. The Illinois organization, under Mr. Stone, challenged its supremacy, developed on original lines and became the parent of the existing Associated Press. Affiliations were made with foreign news agencies, other strong alliances were formed, and influential newspapers in New York and Philadelphia became members. The United Press, after a losing fight against its growing strength, finally went into liquidation in 1897. Three years later, however, the Associated Press of Illinois itself had to dissolve in consequence of a decision of the supreme court of Illinois, which ruled that the association was "so affected with a public duty, by the terms of its charter, that it must furnish news to any applicant." This opinion meant denial of the fundamental right of the association's members to unite for the collection of news for their own exclusive use, and nullified the object for which the association had been founded. Its rights and powers were taken over by a new organization which, in September, 1900, was incorporated with the title of Associated Press under the laws of New York, with a charter carefully drawn to overcome the effect of the Illinois court's ruling, Mr. Stone continuing as general manager. To his organizing ability and tireless energy was largely due the efficient functioning of the Associated Press through wide ramifications. He developed constant and rapid transmission of news from all points, organized special facilities for reporting exceptional events, and improved the quality of news. He established the Associated Press Bureaus in European centers to obtain news from direct sources. On his visits to European countries he enlisted the interest of their rulers in providing wider facilities for the association's representatives to perform their functions. Mr. Stone was a leading factor in the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia in 1905. The negotiations for peace had come to a deadlock on Japan's demand for an indemnity and the Russian envoys were about to withdraw. Mr. Stone's aid was sought to induce them to consent to an indemnity. He saw the futility of such a course and suggested that the German emperor who wanted peace, might save the situation by interceding with the czar. After he had consulted with Pres. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, a cablegram was sent to the kaiser, through whose intervention the Russian envoys were instructed to remain and Japan withdrew her demand for an indemnity. Mr. Stone resigned as manager of the Associated Press in April, 1918, after twenty-five years of continuous service. During that period he developed the organization into the greatest news clearing house in the world with 1,200 newspaper members in North and South America, 5,800 miles of leased telegraph wire and 750 full time employes. Besides maintaining separate bureaus in the leading capitals of Europe and Asia and correspondents in forty-eight other foreign cities, it has exclusive exchange contracts with 27 foreign news agencies, thus enabling it to gather and distribute among its members the news of the world with the greatest possible thoroughness and dispatch. Since resigning he has held the honorary post of counselor to the association, an office especially created for him. His newspaper experiences are described in his "Fifty Years a Journalist" (1921). The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale University and that of LL.D. by Middlebury and Knox colleges and Columbia and Ohio Wesleyan universities. He was married Nov. 25, 1869, to Martha, daughter of John Stuart McFarland, of Chicago, and had three children: Herbert Stuart, Melville E., Jr., and Elizabeth Stone.

CRITCHER, Catharine Carter, artist, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Sept. 13, 1875, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whiting) Critcher. She studied art at the Cooper Union Institute, New York, where she was a medalist, the Corcoran Art School, Washington, D. C., and l'Academie Julien, Paris, where she was a first honor student. Endowed with executive ability and initiative, gifts rarely found with creative genius, and an artistic temperament, she established an art school in Paris in 1905, while still a student there. Her "Cour Critcher," as she called it had on its staff Charles Hoffbauer, the well known Parisian artist, and Richard Miller of St. Louis, Mo., and was for four years a place

of interest to all Americans visiting the French capital. On her return to America in 1909 she became an instructor of portrait painting in the Corcoran School of Art, a position she held until 1917, when she established her own school of art in Washington, the Critcher School of Painting. The pictures "Light Lightning," in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, and "The Star Road," in the Museum of Santa Fe, N. M., are especially typical of her individual style of painting and she has executed some fine portraits. From 1923 to 1926 she spent the summers in Taos, N. M., where, amid the still evident traces of Spanish influence and tradition

and the rapidly disappearing remnant of aboriginal American manners and customs, she found and painted types of Indians and Spanish-Americans that are picturesque and interesting. She was elected an active member of the Taos Society of Painters, the first woman member. The Society of Washington Artists awarded her first and second medals for her work. She is a member of the National Women Painters and Sculptors, New York, the Southern States Art League, the Provincetown Art Association, and many other art societies.

MEYER, Carl Ludwig Wilhelm, legist, was born in Hamburg, Germany, Sept. 23, 1880, son of Friedrich Wilhelm and Helene (Niemann) Meyer. Removing to the United States in 1905 he studied for three years at Kalamazoo (Mich.) College and two years at University of Michigan, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1910. He studied at Columbia University during 1911–14, receiving the A.M. degree in 1912. At both universities he specialized in American and international law and in legal history, under the preceptorship of James B. Angell at Michigan and of John Bassett Moore and Munroe Smith at Columbia. Obliged to earn his own money after the outbreak of the world war, he obtained a position in 1915 as head of the modern language department at the Mount Hermon (Mass.) Boys' School (founded by Dwight L. Moody). In 1917 he was appointed Carnegie lecturer on international relations at the Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn., and the following year served as instructor in the student army training corps at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. Since 1919 he has been a member of the U. S. legislative reference service staff of the congressional library, Washington, D. C., where his work consists largely of research for congress in international law and foreign law. He is the author of "Irrigation and Reclamation Laws, etc., of Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India and South Africa" (government printing office, 1925); and numerous reports and pamphlets published chiefly by the U. S. government, including: "Changes in the Status of British Railways since the Armistice" (1919), "Changes in the Status of German Railways since the Armistice" (1919), "Taxation



on Turnover in Germany" (1921), "Termination of War and Treaties of Peace" (Congressional Record," April 9, 1920), "War Gratuities to Soldiers and Sailors in Great Britain" ("Congressional record," Feb. 10, 1923), "The Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907, and the Political Changes since the Beginning of the Great War" ("Congressional Record," Apr. 7, 1924), etc. During the summer of 1926, Mr. Meyer was a special representative of the library of congress in Germany for the purpose of acquiring official documents and legal material. He is a member of the American Society of International Law and an honorary member of the Good Government Club, Mount Hermon, Mass. He is a communicant of the Lutheran church. He finds his chief recreation in riding, walking and tennis. He was married, Dec. 26, 1918, to

Sarah Caroline Caldwell, daughter of Dr. Charles Claxton, of Germantown, Pa., great-niece of Thomas Buchanan Read (q.v.), artist and poet, and has three children: Carl Claxton, Belinda Helene and John Bassett Moore Meyer.

JOHNSON, Alba Boardman, manufacturer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 8, 1858, son of Samuel Adams and Alma Sarah (Kemp) Johnson. He was graduated at the Philadelphia Central high school in 1876 and began his business career as a junior clerk with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where his father was employed for nearly thirty years. Persevering, industrious and reliable, he was advanced from one position to another of larger responsibility until he became a member of the firm owning the works in 1896, the name of which was then Burnham, Williams & Co. The business was founded by Matthias W. Baldwin (q. v.), in 1831. Associated with him were various partners, the last of whom was Matthew Baird (q. v.). Following Baldwin's death in 1866 Mr. Baird took over the business under the name M. Baird & Co., which was succeeded in 1873 by Burnham, Parry, Williams & Co., and in 1891 by Burnham, Williams & Co., of which Mr. Johnson became a partner five years later. On July 1, 1909, this partnership was dissolved and a stock company under the name of the Baldwin Locomotive Works was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with John H. Converse (q. v.) as president and Mr. Johnson vice-president and treasurer. Following the death of Mr. Converse in 1910 William L. Austin, a vice-president and engineer was elected president and on July 1, 1911, the Baldwin Locomotive Works was sold to a new corporation known as the Philadelphia Locomotive Works. This was immediately reorganized as The Baldwin Locomotive Works, with a capital of $40,000,000, and Mr. Johnson president of the company, Samuel M. Vauclain, vice-president, and William De Krafft, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Johnson was president until 1919, when he resigned, but continued to serve as a member of the board of directors. His contribution to the development of the business was continuous and important, particularly in respect to its foreign business, which he increased to large proportions. His administration included the period of the world war, to the success of which the Baldwin company made a notable contribution not only of locomotives for the allied powers but munitions of war. It sent to France for the use of the A.E.F. many hundreds of locomotives of the "Pershing" type; built the railway gun mounts for the 14-inch naval guns which were employed in land operations during the last weeks of the war, and millions of rifles and artillery shells. The materials furnished by the Baldwin Locomotive Works during the entire period of the war consisted of 5551 locomotives, 51 gun mounts, 20 foundations for 14-inch mounts, 5 sets of trucks for gun and howitzer mounts, 6,565,000 shells, 1,863,900 cartridge cases, 2,000,000 rifles and 1,905,000 miscellaneous items. In the last year of Mr. Johnson's presidency, the company completed its 50,000th locomotive since its organization. His business relations since 1919 have been limited to his services as chairman of the board of the Southwark Foundry & Machine Co., and director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the New York Life Insurance Co. He was president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce in 1920–22 and since 1921 has been a member of the International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnson is by nature a student and is the owner of one of the finest libraries in the country, which contains a number of rare volumes on early mechanical discoveries and inventions, as well as general literary and historical subjects. He has been actively interested in movements for civic betterments and in general welfare work and is a patron of various philanthropic and educational institutions in Philadelphia. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and a member of the Y.M.C.A. He is president of Jefferson Medical College and trustee Penn. State College, president of the Railway Business Association and a member of the American Philosophical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Society of International Law and American Geographical Society. Ursinus College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1909. He was twice married (1) Apr. 30, 1883, to Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Biddle Reeves, of Philadelphia, who died in 1908, leaving three children, Reeves Kemp, Alba Boardman, Jr., and Ruth Anna, wife of Charles L. Snowdon, Jr., and (2) June 23, 1910, to Leah, daughter of Richard P. W. Goff, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

VAUCLAIN, Samuel Matthews, manufacturer and inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1856, son of Andrew C. and Mary A. (Campbell) Vauclain, and grandson of Jacques L. Vauclain, who came to the United States from Martinique, W. I. He was educated in the public schools of Altoona, Pa., and then served a five years' apprenticeship in the Pennsylvania railroad machine shop where his father was a foreman. Later, he was an inspector for the railroad, and in 1883, became superintendent of the Seventeenth Street shop of The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia. Since that time his career has been inseparably interwoven with the development of this great enterprise. For more than forty years he has directed his administrative ability and his mechanical genius to the upbuilding of The Baldwin Locomotive Works. From his first position as shop superintendent in 1883 he was promoted to plant superintendent in February, 1886. His most important contribution to the manufacturing department was made in 1889 when he designed and built the first compound locomotive for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was of the four-cylinder type, and made possible such great economy in the consumption of fuel and water and such high efficiency in operation, that Vauclain compound engines were built in large numbers and operated by many American railroads during the next fifteen years. They were superseded only when the superheated engine was introduced. In recognition of the value of this type of locomotive Mr. Vauclain was awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal. In 1889 he also invented the wrought iron centre for locomotive truck and driving wheels. Six years later, with William P. Henszey, he designed and patented a rack and adhesion locomotive for a Santo Domingo railroad. Mr. Vauclain was admitted to a partnership in the firm Jan. 1, 1896. By 1906 the works had outgrown the capacity of the 19-acre plant near the business centre of Philadelphia and a tract of 184 acres of land, at Eddystone, Pa., was bought, on which extensive foundries and forge shops were

erected. On July 1, 1909, the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., which had owned the works for eighteen years, was dissolved and a stock company organized under the name, The Baldwin Locomotive Works, with John H. Converse as president; Alba B. Johnson, vice-president and treasurer; William L. Austin, vice-president and engineer, and Samuel M. Vauclain, general superintendent. Upon the death of Mr. Converse in 1910, Mr. Austin succeeded him as president, and on July 1, 1911, the entire property was sold to a new corporation, the Philadelphia Locomotive Works, which was immediately reorganized as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with a capital of $40,000,000. In the new company William L. Austin became chairman of the board, Alba B. Johnson, president, Samuel M. Vauclain, vice-president and William de Krafft, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Vauclain was made senior vice-president in 1917, and on the resignation of Mr. Johnson, in 1919, was elected president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Standard Steel Works Co. During the world war the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Mr. Vauclain as their chief executive officer played a notable part in the manufacture of ordnance, munitions and locomotive equipment for the belligerent nations, executing war contracts of an aggregate value of $250,000,000. Before the United States became involved hundreds of military locomotives were built for the British, French and Russian governments, and large orders for shells from Great Britain and France were filled. Following the entrance of the United States into the conflict, however, the activities at the plant were greatly enlarged. For the use of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, large numbers of locomotives of a type known as the "Pershing" engine were constructed and at the close of the war were being shipped, in almost completely assembled form, at the rate of 300 a month. A total of 5551 locomotives were built for military purposes by the Baldwin works during the war. In addition the company built the railway gun mounts used by the U. S. navy to carry 14-inch naval guns which, with their firing range of 16 to 20 miles, were used with telling effect by the American army against the Germans during the final weeks of the war; also, the caterpillar mounts and railway trucks for gun and howitzer mounts for the U. S. army. The war activities of the plant also included the construction of two large plants on the property at Eddystone, which in the meantime had been extended to 600 acres, for the manufacture of rifles and ammunition. In the rifle factory, which had been built especially to fill a contract for 1,000,000 rifles for the British army, and where 600,000 were actually made under that contract, 1,000,000 rifles, two-thirds of all used by the American army in France, were manufactured between September, 1917, and November, 1918—the greatest achievement in rifle production on record. A total of 1,959,954 weapons were made in the rifle plant where the largest number of workers employed was 15,294. The munitions factory was operated by a subsidiary company, the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, of which Mr. Vauclain was managing director, because of a provision in the charter of the Baldwin Locomotive Works forbidding the handling of explosives. In this plant in which 6,583 persons were employed, large contracts for shells for the Russian, British and American armies were filled. During the war period Mr. Vauclain also served on the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, and as chairman of its special committee on plants and munitions. In September, 1917, he was appointed chairman of the committee on production of the war industries board. In that capacity he represented the board in the distribution and placing of orders, in preventing conflicts in requirements, in assisting the military and naval authorities in the production of ordnance and in securing maximum production by ordnance plants. He also assisted in the organization of the force of railroad experts sent to Russia early in 1918 to aid in the reorganization and operation of Russia's transportation lines. After the close of the war the transition of the company's operations from a war to a peace basis presented a difficult problem, but a special selling campaign, involving the establishment of twelve foreign agencies, aided materially in providing the business necessary to keep the works, with their enlarged manufacturing facilities, in operation. The locomotives produced, since the works were founded in 1832, numbered in 1927 more than 60,000. The large increase in the business of the company during recent years has been largely due to Mr. Vauclain's untiring efforts and his ability as an organizer and business executive. Its notable production record made during the world war was in great measure due to his courage, foresight, and patriotism. He is a man of strong convictions and broad vision, and his familiarity with world conditions has brought him into prominence as a speaker at banking, industrial and commercial gatherings. The more prominent of his public addresses have been issued in book form under the title of "Optimism." For his activities in the war he received the U. S. Distinguished Service medal (1919) and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, in 1919, and a knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, in 1920. Poland conferred upon him the order of Polonia Restituta in 1923. The University of Pennsylvania awarded him the degree of Sc.D. in 1906, and Villa Nova College the LL.D. degree, in 1926. He is a member of the boards of various banks, industrial corporations, hospitals and charitable organizations and is president of Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Hospital. He is also a member of many learned societies and professional, business and religious organizations, including the Institute of Civil Engineers, London; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Railway Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; American Society of French Legion of Honor (a founder), China Society of America and the Sulgrave Institution. His clubs include Penn Athletic, Union League, Engineers', and Automobile of Philadelphia; Merion Cricket, Rose Tree Hunt, Radnor Hunt and Corinthian Yacht clubs; Bankers', India House of New York; and the Chicago Railway Club and the Western Railway Club. He is also a founder member of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps Country Club. Mr. Vauclain was married, Apr. 17, 1879, to Annie, daughter of James Kearney, of Altoona, Pa.; they have had six children: Samuel M. Jr. (deceased); Mary,

wife of Franklin Abbott; Jacques L.; Charles Parry; Anne, and Constance Marshall, wife of William H. Hamilton.

SINGER, William Henry, Jr., artist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5, 1868, son of William Henry and Hester Laird (Harton) Singer. His father was a member of the steel firm of Singer, Nimick & Co., and first president of the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Co. The son received his education at the University of Allegheny, later the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1890 entered the employ of the Singer, Nimick & Co. steel works where he remained for eleven years, mastering the processes of steel manufacture. He resigned in 1901 to make art his life work and since then has achieved renown with pencil and brush. Three months spent at

the Julien Academy, Paris, in the fall of 1901, gave him his only training for his new vocation; thereafter he was his own teacher. From Paris he went to Holland and established himself at Laren, in the Gooi, an artists' colony, where he spent most of his time for several years studying Dutch painters and perfecting his own knowledge and technique. He was so fascinated by the landscapes of Norway as a field for the practice of his art that in 1914 he settled at Olden, an obscure fishing village, on the west coast of Norway, where he has since made his home. To a degree never before equalled, Mr. Singer has succeeded in transferring to canvas the primitive nature of the land of the Vikings. Collections of his paintings, portraying the fields of snow, the valleys, mountains, lakes, forests, waterfalls, and glaciers of Norway, have been exhibited in Paris, London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, and in the principal cities of the United States and have attracted universal admiration. A striking peculiarity in his landscapes is the total absence of figures of men, birds or beasts, and anything made by the hand of man. The most perfect harmony, a quiet mingling of vibrating tints and touches, and the finest nuances characterize all his work. The best of his paintings are: "Rysdal's Horn in Winter," "The Happy Valley," "The Old Stone Bridge," "The Majesty of God's Nature," "The Mysterious Valley," "The Coming Storm," "After the Storm" and "The Veteran," which presents a picture of an old birch tree. Mr. Singer is an associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the Allied Artists of America, the American Art Association of Paris, the Pittsburgh Art Society, and the Players Club, of New York. He received a silver medal at the Panama–Pacific Exposition in 1915 and the Cahn honorable mention at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1916. He is represented in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Portland Museum, Milwaukee Art Institute, U. S. Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam, Holland, Royal Museum, Antwerp, Belgium, and the Musee des Luxembourg, Paris. He was married at Hagerstown, Md., June 26, 1895, to Anna Spencer, daughter of Phillip A. Brough, a merchant of Hagerstown.

EDDISON, William Barton, engineer and inventor, was born at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1889, son of Charles and Mary Elizabeth (Barton) Eddison. He was educated in the Mackenzie School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and was graduated M. E. at the Columbia College School of Mines in 1912. After a year in the employ of the Ingersoll-Rand Company (Easton and Philipsburg shops) and as assistant engineer with the Gas and Oil Combustion Company of New York city, he was appointed an assistant instructor in testing and research methods in the engineering department of Columbia University. His work had been principally in lines of research on the design of fuel oil engines, and the application of surface combustion principles. In Columbia, he was engaged principally in laboratory and lecture work on steam and internal combustion engines, their auxiliary apparatus and operation, and in special research on heat transmission in automobile radiators and development of hygrometric apparatus. From 1915 to 1917, and again in 1919, he was associated with the Surface Combustion Company of New York, engaged in experimental work on commercial burners for explosive mixtures, automatic air and gas proportioning means for low and high pressures, jet entraining and unloading devices for rotary blowers and compressors. During the world war, Mr. Eddison was in the service of the government. In 1917–1918, he was instructor in the U. S. navy gas engine school, lecturing on engine principles in the submarine chaser engineers' division, also in the aviation engineers' division, under Dr. C. E. Lucke, civilian director. For four months in 1918 he was attached to the boilers division on the U. S. S. "New Mexico," and rendered valuable assistance on practical problems in assigning causes for difficulties with fire-room blowers, collecting fire-room data, during steaming trials, and as assistant on oscillograph work with the bureau of standards, during gun trials. He was discharged from active service, Dec. 2, 1918, retaining his commission of lieutenant in the U. S. naval reserve force, and resumed his work with the Surface Combustion Company and the International Coal Products Corporation

of Newark, N. J. He was a member of the firm of Charles E. Richardson & Co., engineers, New York city, during 1919–21, specializing on technical problems and investigations, and since then he has practiced as a mechanical and consulting engineer, engaged chiefly on mechanical and thermodynamic problems, including valve gears for internal combustion engines, oil burners, automatic stokers, filter presses, methods for calibrating clock balance wheels in manufacture, and methods for ceramic drying. The Edward Longstreth medal of the Franklin Institute was awarded him for his inventions

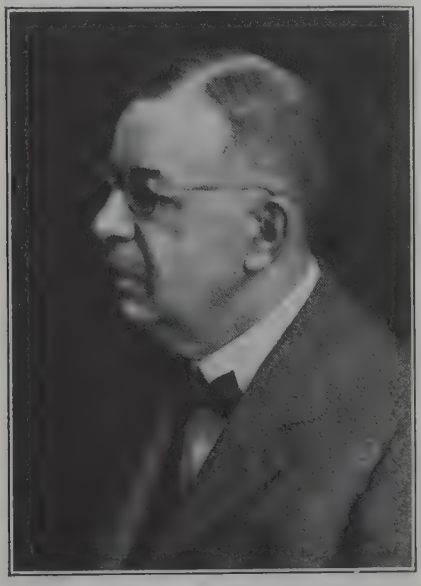
in 1921. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, and associate member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Eddison was married, Oct. 19, 1915, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Lee Corbin, of Dayton, O., and has three children: Mary Corbin, John Corbin and William Barton Eddison, Jr.

MORLEY, Clarence Joseph, thirty-second governor of Colorado (1925–27), was born at Dyersville, Dubuque co., Ia., Feb. 9, 1869, son of John and Mary Dyer (Plaister) Morley. His father, of English birth, served as agent for the Illinois Central railroad for forty-three years. He was educated at the Dyersville and Cedar Falls (Ia.) high schools, being graduated at the latter in 1886. Afterwards he was a court reporter in Iowa and Colorado for seven years. Meantime he studied law, was admitted to the Colorado bar in 1897, and received the LL.B. degree from the University of Denver in 1899. Settling in Denver, he practiced law with Teller, Orahood & Morgan during 1897–1904, with Teller & Dorsey until 1906, then as a partner of Frank McDonough, Sr., for six years, and from 1912 to 1919 in association with Thomas E. Watters. His cases related largely to corporation and probate law, in which he specialized. He also served as public administrator of Denver for eight years (1901–08), was a member of the state board of pardons during 1915–18, and in 1919 became judge of the Denver district court. In 1924 he entered the political campaign as Republican candidate for governor, defeating the Democratic incumbent, William E. Sweet, who sought reelection, by a plurality of 27,000 votes. Gov. Morley's administration was characterized by effective economy in government and was otherwise uneventful except for a political conflict over his power of dismissal of the warden of the state penitentiary at Canon City, Thomas J. Tynan, whose resignation he finally accomplished in the interest of prison reform. He issued two pardons while in office, and very few paroles. The legislation presented during his term numbered 1080 bills, of which 210 were enacted. The measures passed included an amendment to the election law repealing the provision for a direct primary, which, as governor, he vetoed; required instruction on the federal constitution in public and private schools; required the display of the American flag on public school buildings; barred non-English speaking citizens and illiterates from jury service; strengthened the coal mine safety law; amended the workmen's compensation law; and adopted the federal vocational rehabilitation act for the state. Radical changes in ad-

ministrative methods were urged by him in his final message to the legislature in 1927 when submitting the biennial message. His recommendations in bulk, the adoption of which would entail the repeal of several sections of the constitution and of a number of statutes before enabling legislation could be passed, called for the creation of three new departments, the heads of which would be exempt from the civil service

and the governor's appointees; also a central purchasing agency, and the payment of all monies collected by state departments or institutions into the state's general fund, instead of into each department's cash account for disbursal as needed. Gov. Morley is a Mason of the 32nd degree (K.C.C.H.–Shrine), a member of the Colorado and Denver bar associations, and of the Cosmopolitan and High Twelve clubs of Denver. His creed is Methodist. He was married, Aug. 2, 1893, to Maud M., daughter of Josiah Thompson of Cedar Falls, Ia., and has had four children: Katherine, wife of Frederic W. Shelton of Amarillo, Tex.; Harold T., Clarence J., and Mary C. Morley.

JONAS, Augustus Frederick, surgeon, was born at Arlington, Columbia co., Wis., June 12, 1858, son of August Otto and Fredericka Wilhelmina (Gundlach) Jonas. He was graduated at Bennett Medical College, Chicago, Ill., in 1877 and practiced for five years at Sauk



City, Wis. He was successful there but desiring to increase his knowledge and improve his technique went to Europe, in 1882, to study at the medical centers in Halle, Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Paris. He was graduated at Ludwig Maximilian University, Munich, in 1884, and on his return established a practice in Madison but removed to Omaha, Nebr., in 1887. In 1898 the Union Pacific Railroad Co. secured him as chief surgeon of the company. He was professor of surgery at the Omaha Medical College from 1899 to 1902 and has been head of the department of surgery at the college of medicine of the University of Nebraska since the latter year. In the same year he was made surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Omaha and surgeon of the Northwestern Railroad Company's lines terminating in Omaha. During the world war he was a captain in the medical corps and also acted as governor's aide. He is a member of the American Medical Association, American Surgical Association, Western Surgical and Gynecological Association (past president), the Missouri Valley Medical Association (past president), Omaha–Douglas County Medical Society (past president), Nebraska State Medical Society, the American Academy of Railway Surgeons (past president), and the Omaha, Omaha County, Happy Hollow, University and Commercial clubs. His favorite pursuits, aside from social contact with his fellows, are the studies of geology and mineralogy. He was married (1) Sept. 7, 1889, to Metha, daughter of Rudolph Helfritz, of St. Ansgar, Ia.; (2) Nov. 18, 1907, to Jessica Maud Stebbins, and has three children: August Frederick, Mary Elizabeth, and Carl Stebbins Jonas.

DERN, George Henry, sixth governor of Utah (1925–..), was born on a farm near Scribner, Dodge co., Nebr., Sept. 8, 1872, son of John and Elizabeth (Dern) Dern. His father (q.v.), a native of Oberhessen, Germany, became a pioneer farmer in Dodge county, Nebr., engaged in the grain, lumber, livestock and banking business and afterwards was of note as a mine operator and industrialist in Utah. The son received a public school education in Hooper, Nebr., and subsequently attended the Fremont Normal College and the University of Nebraska, pursuing his advanced studies alternately with employments in the grain and lumber trade and in banks, and also as a clerk in the county treasurer's office. He won creditable rank as a student and as an athlete at the university, serving as captain of the football team in 1894. That year he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he became bookkeeper for the Mercur Gold Mining and Milling Co., advancing through various promotions to treasurer, and in 1902 to the position of general manager of the corporation, which had been expanded and reorganized as the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Co. From 1904 to 1909 he resided at Mercur and personally superintended the company's operations, its force of from 400 to 500 men, and the handling of 1,000 tons of ore daily in its cyanide plant. The efficiency of the Mercur organization under his direction, especially the treatment of low grade ore requiring the most rigid economy and the highest percentage of recovery, won general recognition among mining engineers and operators, and was sustained until the exhaustion and closing of the mines in 1913. Afterwards he was general manager of the Tintic Milling Co. from 1915 to 1919. He made a close study of the mineral resources of the West as well as of the opportunities for development, and achieved valuable pioneer work in developing improved metallurgical processes, notably vacuum slime filtration and the Holt–Dern system of ore roasting, a process for the reduction of refractory ores. This method is used in the United States and Mexico, and also in South American mines and those of other countries, and has proved a distinct advance in the science of ore reduction. As a metallurgical inventor he is the holder of U. S. patents on ore roasters (1914–17) as well as numerous foreign patents. With labor Mr. Dern retained cordial relations throughout his entire career as general manager, mine superintendent and organizer of mining undertakings, his operations never having once been impeded by strikes

or other disputes. His business activities are not confined to mining but extend to mercantile institutions, creameries, banking, electric power, and other industries, and he has therefore an intimate knowledge of the state's possibilities. He is a director of the Mutual Creamery Co. as well as of the National Copper Bank and Bankers Trust Co.; is president of the Eureka Banking Co., and vice-president of the Dixie Power Co., the Pleasant Grove Canning Co., the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Co., and Holt–Christensen Process Co., being also general manager of the last named. His comprehensive business training, the range of his interests, his vigorous, progressive spirit and sense of civic service fitted him for public life, which he entered in 1914 as state senator from Salt Lake county on a fusion ticket supported by the Democrats and Progressives. He served in the legislature from 1915 to 1923, being reelected in 1918 by the highest vote cast for any candidate for state office. In this period as chairman of the senate committee on public affairs and as an active legislator in framing and obtaining the passage of a series of useful measures, he was conspicuous among the state's leading lawmakers. In 1917, when the legislature became Democratic, he drafted and presented the workman's compensation act and the corrupt practice act, which became law. In 1919 he introduced and secured the enactment of the state mineral land leasing bill, a conservation measure which produced a great revenue for the state, and of the state road designation law. He drafted a proposed constitutional amendment for taxing mines on a multiple or sub-multiple of their net proceeds, which became part of the state's organic law, and he also presented bills providing for a non-partisan judiciary and other progressive measures. In the world war period he was an active member of the state council of defense, chairman of its committee on war minerals, and a member of its finance committee, and was also a member of the state advisory board to the U. S. fuel administration. In 1924 he was nominated for governor of Utah as a Democrat and elected for a four-year term by a plurality of 10,000, while the Republicans carried the rest of the ticket with a margin of 30,000. As governor he zealously devoted himself to the upbuilding of the state through the development of its natural resources. He resisted the growing tendency of the federal government to extend its control over the resources of the states. He was the prime mover in bringing about federal legislation confirming the states' title to mineral bearing school lands, which formerly were excluded from federal land grants under a policy that reserved all minerals to the federal government. He also took a conspicuous part in solving important interstate problems in connection with the Colorado river. Between January, 1925 and 1927, he granted two pardons. Gov. Dern's wide affiliations and interests include membership of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He was formerly on the board of governors of the Salt Lake City chamber of commerce, a director of the American Mining Congress, and (1920) a member of the annual assay commission of the United States mint. His clubs are the University, Commercial, Alta and Country, all of Salt Lake City. In masonry he is a past master and a past grand master, has attained the 32nd degree and K.C.C.H. in the Scottish Rite, and is a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Salt Lake City. As an athlete he is fond of outdoor sports and indulges in fishing and mountaineering among his recreations. His speeches are convincing, entertaining, and informing, having an extensive background of knowledge of economics and business and social conditions, of which he is a keen student. Gov. Dern was married, June 7, 1899, to Lottie, daughter of William Steele Brown, farmer and capitalist, of Fremont, Nebr., and has five children: Mary Joanna, wife of Harry Baxter, of Chicago, John, William B., Elizabeth Ida and James George Dern.

VAGIS, Polygnotos George, artist, was born in Potamia, Thassos, Greece, Jan. 14, 1894, son of George Vagis Hadjigeorge, a carpenter and wood-carver, who sent the boy to the United States in 1911. Displaying considerable talent as an artist he applied for entrance to the National Academy of Design, but was rejected and also at Cooper Union, New York. Nothing daunted, he continued to practice on pieces of marble, and produced two excellent figures which, when shown to the secretary of the Washington Square School, immediately won him admission as a student. The world war interrupted the young student's art studies for he was now an American citizen and he enlisted in the U. S. navy. After the war he entered the Beaux Arts Institution, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to resort to a trade to support the family. In 1922 he finished a portrait bust in marble, "The Bust of My Grandfather," which combined old Greek traditions with the modern expression of the world-old conflict of mind and spirit against

heavy odds. It was exhibited in the Brooklyn Museum and two years later at the National Academy of Design, which declared it the best portrait in the exhibition. He now found friends who helped him financially. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney offered him a studio in MacDougall Alley, and there he produced his first designs of permanent value to the art world. The best pieces of that period are two groups entitled "After the Sin" and "The Universe," "Andromache and Her Sons," "The Greek Soldier," "The Defender," "The Deliverer," "The Last of the Three Hundred" and "The Dreamer," a portrait of himself, and a beautiful figure called "A Child Praying," in which all the faith of childhood is embodied in marble. Mr. Vagis gets inspiration from the classic traditions of his native Greece as well as from the actualities of contemporary history. His portrait busts are fine examples of his ability to make visible through the media of plastic substances that thing called soul, evidenced in the bust of Dr. Edward L. Keyes, exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1926, "The Tenor," "The Professor," "The Author, Kalimahos," and "Hugh O'Donnell," all executed in 1924. An exquisite group entitled "Smyrna," and "Phidippides, the Marathoner," both fin-

ished in 1924, express in lines of classic beauty the old Greek ideals, deathless alike in triumph or defeat. The "Marathoner" was exhibited at the Architecture and Allied Arts exhibition in 1925 and in the same year he made two striking Biblical figures, "Isaak" and "The Apostle Paul." His latest work, "The Sleep," is the most mature of all his sculptures and gives promise of still higher artistic effort and achievement. Mr. Vagis has a strong will and personality He refuses to accept commissions because he prefers to work out his own conceptions. He has never entered a prize competition, and except for his membership in the Art Alliance of America, has not been active in the social life of artistic circles in America. His unusual powers of physical endurance are the result of athletic sports and exercises, and have, perhaps made it possible for him to withstand the ill effects of poverty, hardship and actual privations, all of which he has borne with Greek stoicism.

DODGE, Raymond, psychologist, was born at Woburn, Mass., Feb. 20, 1871, son of George S. and Anna (Pickering) Dodge. His father was a clergyman and physician. He was graduated at Williams College in 1893 with the A.B. degree and remained at that institution until 1894 as assistant librarian. Later he studied at the University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, receiving therefrom the degree of Ph.D. in 1896. After serving as assistant to Prof. Benno Erdmann for a year, he returned to America and became professor of philosophy at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. In 1898 he was called to the faculty of Wesleyan University as instructor in psychology, advanced to associate professor in 1899 and was made professor of that subject in 1902. He was experimental psychologist at the Carnegie Institution's nutrition laboratory (1913–14), and non-resident lecturer in psychology, Columbia University in 1916–17. Prof. Dodge's first contribution to psychological literature was the description of a new kind of chronograph published while he was still a student in the University of Halle. From that time to the present he has been steadily engaged in the production of instruments of great accuracy both for the stimulation of human reactions and for the completing of practical records of subsequent behavior. Instruments and techniques of his invention include three different devices for exposing reading matter to the eye which provide strict simultaneity of exposure with accurate control of the illumination, visual fixation, and accommodation. He developed the first and still most used method of photographing eye movements by the method of corneal reflection, and later in his mirror recorder a method of photographing the movements of the eyes under closed lids during rotation, thus recording for the first time pure vestibular reflexes. He also developed techniques for recording the lid and patellar reflexes with the least possible instrumental latentcy and distortion. A pendulum photochronograph and a precision oil resistance myograph are his most valuable contributions to laboratory technique. The subjects to which he has experimentally contributed range from the systematic exploration of a normal knee-jerk to the visual and mental processes which are involved in reading. They include motor ideas of language, mental work, the laws of relative fatigue, visual fixation, the differentiation of the various types of eye movement, the illusion of clear vision during eye movement, the adequacy, conflict, and disintegration of compensatory eye movements, ocular reaction of the insane, psychological effect of small doses of alcohol, and the nature of inhibition. In addition he elaborated a theory of introspection and of that form of integration which is called consciousness. Probably his best known contributions to psychological science are the proof with Benno Erdmann that normal reading progresses stepwise during pauses between the eye movements and concerns itself chiefly with word wholes;

the law of virtual blindness during rapid eye movement; proof with F. S. Benedict that all the effects of small doses of alcohol are depressant; and his analysis of the eye movements. As chairman of a subcommittee on psychology of the national research council during the world war, Prof. Dodge devised a test for selecting gunpointers for the navy department. The instrument he constructed for the purpose registers the fundamental processes involved in training a gun on a moving target. When set up at the guard camp of the New York navy yard it proved an instant success and its use was developed to the greatest efficiency there and at other stations. It consisted of a battery of four skeleton guns with training or pointing gear, a mechanism for giving the targets a series of harmonic wave motions of great variety and complexity, a recording device that showed each movement of the target and the corresponding movements of the gun as the pointer or trainer tried to follow it, and a firing device that not only indicated the accuracy of the pointing but also the effect of the effort to fire on the pointing coordinations. Its use in the navy proved to be of the greatest value, not only in the classification of gun pointers, but for their actual training. He devised for the navy improved methods of selecting persons for work in the plotting room. He reduced the various tasks undertaken there to their simplest psychological terms, prepared corresponding tests, and combined them in a single form or blank that disclosed at a glance, without elaborate computation, the relative fitness of recruits for plotting room service. He also analyzed the requirements of the navy's listeners' school and formulated a series of tests for the selection of properly equipped men. While with the navy he held the rank of lieutenant commander. In the spring of 1918 he was appointed consulting psychologist to the U. S. bureau of mines which was conducting an investigation into the use of war gases, and the visual limitations of the gas mask. He made an extended study of the effects of the continuous wearing of gas masks, the forms of reaction arising therefrom, and the relative military value of different mask types for long use, demonstrating that there was a decrease in visual efficiency upon the initial use of the mask, but with an improvement after adaptation to mask conditions. Improperly made or improperly fitted masks, he showed, produced a pronounced detrimental effect upon the wearer. Shortly after the armistice he was released from the service and returned to his chair of psychology at Wesleyan University. In 1924 he was called to Yale University to help initiate the Institute of Psychology. He is the author of "Die Motorischen Wortcorstellungen" (1896); "Psychologische Untersuchengen über das Lesen" with Benno Erdmann, (1898); "Visual Fixation" (1908); "Psychological Effects of Alcohol" with F. G. Benedict, (1915); and numerous scientific papers on experimental psychology. He was associate editor of the "Psychological Bulletin" during 1910–14, and of the "Psychological Review," 1910–15. He has been associate editor of the "Journal of Experimental Psychology" since 1916, and of "Psychobiology" since 1917. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the American Psychological Association (president, 1916–17), the American Philosophical Association, the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a Republican in politics and a Congregationalist in creed. Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1918. He was married, Aug. 18, 1897, to Henrietta C., daughter of David C. Cutler, of West Acton, Mass.

McBRIDE, Thomas Allen, jurist, was born in Yamhill county, Ore., Nov. 15, 1847, son of James and Mahala (Miller) McBride; grandson of Thomas C. and Eliza (Wammuck) McBride, and great-grandson of James McBride, who emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1760 and settled in North Carolina. His father, Dr. James McBride (q.v.), was a superintendent of public instruction in Oregon (1850–54), and U. S. minister to the Hawaiian Islands and a brother, Dr. James Harvey McBride (q.v.) was a distinguished neurologist of California. He completed his schooling in McMinnville College, a Baptist institution of Oregon, and having decided upon the law as his profession, studied it under the guidance of a preceptor in a law office. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and established a practice at La Fayette, Ore. He was elected to the lower house of the Oregon legislature in 1877. In 1882 he was made district attorney of the fifth judicial district, and rendered such able and sound service during the next ten years that in 1892 he was elevated to the bench of the same district as circuit judge. Judge McBride was destined to serve as circuit judge for seventeen years, and came to be known as one of the ablest jurists in the state. In 1909 he was appointed to the supreme bench of Oregon and served as chief justice during 1913–15, 1917–21 and 1923–27. His opinions are learned and technical in style and highly valued. In politics Judge McBride is a Republican. He was married Feb. 7, 1874, to Mary E. Merrill, of St. Helens, Ore.

PICKERING, William Henry, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15, 1858, son of Edward and Charlotte (Hammond) Pickering. He was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1879, and during 1880–87 was an instructor in physics at that institute. In 1887 he became assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard Observatory, of which his elder brother, Edward Charles Pickering (q.v.), was director, and served in that position until 1924, when he resigned and was made assistant professor emeritus. He led expeditions to observe total solar eclipses to Colorado in 1878, Grenada, B. W. I., in 1886, California in 1889, Chile in 1893 and Georgia in 1900. In 1889 he established a temporary observatory in southern California and in 1891 the Arequipa Station of Harvard Observatory. In 1894 he erected the famous observatory and telescope for Dr. Percival Lowell at Flagstaff, Ariz. In 1899 he discovered Phoebe, the ninth satellite of Saturn, and showed later why it revolved in an orbit in the opposite direction (retrograde) to all the other satellites. In 1900 he established an astronomical station for Harvard Observatory at Mandeville, Jamaica, B. W. I., which he reestablished in 1912. In 1904 he was at the head of an expedition to southern California to make observations of the moon. The following year he visited Hawaii and in 1907 the Azores, in order to compare their crater formations with those in the moon. After his

retirement from Harvard he became director of a private observatory of his own and his astronomical researches were then practically confined to Mars, the Moon and Jupiter's satellites. He made many important contributions to astronomical knowledge. He was for many years the foremost observer of Mars and is a believer in the theory that the planet is inhabited. His observatory has been the center of activities of the International Society of the Associated Observers of Mars and nearly all the chief observers send their drawings and reports there. This material is collated and edited by him in a series of reports on Mars, begun in 1914. The 29th of these contained drawings from Italy, America, the Canaries, Japan, Germany and Jamaica and the 30th was issued in 1925. Next in importance is his lunar work. In this connection he showed that the Pacific ocean was the mark made by the moon when it left the side of the earth and that the Atlantic ocean is the scar left when the continents separated at that time from one another. He also established, by means of micrometer measures as well as by photography, the existence of moving dark objects upon the surface of the moon and showed that they could not be shadows. He demonstrated that while it almost necessarily follows for mechanical reasons that all the planets, including the earth, originally revolved on their axes in a retrograde direction, so that the sun would appear from them to rise in the west and set in the east, yet owing to the effect of the annual tides, they must in the course of time have turned over into their present positions. As a result the sun must have been formerly, for a certain period, vertical over our polar regions for a few weeks every summer. This would have reduced the size of our polar caps and have given our northern regions a much warmer climate than they now possess. In connection with his observations of Jupiter he determined the period of rotation upon their axes of two of its satellites and showed that they were not solid bodies, but somewhat analogous to meteor swarms. He predicted the position of a planet outside of Neptune, which, however, has not yet been found. He is the author of: "A Walking Guide to the Mt. Washington Range" (1882); "Investigations in Astronomical Photography" (Vol. 32, pt. I, Harvard Observatory Annals, 1895); "Visual Observations of the Moon and Planets" (Vol. 32, pt. II, ibid., 1900); "An Atlas of the Moon" (Vol. 51, ibid., 1903); "The Moon" (1903); "Miscellaneous Papers" (Vol. 53, Harvard Observatory Annals, 1905); "Lunar and Hawaiian Physical Features Compared" (1906); "Researches of the Boyden Department" (Vol. 61, pt. I, Harvard Observatory Annals, 1908); "A Search for a Planet Beyond Neptune" (Vol. 61, pt. II, ibid, 1909); "A Statistical Investigation of Cometary Orbits" (Vol. 61, pt. III, ibid, 1911); "Mars" (1921). He was awarded several French, German and Mexican scientific medals and is a chevalier of the Order of St. James of Portugal. He is an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of England; a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, and the Astronomical Society of Mexico; a member of the American Astronomical Society, the British Astronomical Association, the Société Astronomique de France, and an original member of the Appalachian Mountain Club (president, 1910–11). His favorite recreation in former years was mountain climbing and he ascended Half Dome in Yosemite valley and El Misti (19,400 feet) in Peru, besides over 100 other peaks. He was married, June 11, 1884, to Anne Atwood, daughter of Isaac Butts, of Boston, Mass., and has two children: William T., and Esther, wife of M. S. Harland.

EVANS, Lawton Bryan, educator, was born at Lumpkin, Ga., Oct. 27, 1862, son of Clement Anselm and Mary Allen (Walton) Evans. He was graduated A.B. at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1880, and in the following year received the degree of A.M. from the University of Georgia. While teaching school in Augusta, Ga., he studied law, intending to be a lawyer but the more he taught the more he became interested in children and the problems affecting the education of youth and he resolved to devote his life to the cause of education. In 1882 he became superintendent of the public schools of Richmond county, Ga., and of the city of Augusta in that county, under general provisions applicable to the entire area, and known as the county unit of organization. Under this system both county and city are governed by one board of education, one superintendent and one set of rules and regulations and operated without distinction of requirements, accommodations, salaries and length of school term, as far as city and rural schools are concerned. When the State Normal School at Athens was established in 1892, beginning with summer sessions, he was its president, for three years until the state granted sufficient funds to enable the school to be kept open the entire term. It has been the purpose of Supt. Evans to have no "country schools" as distinct from "city schools," but to have schools alike for all. In this he has very nearly succeeded. When he took charge he had under his direction seventy-five teachers and an annual expenditure of about $50,000. The schoolhouses lacked many conveniences and the whole system was just beginning to take shape. During the forty or more years of his administration the schools have grown steadily year by year until now there are nearly 400 teachers and about 14,000 pupils and the annual expenditures, $600,000. He has modernized education in his schools, introducing free kindergartens, manual training and home economics in the grades, playgrounds, night schools, and athletic instruction. Special attention is given to health education and physical development. One of the notable schools which have been built during his superintendency is the John Milledge School, accommodating 1,500 pupils with about forty teachers in charge. The Tubman High School for Girls, one of the finest in the South, was built in 1916 and he was largely responsible for the passage of a bond issue to build a boys' high school, the Richmond Academy, to hold 1,000 students. In the same building will be conducted a junior college, as a part of the public school system, giving two years accredited college work, thereby offering to the 300 students who annually leave Augusta for college the opportunity of pursuing their studies in their own town, saving large sums to the taxpayers and keeping young students still under the supervision of their parents. To Mr. Evans

belongs the credit of using the school buildings as community centers for public meetings, concerts, lectures and moving pictures. Under his administration the schools of Augusta and Richmond county have become notable throughout the country. He is still in office and enjoys the distinction of having held the same position continuously for forty-four years, being the second oldest superintendent in the United States who has served in one place without interruption. He has lectured for more than twenty years in the summer schools of the South and before Chautauquas on educational subjects. He is the author of "History of Georgia" (1900); "Lectures on School Supervision" (1906); "English Language Lessons" (1908); "Elements of English Grammar" (1908); "Essential Facts of American History" (1909); "First Lessons in American History" (1910); "Farm Life Readers" (1913); "Worth While Stories" (1916); "America First" (1919); "Old Time Tales" (1920); "Heroes of Israel" (1921); "Heroes of Troy" (1922); "The Trail Blazers" (1924); "The Pirate of Barataria" (1925); "With Whip and Spur" (1927), and "Our Old World Beginnings"

(1927). He is a member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and was their official attendant at the meeting of the League of Nations in September, 1927. He belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa society and was made Doctor of Pedagogy by Oglethorpe University, in 1927. He is a member of the National Education Association, the National School Peace League and the Country Club of Augusta. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics is a Democrat. He was married, Feb. 15, 1887, to Florence Eve, daughter of P. F. Campbell, of Augusta, Ga., and had three children: Sara, wife of Edward Henry Kent; Lieut. Lawton Bryan, Jr., and Clement Anslem Evans.

JOY, Henry Bourne, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 23, 1864, son of James Frederic and Mary (Bourne) Joy. The founder of the family in America was Thomas Joy, who emigrated from England, probably in 1635, and settled first at Boston and later at Hingham, Mass. He was an architect, contractor and builder, and in 1658, completed Boston's famous "Town House," the first capitol of Massachusetts, which was the scene of many stirring events and is mentioned in Emerson's "Boston Hymn," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Whittier's "The King's Missive." From Thomas Joy and his wife, Joan Gallop, descent is traced through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Ann Pitts; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Marah Eastman; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary Burley; their son, Jacob, and his wife, Hannah Cross, and their son, James and his wife, Sarah Pickering, who were the parents of James Frederic Joy (q.v.), a leading lawyer, railroad builder and industrial developer of the middle West. He was the organizer and first president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, later, also, of the Michigan Central, and organized the company constructing the first ship canal at Sault Ste Marie, Mich. After completing his general education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1883, Henry B. Joy entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, but discontinued the course in his junior year, to accept employment with the Peninsular Car Co., of Detroit. For three years he labored persistently to master all branches of the business, and had risen to the position of assistant treasurer, when failing health compelled him to seek recuperation. On his return to Detroit, after two years of outdoor life in the Rocky Mountain region, he became treasurer of the Fort Street Union Depot Co., of which his father was president and which was constructing a terminal for four railroads entering Detroit. Upon his father's death, in 1896, he succeeded him as president of the Detroit Union Railroad Depot & Station Co. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the U. S. navy, and was appointed chief boatswain's mate of the U. S. S. "Yosemite." This ship, while engaged in blockade duty off San Juan, Porto Rico, encountered and sank, June 28, 1898, the Spanish armed transport "Antonio Lopez," an action recognized by the award of double prize money to all members of the crew, the only instance of the kind in this war. Mr. Joy's share was $206.05. In 1899, he assisted in organizing and financing the Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., whose plant at Caro, Mich., is now (1927) the largest beet sugar factory in the state, and continued as a director and treasurer of the company, until its sale to the Havemeyer interests, in 1906. Meanwhile, Mr. Joy had, in 1902, entered the automobile field by purchasing an interest in the New York & Chio Co., organized at Warren, O., to manufacture a motor car, designed by James W. Packard. In 1903, with capital raised by Mr. Joy, then its manager, the company removed to its extensive plant in Detroit, and its corporate style was changed to the Packard Motor Car Co. After Mr. Joy's election as president of the company, in 1905, exhaustive engineering research was begun, and manufacturing methods

constantly improved, in the effort to produce the perfect car. Under his leadership, gradually emerged one of the recognized masterpieces of American automobile design, a car with a world-wide reputation for mechanical excellence, beauty and endurance. This notable success is a monument to Mr. Joy's foresight and organizing genius. Another notable instance of his vision and engineering leadership is found in the development of the famous Liberty airplane motor. At the beginning of the world war, he became convinced that aviation would play a large part in the fighting and he began intensive investigation into the possibilities of high-powered, maximum-efficiency airplane motors, with the cooperation of the Packard engineers. For two years and a half experimentation proceeded and numerous motors were successively designed, built and tested in the company's works. When the United States entered the war the Packard motor, with slightly increased bore and stroke, was selected for production, being called at first the "U. S. Motor" and later the "Liberty" motor, and universally acclaimed as one of the outstanding engineering achievements of the period. It was quickly put into quantity production at the Packard and other plants, from drawings supplied by Jesse G. Vincent (q.v.) of the Packard's staff. Mr. Joy continued as president of the Packard Motor Car Co., until 1916, and then served for a year as chairman of its board of directors. Having offered his personal services to the government, he was commissioned a captain in the signal corps of the army, and assigned to duty in the aviation section, and, later, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, served on various details in America. Although denied an opportunity to serve overseas, he gave unstintedly of his ability and resources to the common cause; organizing four regiments of motor mechanics for service in France, and giving effective aid in the several Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other campaigns. He was also one of the principal factors in the establishment of the Lincoln Highway, a continuous artery for automobile traffic extending across the continent from New York city to San Francisco, Cal. The plan originated with Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, Ind., in 1913, and took form in the organization of the Lincoln Highway Association at a meeting in Detroit in June of that year. Mr. Joy, as first president of the association, issued, in September, 1913, a proclamation tracing the general route of the proposed highway and appealing for public support of the project. For months, he practically abandoned his business in order to devote time and energies to the movement. He personally inspected various proposed routes, and spent weeks traveling through the country presenting the subject at conferences and at public meetings. As a result of his enthusiastic and indefatigable efforts, the route of the highway was finally determined; efficient organizations to maintain and improve it were created in every community, county and state through which it passed, and a public interest was aroused in the subject of good roads, which was destined to accomplish a revolution in highway transportation. The organization was the first of its kind and resulted in the development of numerous other through routes of motor travel in all parts of the United States. Mr. Joy continued as president of the Lincoln Highway Association until he entered the military service in 1917. He was one of the original directors (elected for three years) of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. He was receiver of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co. in 1900; is a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Automobile Manufacturers' Association, the American Protective Tariff League, and the American Fair Trade League and a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers. In 1912, he was one of the founders of the Detroit Athletic Club, of which he was later president and director, and is a past vice-president of the Navy League of the United States and an advocate of naval preparedness. He is a member, also, of numerous clubs in Detroit, and of the New York Yacht, Engineers' and Bankers' clubs of New York city, and the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Joy was married, Oct. 11, 1892, to Helen Hall, daughter of John S. Newberry, a leading admiralty lawyer, industrialist and congressman of Detroit, Mich. They had four children: Helen Bourne, Marian Handy, James Frederic and Henry Bourne Joy, Jr.

TAYLOR, Henry Charles, agricultural economist, was born in Stockport, Ia., Aug. 16, 1873, son of Tarpley Early and Elmira (Martin) Taylor. While a student at Drake University (1891–93) he developed a keen interest in farm problems, which led to his entering the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, where he was graduated B.S. in agriculture in 1896, and received the M.S. degree in agriculture in 1898. He took a post-graduate course in economics under Prof. Richard T. Ely

at the University of Wisconsin, receiving the Ph.D. degree there in 1902. In further preparation for his life work he visited Europe, making a study of English agriculture and took courses

at the University of Halle-Wittenberg and the University of Berlin. In Germany he made a first hand study of the characteristics of German agriculture in contrast with that of the corn belt in the United States, which led to the theory of crop selection under conditions of competitive and non-competitive crops, one of his major contributions to the theory of agricultural economics. He became instructor of commerce in the University of Wisconsin in 1901 and gave courses in agricultural economics in the university's college of agriculture. In 1908 he became professor of agricultural economics and chairman of the newly established department of agricultural economics which was the first of its kind in the United States. During this period he operated a dairy farm with a herd of pure bred brown Seiss cattle. He remained at the University of Wisconsin until 1919 when he became chief of farm management and farm economics in the United States department of agriculture, a position which gave an opportunity to expand the work in agricultural economics on a nation-wide basis. In 1921 he also became chief of markets and crop estimates and a year later was made chief of the bureau of agricultural economics which was a consolidation of the office of farm management and the bureau of markets and crop estimates. In this office he gave new stimulus to the economic research work and revised the work in crop estimates and negotiated agreements between the department and nine European cotton associations for the establishment of universal standards for American cotton. Dr. Taylor's work as administrator was largely that of planning for the future and in Washington he was regarded as one of the outstanding and most capable bureau chiefs in the service. In 1925 he became research associate in the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities and professor of economics in Northwestern University. During the world war he was state farm labor agent for Wisconsin. He is the author of: "The Decline of Land-owning Farms in England" (1902); "A Syllabus of Lectures in Agricultural Economics" (1902); "An Introduction to the Study of Agricultural Economics" (1905); "Agricultural Economics" (1919); "Outlines of Agricultural Economics" (1925), and the following bulletins published by the University of Wisconsin: "Methods of Renting Farm Lands in Wisconsin" (1910); "The Prices of Farm Products" (1911); "The Marketing of Wisconsin Cheese" (1913); "The Marketing of Wisconsin Potatoes" (1915), and "Price-Fixing and the Cost of Farm Products" (1918). He is a member of the American Farm Economics Association (president, 1920), the American Economic Association, the Association of National and State Marketing Officials, the Alpha Zeta, Alpha Pi Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta fraternities and the Phi Beta Kappa society, the City Club of New York and the Cosmos Club, Washington. He finds his chief recreation in farming and golf. He was married June 17, 1904, to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Marion Bruner, of Des Moines, Ia., and has one child: Esther Elmira Taylor.

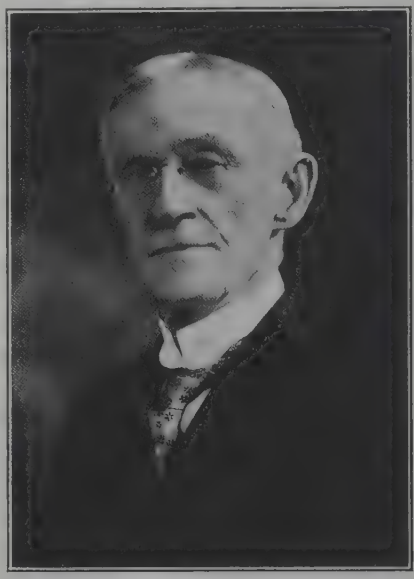
BROWN, Harold Pitney, engineer and inventor, was born in Janesville, Wis., Sept. 16, 1857, son of General Theodore Frelinghuysen and Frances (McQuigg) Brown. He received a public school education in Chicago, but, instead of following his original intention of studying in Harvard University, entered the employ of the Western Electric Co., in Chicago, there acquiring a thorough training in electrical science. During 1879–84, he was engaged in the sale and erection of electric light and power plants for the Brush Electric Co., and, thereafter, for three years, was engineer of the Brown Electric Co., organized to handle his own inventions, particularly in long-distance transmission. Subsequently, he served as consulting and erecting engineer to various railroad and manufacturing companies, to several large cities, and to the U. S. navy. His invention, in 1913, of an apparatus for lining railroad tunnels with concrete, led to his retainer as consulting engineer by several of the foremost American railroads, by the Spanish government, in 1920–23, and by the British health ministry, as engineer in methods of house construction. He rendered special services, also in the devastated regions of France. Among Mr. Brown's inventions are numerous electrical devices, mechanical apparatus and methods, and electrochemical processes, for which he has received in all fifty-seven patents. Among his earlier inventions were protective devices for arc light circuits, notably an electromagnetic circuit breaker, for extinguishing the lights, and a method of short-circuiting the

dynamo field coils, instead of risking damage to the apparatus, by opening the circuit suddenly. Later inventions included a method for operating incandescent lamps on long lines in multiple series, from arc light dynamos; for detecting dangerous ground connections on high tension circuits; for detecting and preventing electrolysis on railway or power circuits, and for using railway motors to charge the line on down grades. Other inventions include an internal gear apparatus to start on double reduction and

to change automatically to single, with the increase of speed; a car brake with variable-stroke charging pump, automatically operated by tank pressure; an electric motor with fireproof insulation of armature and fields, capable of long-continued operation with conducting wires at red heat, and a simple differential-field speed-control for motors, without a rheostat. His inventions relating to concrete include processes for mixing under steam pressure and superheat, for lining tunnels by steam-jettied concrete, and for building a hollow wall with thin external and internal concrete slabs with reinforced studding, without the use of forms. During the world war, much attention was given to his light, waterproof concrete for boat and ship construction, particularly to a specially designed reinforced concrete vessel, guaranteed to withstand repeated torpedo attacks. In addition to several notable improvements in electric railway equipment, he has perfected an electrochemical method of removing from the human system poisons due to fatigue, old age and metabolism and of introducing the necessary tonic or nerve food, and electrochemical methods of internal cleansing and of detecting and locating internal congestion. For his improved railbond, known as the "plastic railbond," capable of carrying heavy currents, while permitting necessary movement of the rails, he was awarded the John Scott medal by the Franklin Institute, in 1898, and his special alloys for electric surface contacts, a notable contribution to efficiency and economy of metal, received the highest honors at the Paris exposition in 1900. Mr. Brown is the author of numerous scientific articles, and has composed several songs and orchestral compositions, notably, "Scenes from a Winter Night," "On the Ocean" and "Night in the Yosemite." He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Electrochemical Society, American Concrete Institute and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, Dec. 20, 1883, to Martha S., daughter of Charles F. Taylor, M.D., of New York city. He has one son, Clarence Fayette Brown.

BALFOUR, Donald Church, physician and surgeon, was born in Toronto, Canada, Aug. 22, 1882, son of Walter and Alice (Church) Balfour. His mother was descended from Richard Church, who came from England to Boston in 1633. He was graduated M.B. at the University of Toronto in 1906, receiving the degree M.D. from that institution in 1914. He has practiced medicine in Rochester, Minn., since 1907 as a member of the Mayo Clinic where he became assistant in pathology in 1907, clinical assistant, 1908, junior surgeon, 1909 and head of a section in the division of surgery, 1912. Since 1922 he has been chief of the division of surgery, Mayo Foundation, and since 1923 professor of surgery in the graduate school, University of Minnesota. Dr. Balfour specializes in general surgery and gastro-intestinal surgery. He has written some sixty articles and monographs, many of which deal with diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract and the surgical treatment of such diseases. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Minnesota State Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, the Southern Surgical Association, the Society of Clinical Surgery, the Interurban Surgical Society, the Western Surgical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association of the Resident and ex-Resident Physicians of the Mayo Clinic, the Olmsted County Medical Society, the Sigma Xi and the Nu Sigma Nu fraternities, the Minneapolis Club, Minneapolis, and the University Club, Chicago. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was married, May 28, 1910, to Carrie L., daughter of Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., and has three children: Mary Damon, William Mayo and Donald Church Balfour, Jr.

YONGE, Samuel Humphreys, civil engineer, was born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 27, 1850, son of George and Mary (Humphreys) Yonge. His father was manager of the Georgia railroad and was interested in coastwise transportation. The son was educated at Washington College, Lexington, Va., and the University of Virginia. In 1869 he began his professional career as instrument man and draftsman, under C. Shaler Smith, chief engineer of the St. Charles bridge across the Missouri river. In 1872 he was assistant engineer in the employ of the Baltimore Bridge Co. In the following year he became an assistant engineer in the service of the government. He was engaged in a survey of the Mississippi river between the mouths of



the Illinois and Ohio rivers; had charge of a survey of the Appomattox river in Virginia and improvements of the Missouri river at Sioux City, Ia., Vermilion, S. D., Kansas City, Mo., Atchison, Kans., and the Osage division. Since 1899 he has been in charge of improving the James river, in Virginia, and its tidal tributaries, and the protection of Jamestown Island, Va. from the encroachments of the river. One of the most important details of the work of

improving the Missouri river was the "woven (basket work) mattress" used as a shield for protecting the submerged sides of the channel against erosion by the current which was introduced and developed by Mr. Yonge and was adopted as a feature of the standard revetment used by the Missouri river commission. He designed the sea-wall for protecting Jamestown Island, one of its features being its low cost compared with its high efficiency. While a resident of Kansas City, Mo., in 1883, he helped to establish a society for the prevention of cruelty to children and to animals. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, (member of advisory board), the Virginia Historical Society (member executive board), and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Politically, he is a Democrat and in religion, an Episcopalian. He finds his chief recreation in historical research. He is the author of "The Site of Old James Towne, 1607–99" (1904), a painstaking compilation generally accepted as the final authority on the subject of which it treats. He was married, Oct. 8, 1873, to Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Henry Behrens, of St. Charles, Mo., and has five children: Allen Murray, mining engineer, William Kenton, metallurgist, Letitia, wife of Ben Stiles Hayne, Charlotte Mary, wife of Horace Stringfellow, and Catherine H., wife of J. Blair Easter.

MILLS, Charles Karsner, neurologist, was born at the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1845, son of James and Lavinia Ann (Fitzgerald) Mills. His father was a native of Wiltshire, England. His schooling was interrupted by service in the Union army during the civil war. He completed his high-school course in 1864 and spent several years teaching and lecturing. Meantime he studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the M.D. degree from the medical department in 1869, and established a general practice in Philadelphia. He also pursued post-graduate studies that won for him the Ph.D. degree in 1871. In 1874 he joined the staffs of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital and the University Hospital as chief of the clinic for nervous diseases, a field of study he made his own early in his practice. Three years later in 1877, he was appointed lecturer on electro-therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1877 Dr. Mills began a long association with the Philadelphia General Hospital as attending neurologist. Wards for the treatment of chronic nervous cases, established by him, developed into a neurological department with unrivalled facilities for the treatment and study of nervous diseases. Most of his work in the medical schools of the city has been in the field of neurology in which he has also conducted an extensive private practice. He was an instructor in the university's first post-graduate medical department, organized in 1880. He was one of the founders of and professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system at the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital, 1883–98; professor of nervous diseases at the Woman's Medical College, 1891–1902; lecturer and later professor of mental diseases and of medical jurisprudence at the University of Pennsylvania in 1893–1901, clinical professor of nervous diseases in 1901, and professor of neurology during 1903–15, when he became professor emeritus and consulting neurologist. In 1914 he organized, with the cooperation of the neurological staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Neurology. During the World war he gave courses in neurology for medical officers of the army's neuro-psychiatric units and in neurological surgery for members of the medical corps who went to Philadelphia by direction of the war department for intensive preparatory study under his instruction. His teaching activities continued in the post-war period, and he became a clinical professor of neurology in the post-graduate department, lecturing chiefly at the Philadelphia General Hospital. As a consultant he served other institutions throughout his career, including the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, St. Joseph's Hospital, and the State Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, Pa. Besides giving close attention to the clinical aspects of neurology, Dr. Mills made particular investigations of cerebral localization, early demonstrating the existence of various motor centres in the human brain. He added to extant knowledge of the functions of both the temporal and parietal lobes, predicating in the temporo-parietal region the existence of a cerebral vestibular centre, and a centre for orientation. He shed new light on the knowledge of the centre for word hearing in the temporal lobe and he also increased our knowledge of the cerebral representation of the function of taste in the uncinate gyrus, a convolution on the median surface of the cerebrum. His schemes of cortical topography and function, familiar to students of neurology, indicated the relative positions of the cortical motor and sensory representations of the head, trunk and limbs. He was the first to describe unilateral ascending paralysis due to a unilateral ascending degeneration of the pyramidal tract. He acquired wide note in many fields of medical jurisprudence and frequently testified in will contests and other cases in which insanity and injuries to the nervous system were the main issues. One of his early studies as a medical jurist was that of the case of Guiteau, which he investigated both before and after the assassin's trial and execution. Scarcely any field of neurology has been left untouched by his observations. His contributions to medical literature exceed 350 in number. His books are: "First Lessons in Physiology and Hygiene" (1884), a textbook; "The Nursing and the Care of the Insane" (1887); and "The Nervous System and Its Diseases" (1898), and he contributed articles or chapters to Pepper's "System of Practical Medicine" (1886); Hare's "System of Practical Therapeutics" (1892); Starr's "American Textbook of the Diseases of Children" (1894); McLane Hamilton and Godkin's "System of Legal Medicine" (1894); Dercum's "Textbook of Nervous Diseases by American Authors" (1895); Wilson's "American Textbook of Applied Therapeutics" (1896); Loomis and Thompson's "System of Practical Medicine by American Authors" (1898); Keating's "Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children" (1898), and Posey and Spiller's "Eye and Nervous System" (1906). Dr. Mills is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the Philadelphia Neurological Society in 1884, serving as its president in 1893, 1896 and 1914, and is also a member of

the American Neurological Association (president 1886 and 1924), American Medical Association, Medico-Psychological Association, New York Neurological Society (honorary), Northern Medical Association (president, 1876), Pennsylvania Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society (president, 1906), Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, Academy of Natural Sciences, Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Philadelphia City History Society. In 1916 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Dr. Mills was married, Nov. 6, 1873, to Clara Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Willson Peale of Philadelphia, and has four children, Coleman S., Charles Peale, Albert Burd, and Helen, wife of Andrew Weisenburg.

STRAUSS, Joseph Baermann, consulting engineer and bridge designer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 7, 1870, son of Raphael and Caroline (Baermann) Strauss. His father was an artist of note and a litterateur, and his mother was a musician. He attended the Cincinnati grammar schools and the Hughes high school, where he was class president, and at the age of nineteen entered the University of Cincinnati. He took the engineering course, having a strong bent for mechanics and the sciences and showed a marked inventive skill in contriving various experimental devices and installing electrical apparatus. He received the degree of C. E. in 1892, and in the same year began his career in bridge engineering as a draftsman for the New Jersey Steel & Iron Co. of Trenton, N. J. Thereafter, except for one year's service as instructor in the department of engineering at his alma mater, he devoted his first ten years after graduation to acquiring practical experience, first as an inspector, detailer and estimator in the bridge shops, then as designer for the sanitary district of Chicago and other engineering organizations in that city, where he gained an extensive knowledge of railway bridges and viaducts. It was in this field that he finally came in contact with the new science of bascule bridge design, being assigned to the task of revising and redesigning the early types then just introduced to a limited extent in Chicago. In 1902 he established a practice as a consulting engineer for the general design of bridges, viaducts and buildings, and continued to practice as a general consultant until 1906. During that time he developed a type of concrete stock house for the Universal Portland Cement Co. and introduced ribbed concrete arch bridges into the United States, building them without false work. In 1905, with Bion J. Arnold (q.v.), he acted for the city of Chicago in examining and reporting on the problem of reconstructing the Union Loop to reduce noise. The year previous he first developed the principle of the now well-known Strauss type of trunnion bascule bridge and became the leading designer of such structures as the founder, president and chief engineer of the Strauss Bascule Bridge Co. of Chicago. When Mr. Strauss's attention was directed to such bridges they were comparatively rare and limited in length, as well as costly, largely because of the expensive cast-iron counterweights employed and the complication existing in their means of operation. He conceived the idea of substituting concrete for cast-iron counterweights. This meant counterweights of large bulk but of greatly reduced cost. To permit large bulk counterweights to function without interference and infringement on the supporting structure, he evolved the pin-connected or parallel link counterweight system, which entailed a radical departure from customary practice. As a result of this and of a simplified operating mechanism, he effected a marked decrease in the cost of constructing bascule bridges and a corresponding expansion of their range of application and the size and weight of spans. The first Strauss bascule was built for the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad at Cleveland in 1905. It was a single track span, 150 feet in length. The counterweight in this bridge was iron-ore slag, carried in a reinforced concrete box or container. In the second bridge Mr. Strauss built he constructed the counterweight as a homogeneous self-supporting concrete beam pivotally connected to the "tail end" or counter-balance arm of each truss. This type of concrete counterweight was immediately adopted by all designers of bascule and other types of lift bridges and has now completely superseded iron counterweights. The success of these early designs of Mr. Strauss decided him to concentrate for a period upon the bascule bridge. In less than seven years he produced four distinct types known respectively as the heel-trunnion, the vertical overhead counterweight, the underneath counterweight, and the simple span type. Each may take several forms but all have the original large bulk counterweight, the parallel-link counterweight mechanism and the simple and direct operating mechanism. These types established new records in bascule bridge building. The heel trunnion type reached a maximum one-leaf length of 260 feet in the St. Charles Air Line bridge for the Illinois Central railroad in Chicago, built in 1919, and the simple span (double-leaf) type a length of 336 feet center to center of trunnions, in the Canadian Pacific railway bridge at Sault Ste. Marie. The underneath counterweight double-leaf cantilever (the graceful deck-arch highway type) in the Burnside bridge, Portland, Ore., is 252 feet center to center and 83 feet wide, and carries a concrete deck. Up to 1926 he has designed 267 of these bridges, built in all parts of the world. In perfecting the so-called vertical lift type of movable bridge he has eliminated cables and chains that featured in his early designs, thus creating what is termed the Strauss direct lift bridge which may be raised as high as 100 feet vertically without either counterweights, cables or chains. He next developed a new type of the old horizontal draw span in the movement of which he eliminated radial drums, rollers, spiders and rack, adopting instead a series of motor driven trucks operating on rails like railway trucks. Among his mechanical inventions are a device called the yielding safety barrier for the protection of life at railroad crossings and open ends of bridge spans, and an "aeroscope" designed for the Panama-Pacific Exposition comprising a large rotating arm which raised a two story car carrying 150 persons 260 feet in the air. The principle of the latter was applied to an anchorage mast for dirigible airplanes. He designed a number of portable outfits for searchlight operation, some of which were used by the Russians in the World war, and he constructed a disappearing tower at Ft. Hancock, New York harbor, with an elevating arm which is raised and lowered like a bascule bridge, carrying a sixty-inch searchlight

on its swinging platform. Mr. Strauss is president of the Highway Safety Barrier Co. and the Concrete Car Co. of America, a member of the advisory staff of the Aircraft Development Corporation of Detroit, the American Society for Testing Materials, the Engineering Institute of Canada, American Railway Engineering Association, Western Society of Engineers, Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, American Association of Port Authorities, the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Aerial League of America, the Art Institute of Chicago and Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. He was the founder of the American Citizenship Foundation, a national organization for citizenship training, and he is on the Chicago executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America. He was married, June 9, 1895, to Mary, daughter of Charles Van, of Cincinnati, O., and has two sons, Ralph Van and Richard Kenneth Strauss.

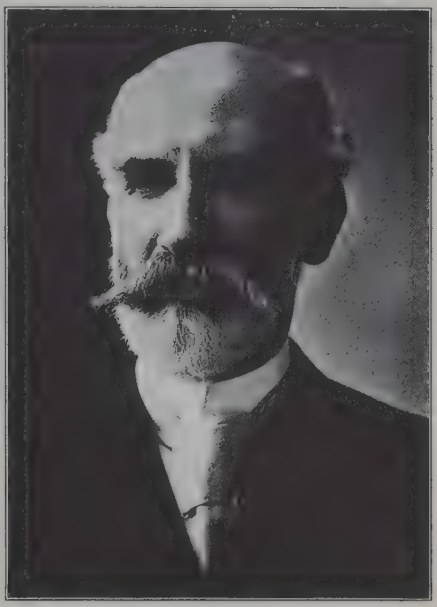
FLAGG, Ernest, architect, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1857, son of the Rev. Jared Bradley and Louisa (Hart) Flagg. His father (q.v.), was rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn and was also an artist of note. He is descended from the de Fleggs of the county of Norfolk, England, who date from the time of Henry II and apparently were of Danish origin. A representative of that family, Thomas Flegg, emigrated from Norfolk to America in 1637 at the age of twenty-one and settled in Watertown in the province of Massachusetts Bay. With the Massachusetts branch the name became Flagg and Thomas was the founder of the American families of that name. Thomas's son, Gershom, had a grandson, Ebenezer, a Newport (R. I.) merchant, born in 1710, who married Mary Ward, daughter of Gov. Richard Ward of Rhode Island. One of their sons, Dr. Henry Collins Flagg, surgeon general of the Army of the South in the revolutionary war, married Mrs. Rachel (Moore) Allston. Their son, Henry Collins Flagg, Jr., was a lawyer and editor and public officer of New Haven, Conn., and also held important state offices. Ernest Flagg received his preliminary education at private schools in Brooklyn and Manhattan and later studied his art at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, under Blondel, from whom he derived a thorough training in architectural design. In 1891 he began the practice of his profession in New York city and at once exerted a considerable influence upon American architecture in the design and construction of public edifices, office buildings and residences. His first building was St. Luke's hospital, New York city, which won for its creator a rapid succession of professional triumphs. His advent came when American architecture was in a transitional stage. The heavy and archaic Romanesque movement, derived from Henry H. Richardson (q.v.), was on the wane, and architects turned for novelty to the classicism of Rome and the Renaissance. This school, also declining in vogue, was displaced by the modern French school, of which Mr. Flagg became one of the most distinguished exponents. The French movement was widespread, but too obviously imitative and fictitious to be effective, and lacked the true native spirit of France which Mr. Flagg, unlike many of his contemporaries, had imbibed from the source. He regarded the French influence, when properly interpreted and reflecting the structural conceptions of the French masters, based as they are on good taste and common sense, as likely to be the most lasting in formulating a defined American national school, especially as a factor in clarifying, through the training American students receive in Paris, the confusion and incoherence of styles that mark the designs of many buildings throughout the country. In his view there never has been an American style of architecture. Buildings became cluttered with decorative features dependent on passing fashions, supposedly reflecting European usage, but endowed with no character that stamped them with an air of nationality, or else were bizarre and unsuccessful attempts at originality by individuals. His art made an instant appeal to the younger architects, who perceived in his designs, as they have been interpreted, a professional and technical quality traceable to a specially nurtured process of thought, like the work of his French masters. His conceptions bear the test of technical analysis, betraying nothing obscure, slipshod or unformulated, nor vague experimentation nor gropings, nor any assembling of undigested reminiscences flung together in a hotchpotch design. It has been said of his work that its excellences are more technical and formal than imaginative, and accordingly his masterpieces more excite the admiration of the educated rather than the popular critic. Nevertheless his designs do appeal to the popular eye, for no architectural school has quite so universal an attraction as the modern French ideas interpreted by Flagg. He has a breadth of conception that embraces other schools, and when he departs from his Parisian modes his designs are distinguished by the same qualities of logical clarity, freedom from eccentricity and from lapses of the unschooled pencil. Foreign his inspiration undoubtedly is, but at least it has a vitality and reality quite unmatched, and the instant popular recognition his designs produced upon his entering into practice created a current style that sent the expiring Romanesque and classic modes further into the discard. An outstanding example of his designs is the new Annapolis, an imposing group of buildings for the U. S. naval academy, the cost of which approached $10,000 000. It comprises the cadet quarters, flanked by the armory and gymnasium with colonnade connections and the academic, chemistry, marine engineering and administrations buildings, the superintendent's house and the chapel in the form of a Greek cross. Each is a distinctive structure of itself and the general scheme makes an impressive ensemble of dignity and beauty, presenting a striking picture from the sea front. No less ambitious and effective is his design of the state capitol at Olympia, Wash., which won in a competition in which 200 architects participated. In the national capital stands an enduring monument of his genius in the Corcoran gallery of art, and in New York city the most notable of his erections are the Singer and Bourne buildings; the Scribner building; the Metropolitan Life building; two of the Mills Hotels; model tenements aiming at more light, air and privacy without sacrifice of floor space, and the residences of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, O. P. Jennings, and of R. Fulton Cutting. Elsewhere his work is represented by the Lawrence Library, Pepperell, Mass.; the Farmington Avenue Church, Hartford, Conn.; the granite tomb of Samuel J. Tilden at New Lebanon, N. Y., rising on a knoll

in a beautiful cemetery; the building of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at the old Russian capital of St. Petersburg; the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance building, Hartford, Conn.; the Sheldon Library, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.; the Soldiers' Monument, New Britain, Conn.; the residence of Edwin Ginn at Winchester, Mass.; that of F. G. Bourne at Oakdale, Long Island; and his own home at Dongans Hills, Staten Island, where, on a 300-acre estate, are half a dozen picturesque rubble-stone dwellings that typify his conceptions of the home beautiful, economical and useful. Long since he made himself master of the problem of designing small houses that would contain more comfort and cost less than similar homes already built. His solution lay in the planning of small residences without attics, cellars and chimneys and with the furnace houses in a storage wing on the ground level. This type of domestic dwelling, with its charm of design and economy of structure, staunch, well-built, convenient and efficient, has achieved wide adoption and become known as the Flagg Houses. One effect of the simplicity of design of the Flagg houses was to open the way to a better understanding of domestic architecture among the uninitiated. He has thus expressed his views on the subject: "The popular idea is that the principles of design are thought to be matters which concern only the professional designer or artist and about which the ordinary individual need not worry. The average person has no conception of how simple they are, easy to acquire, and how greatly it would be to their interest to know them. Art is not mysterious, though we make it so. It is as simple as anything in nature, and under proper conditions as natural to man as eating. If I present some device or contrivance for a building which strikes the ordinary person as more economical than what he has been accustomed to, he grasps the situation at once. His mind is open. He recognizes the advantages and may wish to apply them." Mr. Flagg has likewise been radical-minded on the subject of "skyscrapers." He has long sought to bar them from robbing their neighbors of light, a condition which becomes more and more a menace as high buildings rise up close to one another. He has urged a limit to the body of buildings but would impose no restrictions on the height of their towers, and formulated plans, which were substantially adopted in New York building operations, to guard against the danger of fire, as well as against the darkening effect of tall edifices rising on the street level and against disfiguring the city by a huddled medley of ill-assorted skyscrapers. Future building he foresees as producing structures with the brick and stone that now surround their steel framework displaced by glass. In other words, the future skyscraper will have glass walls. He is the author of "Roads and Pavements" (1910) and "Economic Design and Construction of Small Houses" (1922). Mr. Flagg was married June 27, 1899, to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of John Harper Bonnell of New York city, and they have one daughter, Betsy.

BURDETTE, Clara Bradley, philanthropist, was born at East Bloomfield, N. Y., July 22, 1855, daughter of Albert H. and Laura (Coville) Bradley, of New England ancestry. She was graduated at Syracuse University in 1876, and for two years was preceptress in a girls' school near New York city. Her life has been spent in the states of New York, Wisconsin and California and her activities have been extremely varied. While in college she helped to organize the Alpha Phi sorority. In Appleton, Wis., she helped organize the first woman's literary club in the late seventies and in California she founded the Women's Exchange in Los Angeles; actively sponsored the Chautauqua movement in California and for many years served as trustee of Throop Polytechnic Institute, now the California Institute of Technology. She was a charter member and president (1897) of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles, for which she built a club-house, and in 1900 she organized the women's clubs of California into a state federation of which she was president when it became affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She was first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs during 1902–04, and was made honorary vice-president in 1922. She was a special police officer in Pasadena in connection with the work of the Humane Society, of which she was president, and an organizer of its Associated Charities, the Pasadena chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Women's Civic League of Pasadena, of which she was first president, and Women's Legislative Council. She was chairman of the finance committee of the Auditorium building erected in Los Angeles in 1902, seating 3000 people and now known as the Philharmonic Auditorium and is still vice-president of this Board. During the world war she was vice-president-at-large of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense; field secretary for California of the National Council of Defense, member of the War Advisory Board and the Federal Food Administration. She is engaged in administrative work in many fields as director and vice-president of the Women's News Service; director for California on the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; vice-president of the board of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles; president of the Pasadena Hospital board; president of the Los Angeles Women's Athletic Club; trustee of Mills College and alumni trustee of Syracuse (N. Y.) University. Mrs. Burdette is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Social Science Assn.; American Sociological Society; American Social Hygiene Association; National Institute of Social Science; National Kindergarten Association; National Conservation Association, and the Archaeological Institute of America. For many years Mrs. Burdette has lectured upon political and social subjects of timely interest. She is the author of "The Rainbow and the Pot of Gold," "To Idealize Drudgery," "Robert J. Burdette, His Message" and numerous contributions to periodicals. She is a woman of boundless energy, who views the home as both the source and the end of all political and social endeavor. While man-like in her mental processes, she is thoroughly feminine in appearance, dress and sentiment and both men and women feel her power because she is zestful of life, serene of mind and dynamic of purpose. Mrs. Burdette was married in 1878 to Nathan Milman Wheeler, professor of Greek at Appleton University, Wisconsin, by whom she had one son, Roy D. Wheeler. He died in 1886 and she was married four years later to Col. Presley C. Baker, who died in 1893, and her third marriage was in 1899, to Robert J. Burdette (q. v.), a clergyman, writer and lecturer.

CURRIER, Richard Dudley, law school president, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 25, 1877, son of Levi Wheeler and Elizabeth (Ayer) Currier. He was graduated at Yale College in 1900 with the degree A.B., and at the New York Law School in 1902. He began the practice of his profession with the Legal Aid Society of New York city, continuing in New York until 1908, when he founded the New Jersey Law School, in Newark, N. J., of which he has since been president. Starting with an enrollment of seventy-one students the first year, the school has grown steadily until the enrollment for the school year 1926–27 was 2,320, and it occupies a group of seven buildings with a teaching staff of twenty-two, making it the second largest law school in the United States. In 1912 the regular school term was increased from two to three years, with morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Beginning in 1927, in accordance with the recommendations of the American bar, one year of college work is required for admission to the school and in 1929 two years of college will be necessary. A pre-legal course, with separate faculty has been organized and a full two years' college course made available to students desiring to enter the law school. In connection with the school Mr. Currier established the New Jersey Law School Press, of which he is president, and which has published a series of case books prepared by members of the faculty for the law school. The school being composed largely of New Jersey students the case books are confined principally to decisions of local courts, a particular in which they differ from all other series of case books. Mr. Currier is author of "Sailor's Log," and "Cases on Torts." During the world war he did legal work for the local draft board. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the International Law Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the English Speaking Union, and the Economic Club of New York. He is a Unitarian. He was married, Oct. 20, 1909, to Adele Josephine, daughter of Edward G. Ames, a journalist of New York city, and they have three children: Elizabeth Adele, Ruth Prentice and Richard Dustin Currier.

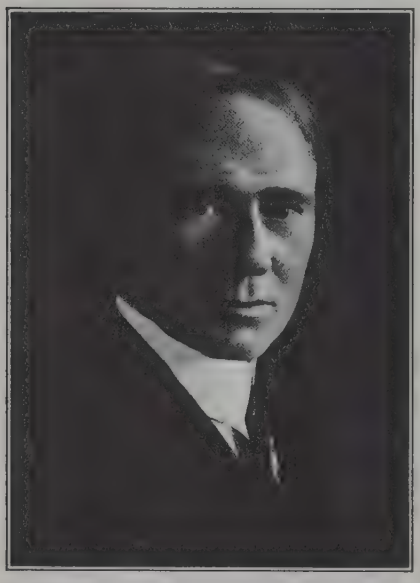
MUNRO, Wilfred Harold, educator, was born in Bristol, R. I., Aug. 20, 1849, son of John Bennett and Abby Howland (Batt) Munro. He was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1870 and A.M. in 1873. He began his career as a teacher in 1870 in De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and after a period of four years as principal of Le Roy (N. Y.) Academic Institute he was elected president of De Veaux College in 1881, serving eight years. In 1890 and 1891 he studied at Freiburg and Heidelberg, Germany, and upon his return became professor of European history at Brown University and professor emeritus in 1911. He was director of the university's extension work during 1891–99. Dr. Munro has been a lifelong student of Rhode Island history and is the author of "History of Bristol, R. I." (1880); "Picturesque Rhode Island" (1881); "The Most Successful American Privateer" (1913); "Some Legends of Mount Hope" (1915) and "Tales of an Old Seaport" (1917). He was the editor of the works of William H. Prescott in twenty-two volumes (1904–06), and the editor and compiler of several year books of the Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants. He was a member of the Providence school committee during 1910–25, and chairman of the committee on high schools. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, Wisconsin Historical Society, Minnesota Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution (president of the Rhode Island Society, 1894–95), Society of



Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants, Rhode Island Historical Society (president, 1906–20), and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Hobart College conferred on him the degree of L.H.D. in 1910. He is senior warden of St. Martin's Church (Episcopal), Providence. He was married, Dec. 28, 1875, to Susan Wilkinson, daughter of Rev. Daniel Le Baron Goodwin, of Bristol, R. I.

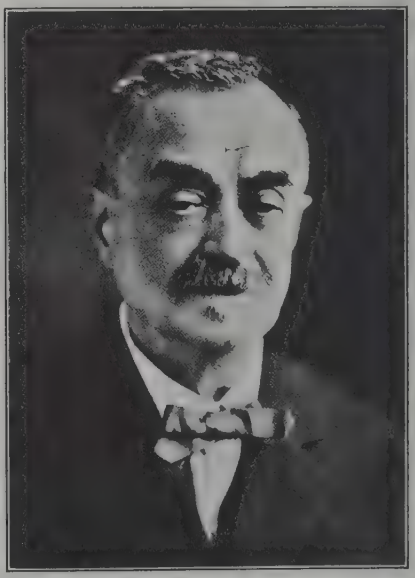
MITCHELL, Charles, lawyer, was born in Ballisodare, Ireland, Oct. 22, 1869, son of Robert and Rebecca (O'Neill) Mitchell. He came to the United States with his family in 1880 and was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and by private tutors. He studied law in the office of his brother, John G. Mitchell, a member of the Connecticut bar and deputy secretary of state of Connecticut, and took a special course in the New York Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1900 and began the practice of law in New Bedford, Mass., in association with Robert F. Raymond. After the appointment of Judge Raymond to the bench in 1907, he practiced alone until 1925, when his business was united with that of the firm of Stetson & McGrath, the firm becoming Stetson, Mitchell, McGrath & Maxim, with Mr. Mitchell as the senior partner. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1917, representing the 16th Massachusetts congressional district. He has been prominent in Y.M.C.A. work, having

served as a member of its national council, of the Massachusetts state committee, and as president of the New Bedford, Mass., branch. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, the Academy of Political Science of New York city and the Masonic order, being a member of all the York Rite bodies, excepting the Commandery, all the Scottish Rite bodies and the Aleppo Temple of Boston. He



is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Travel and book collecting are his favorite recreations. He was married at Wallingford, Conn., Aug. 21, 1901, to Edith L., daughter of Willis B. Turner, and has three children: Charles Bradford, Edith Hersey and Raymond McKim Mitchell.

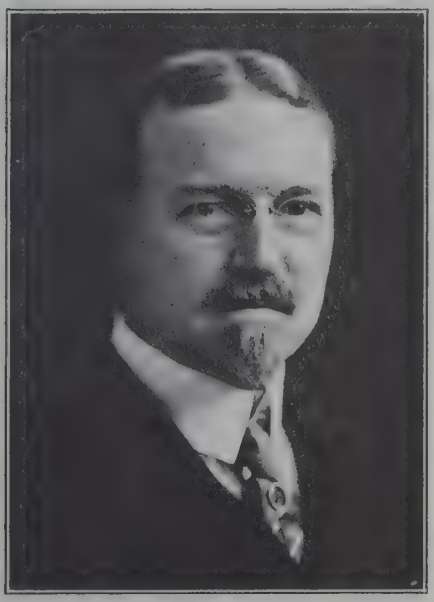
GERINGER, August, journalist, was born at Breznice, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 2, 1842, son of Vaclav and Amalie (Baretta) Geringer. He received his education in public schools at Breznice and Pisek and came to America in 1869, settling at Chicago where he opened a book store. The following year he entered the newspaper publishing business and since 1875 he has been head of the Geringer Press of Chicago, comprising the leading Bohemian journals in the United States. He is the publisher of "The Daily Svornost" of Chicago, "Sunday Svornost," which also circulates throughout the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa; "Weekly Duch Casu," a family illustrated story paper; "Semi-Weekly Amerikan," which circulates principally among the farmers from Illinois to the Pacific northwest; "Iowsky Vestnik," of Cedar Rapids, which is a special daily edition of the "Daily Svornost," "Oklahomske Noviny," of Prague, Okla., the "Baltimore Listy," in Maryland, and the "Alleghenske Listy," of East Pittsburgh, Pa. The Chicago "Daily Svornost" was first issued in October, 1875, and is the oldest daily newspaper in Chicago, in continuous publication by its founder. Mr. Geringer is the author of a history of the United States, in three volumes, various Bohemian–English dictionaries, an interpreter, a spelling book, homeseekers guide, booklet on naturalization, and important statutes, both Federal and state. He has taught his people to become loyal and patriotic American citizens and his publications have a wide circulation. He was a founder of the Bohemian National Cemetery and the Bohemian Crematory Association, of Chicago, and is a member of the Bohemian–Slavic Aid societies, Bohemian Charitable Association and the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. He is an ardent advocate of education and his aim has always been to Americanize his compatriots and make them useful citizens. He was married at



Lasovice, Bohemia, Feb. 4, 1869, to Antoinette, daughter of John Kolar, and has four children: Miles B., business manager of the Geringer Press; Vladimir A., managing editor, same; Vlasta, wife of E. St. Vraz, and Augusta, wife of R. Jaromir Psenka.

PORTER, Holbrook Fitz John, industrial engineer, was born in New York city, Feb. 28, 1858, son of Fitz John and Harriet Pierson (Cooke) Porter. His father (q.v.) was a major general in the civil war. The son was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and was graduated M.E. at Lehigh University in 1878, the salutatorian of his class. His first professional work was as engineer with the Delamater Iron Works in New York city from 1878 to 1882. For the next two years he was

assistant engineer of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Co., and during 1884–86 he was college engineer at Columbia University, installing heating, ventilating and electric lighting systems in the new buildings. During 1886–90 he was superintendent and engineer of buildings and grounds, being the first to hold that position. Thereafter he was engineer and superintendent of the Cary & Moen Steel Wire and Spring Works, New York city, superintendent of the Braddock Wire Co., Pittsburgh, and



assistant mechanical engineer for the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, being assistant chief of the machinery department in charge of machinery hall, in 1892–93. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and was in turn its Western representative, with headquarters in Chicago, assistant sales manager, Bethlehem, Pa., and eastern representative in New York. He was with the Westinghouse Electric Co., five years, becoming vice-president and general manager of the Westinghouse Nernst Lamp Co., at Pittsburgh. Since 1906 Mr. Porter has practiced in New York city as consulting industrial engineer. He was retained by the Russell Sage Foundation to study the hygiene of industrial plants in Pittsburgh, in connection with the foundation's survey of that city. He reported the city's public swimming pools to be in an unsanitary condition and as a result of these findings he was commissioned to make a study of the swimming pools in New York city where his investigation disclosed conditions similar to those in Pittsburgh. He initiated a movement in New York which resulted in the creation of a factory investigating commission, by the state legislature of which he was adviser on fire hazards and he was employed by the city of New York to install fire prevention measures in 200 hospitals. Mr. Porter was a pioneer in the field of cost accounting as applied to industrial operations. He made a study of the subject while at Columbia and established the first cost system in the wire mill of Cary & Moen in 1891. He introduced new methods of shop management while with the Westinghouse Nernst Lamp Co., based on cooperation between employer and employee. It is said to be the first instance in America of employees' representation in industry. After establishing an office in New York city in 1906, he specialized in introducing scientific management in industrial plants through employee representations and in installing hygienic and safety measures. Mr. Porter was the first lecturer in the course on industrial management in the Alexander Hamilton Institute and is still on their staff of lecturers. Mr. Porter founded in 1911 the Efficiency Society to make a study of industrial organization and management, and served as its first secretary. During the world war he was employed by the Hercules Powder Co., to stabilize employment conditions in its several plants. He was the founder and secretary of the National Museum on Engineering and Industry organized in Washington, in 1924, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers' Club, of New York, and the Aztec Club of Washington, D. C. He was married, Aug. 27, 1888, to Rose, daughter of James Smith, of New York city, and has one son, Fitz John Porter.

BEEBE, William, naturalist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1877, son of Charles and Henrietta Marie (Younglove) Beebe. He was graduated B.S. at Columbia University in 1898 and took a post-graduate course. In 1899 he was appointed curator of ornithology, zoological park of the New York Zoological Society, a position he held until 1916, when he became honorary curator of ornithology and the director of the zoological society's tropical research department established by him that year, with a station in the Bartica jungle of British Guiana. In extending thus far afield the society's facilities for widening scientific study of the animal kingdom, Mr. Beebe added greatly to existing knowledge of genera and species. He also travelled extensively as a naturalist on scientific expeditions in Nova Scotia, Virginia, Florida, Mexico, Venezuela, India, Borneo, China and Japan. An expedition he headed to the Galapagos Islands in 1923, when much scientific data were collected, was followed in 1925 by another voyage of greater scope on the "Arcturus," which was equipped for the study of ocean life. The vessel explored the Sargasso sea in the Atlantic and the area of the Pacific penetrated by the so-called Humboldt current along the shores of the Galapagos. Masses of deep-sea life, flora, sponges and coral were drawn up from the nets, especially at great tidal rips, ranging from micro-organisms to dwarfed sharks and including many ichthyoidal curiosities unknown to zoology. In the study of shallow-water fish on the Galapagos shores he found the use of a diving helmet, without the usual diving dress, of the greatest service for observations of the multiform life that swarmed fifteen to thirty feet from the surface. As an ornithologist Mr. Beebe has specialized on the evolution of color in birds, their ecology and that of other vertebrates of neo-tropical regions. He is a prolific writer who utilizes his

zoological knowledge and observations through an imagination which visualizes the perspective of unscientific readers and enables him to record his explorations with a vivid style and exposition that give his books a wide popular appeal. He is the author of: "Two Bird Lovers in Mexico" (1905); "The Bird" (1906); "Log of the Sun" (1906); "Our Search for a Wilderness" (1910); "Tropical Wild Life" (1917); "Monograph of the Pheasants" (1918); "Jungle Peace" (1918); "Edge of the Jungle" (1921); "Galapagos: World's End" (1924); "Jungle Days" (1925); "The Arcturus Adventure" (1926), "Pheasants: Their Lives and Homes" (1926), and "Pheasant Jungles" 1927. Mr. Beebe holds the Elliot medal of the National Academy of Sciences, the St. Hilaire medal of the Societe d'Acclimatation, and the John Burroughs medal. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York Zoological Society, New York Academy of Sciences, American Ornithologists' Union and a member of the New York Linnaean Society, Society of Mammalogists, Ecological Society, Audubon Society, London Zoological Society and the Societe d'Acclimatation de France. He was married, Aug. 6, 1902, to Mary B. Rice of Clarkton, Va.

FISH, Charles Wesley, lumber merchant, was born at Otterville, Ont., Can., Aug. 28, 1877, son of Oliver C. and Priscilla (Schooley) Fish. His father removed to Michigan in 1878 and became an inspector of lumber at Manistee, later managing the business of Gratwick, Smith & Fryer, of Tonawanda, N. Y., at Frankfort, Mich. The son after a public school education began his career as clerk and subsequently was telegraph messenger and sailor on freighters carrying lumber between Manistee and Buffalo. He was seaman in the Pacific coastwise trade for a year and returned to the great lakes for four years. His experience in the lumber trade began as clerk in the store of the G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Elcho, Wis. After learning the details of the business, he and Thomas Mullen, a traveling salesman, formed the firm of Fish & Mullen, and purchased the Elcho plant of the Jones Lumber Co. Disastrous mill fires almost ruined the new company. He purchased the stock of the others interested, and after recuperating his finances, built a small mill at Elcho in 1910, and began cutting lumber, specializing in hardwood piling. He cut about 400,000 feet the first year, 1,000,000 feet in 1912; 2,000,000 feet in 1913 and nearly 4,000,000 feet in 1914. He built nearly fifty houses and a hotel and organized a bank in Elcho. The Andrews & Roepke Lumber Co. of Birnamwood, Wis., was added to his plant in 1915 and a new mill was built at Antigo, Wis., in 1916. By 1918 the Charles W. Fish Lumber Co., of which he is sole owner, operated day and night band mills at Elcho, Birnamwood and Antigo, and shipped 45,000,000 feet of lumber, and the name of Fish was well known to the lumber yard and factory trade throughout Wisconsin and Michigan and Illinois. The company owns the town of Hiles, Wis., and most of Elcho. When most of the latter was destroyed by fire in 1923, Mr. Fish planned a Nuremberg type of village to replace it. The new Elcho had in 1927 a population of 1000. He is a member of the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Chicago, the Rotary Club of Antigo and holds a high place in Masonry. His commercial genius and his indefatigable energy, courage and judgment are known to the lumber trade the country over. He built for the town a large community house which is conducted for the employees of the lumber company by a board of directors selected from the employees. Mr. Fish was married

Nov. 1, 1896, to Grace, daughter of George Louis Vernier, of Lake Ann, Mich., and they have three children: Glenn H., associated with the Hiles plant of the Fish Lumber Co., Blanche and Grace Fish Jones.

CONDON, Edward J., engineer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 28, 1862, son of David and Ellen (Hackett) Condon. Following a public school education, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and was employed with Swift & Co., meat packers, for five years. The next three years he spent in the U. S. revenue service. In 1892 he was appointed superintendent of streets by Mayor Harrison, and held the office by reappointment until 1895. In the latter year he organized the Condon Construction Co., of Chicago, of which he was president until 1912. During this period of some seventeen years, he directed the work of building or rebuilding a large number of light, power, water and sewer plants in several states. His company also built water mains, sewer mains, electric conduits, and other similar work for and in the city of Chicago. One of the outstanding achievements of his company was the building of the waterworks for the city of Victor, Colo., with its reservoir on Pike's Peak, holding 100,000,000 gallons. Mr. Condon has always been a firm believer in the principle that municipalities and power, light and water companies and their consumers are benefited by an active working and financial interest on the part of the constructing engineer, and he has held such an interest in practically all of the plants erected by him.

Thus he has been manager of the Victor, Colo., Sewer Co., since 1899; was manager of the Madison, Ind., Fuel & Light Co., during 1906–12; the Villisca, Ia., Electric Light & Ice Co., 1909–11; the Seymour, Ind., Gas & Electric Co., 1906–13; the Rochester, Minn., Gas Co., 1906–09; the Nebraska City, Neb., Gas Co., 1906–12; the Mooresville, Ind., Water, Electric, Ice & Heating Co., 1912–15; and the Paxton, Ill., Electric Light Co., 1909–12; president of the Boswell, Ind., Electric Light & Water Works Co., 1906–13; the Waterloo, Ind., Electric Light & Water Works Co.; the Harvard, Ill., Light & Power Co., 1906–12; the Indiana Utilities Co., 1912–25; the Economy Electric Co. and its successor, the Indiana Electric Utilities Co.; the Eastern Mon-

tana Light & Power Co., 1917–21, and the Minnesota Electric Light & Power Co., 1917–21. In 1920 he organized the Condon Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., of which he is president. He is also president of the Golconda, Ill., Light & Water Co.; Western Hydro Electric Co. of Lakeview, Mich.; Arizona Edison Co.; Western States Utilities Co.; Northern Michigan Public Service Co.; Southern Edison Company; Elam & Upton Electric Co.; Mississippi Edison Co., and the General Power & Light Co., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Condon is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Western Society of Engineers; National Electric Light Association; Central Electric Railway Association and the Indiana Electric Light Association (president, 1915–16). Golf, baseball, football and music are his chief sources of recreation. In politics he is a supporter of the Democratic party, while his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. He was twice married (1), Feb. 10, 1886, to Mary A. Grady, by whom he had four children: Agatha F., wife of Lewis Steveley, Casimir C., Edward J., Jr., and Thomas R. Condon; and (2), Nov. 17, 1920, to Anna M. Cann, of Chicago, Ill.

FETTER, Frank Albert, economist, was born in Peru, Miami co., Ind., Mar. 8, 1863, son of Henry George and Ellen (Cole) Fetter. He attended Indiana University for three years, and after conducting for seven years a bookstore in his native city, resumed his studies at the university, and was graduated in 1891, also winning the interstate oratorical prize at Des Moines, Ia. He then took up an advanced course at Cornell, receiving from that university the degree of Ph.M. in 1892, and studied at the universities of Paris and Halle-Wittenberg for two years, from the latter obtaining the degree of Ph.D. in 1894. Upon his return he served as a teacher at Cornell for twelve months. Thereafter he was successively professor of economics at Indiana University (1895–98); Stanford (1898–1900); and Cornell (1901–11). While at Cornell he officiated as secretary and treasurer of the American Economic Association (1901-06); president of the social service league of Ithaca (1904–11); professor in the Columbia summer session (1906); and lecturer on economics at Harvard (1906–07). In 1911 he was appointed professor of political economy and head of the department of economics and social institutions at Princeton University. He is of note for his modern interpretations of the science of economics. In his "Principles of Economics," wherein he applies the science to practical problems, he developed a new conception of the theory of distribution, contained in a subjective analysis of the relations of goods to wants, in place of the admixture of objective and subjective distinctions found in the traditional conceptions of value, rent, wages and interest. His aim was to present a unified theory of distribution, in which these conceptions were treated merely as different manifestations of a general theory of value, not as separate laws, each of a different nature. The work was also designed to enable the individual instructor in economics to incorporate modern economic doctrine in his elementary courses in a systematic and teachable form, a needed task that had been neglected up to the publication of "Principles of Economics." His "Economic Principles," published eleven years later, developed to their logical conclusions his earlier ideas relating to the fundamentals in the theory of distribution. In this work he was animated by the conviction that there existed a body of economic principles susceptible to systematic definition for college students and general readers and that a grounding in principles and a discipline in the power of clear analysis of economic concepts was an essential preparation for a satisfactory study of practical questions. He sought to make his statement of principles fit the practical needs of modern America, not as conditions were in England a century ago, when economic thought was dominated by the theoretical system of the English classical school. He also extended his scientific analysis by rejecting the crude physical classification of economic factors into land, capital and labor and replacing this division by a classification of the essential economic qualities of agents, a distinction he illustrated analogously by citing physics, which treats of the "properties" of mechanics, heat, light, motion, etc., not of coal, gas, bullets, etc., as such. In his "Economic Principles" he also presented a new definition of the theory of value, one in accord with the modern volitional psychology, thus discarding the old utilitarian-

ism and hedonism which had circumscribed the conceptions of value since Bentham. He conceived the basis of value to be a simple act of choice, not a calculation of utility, a re-statement that eliminated many old conventionalized terms and produced a modernized terminology of the economic principles of goods and actions. In addition to subjecting fundamental economic concepts to a searching analysis and revision in this work, Prof. Fetter imparted new aspects to the economic factors of enterprise and profits, enlarged upon the capitalization theory of interest, separated the dynamic theory from the static, and drew a clear distinction between value and price in one class of cases and between value and utility in another. Prof. Fetter was president of the American Economic Association in 1912. He is a member of the national conference of charities and during part of the World war period and after he was general manager of the national war camp community service (1918-19). He is the author of "Principles of Economics" (1904); "Source Book in Economics," for the use of college classes (1912); "Economic Principles" (1915), an expansion of the theories contained in his earlier "Principles of Economics"; "Modern Economic Problems" (1916), and numerous articles and monographs. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Colgate University in 1909. He was married at Atglen, Pa., July 16, 1896, to Martha, daughter of Theodore Whitson, and has three children; Frank Whitson, Ellen Cole and Theodore Henry Fetter.

SCHANCK, Francis Raber, civil engineer, was born at Libertyville, Ill., July 10, 1877, son of James Knox and Anna Martha (Raber) Schanck. He was a student at Stanford University when the Spanish-American war broke out and, with forty other students, enlisted in Co. K, 1st Calif. national guard, later the 1st Calif. U. S. volunteers, and sailed with it for the Philippines. He participated in the siege and capture of Manila and in subsequent engagements at Paco, the capture of Pasig, and in the expedition to Negros Island. He was honorably discharged in 1899 and resumed his studies at Stanford University, being graduated A.B. in mechanical engineering in 1903. After serving one year as draftsman for the Edison Electric Company, Los Angeles, he became engineer and assistant manager of the American Switch and Signal Company, of that city. For three years he practiced engineering in Los Angeles under the name of Copeland & Schanck, engaged chiefly in designing and constructing various water works and power plants in California and Mexico. During 1908–17, he was in the service of the U. S. government, first as assistant engineer in reclamation service, and after 1910 as engineer, and finally as assistant chief engineer of the Indian irrigation service. Among other works, he constructed three electrical pumping plants at Minidoka, Ida., at that time the largest in the country, and had charge of irrigation developments in the arid West and upon many Indian reservations. During the world war he entered military service, first as a civilian mechanical engineer in the ordnance department, U. S. army, and assisted in the organization of the production division which expedited the purchase and manufacture of all army ordnance and controlled the costs of such materials. After being commissioned captain in the same service, he was made first chief of the Chicago ordnance production district, and organized that office. In that district was manufactured hundreds of millions of dollars worth of materiel, including the largest individual contract made by the U. S. army for ordnance during the war. In August, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was honorably discharged in July, 1919, and deciding to engage in business in Chicago, organized the firm of Schanck-O'Brien Company, consulting engineers. Since 1922 he has carried on consulting engineering business individually, with offices in Chicago and Portland, Ore. He also organized and is president of the Titan Manufacturing Company. His more recent engineering projects include the

development of five water power plants in Oregon for the Columbia Valley Power Company, with a capacity of 350,000 horsepower. Mr. Schanck is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the chamber of commerce, the City Club of Portland, and the University Club of Chicago. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married at Elsinore, Calif., Sept. 9, 1903, to Florence Ethel, daughter of John Harrison Carr, of Gilmanton, N. H., and they have two children: Isabel Anna and Francis Raber Schanck, Jr.

GANZ, Rudolph, musician, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 24, 1877, son of Rudolph and Sophia (Bartenfeld) Ganz. His musical talent was developed at an early age and he studied both the cello and piano in the conservatories of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Strassburg, Alsace. Later he studied composition with Busoni in Berlin, his other teachers including Blanchet, of Lausanne, and Urban, of Berlin. He made his debut at Zurich at the age of twelve and, in 1894, appeared as a piano soloist with the municipal orchestra in

Lausanne, playing Beethoven's concerto in C minor. After further study under noted teachers he appeared with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in December, 1899, playing three concertos and establishing his prestige as a concert pianist of rare talent. Four months later he conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in the first rendition of his own Symphony in E. He was dean of the piano department of the Chicago Musical College during 1901–05 and then abandoned teaching to devote himself to concert work, composing and conducting. His New York debut occurred Feb. 4, 1906, when he appeared with the New York Symphony Orchestra under Weingartner. For twelve years he appeared in more than 250 cities in Europe, America, and Cuba as pianist or orchestra conductor. In 1921 he was invited to lead the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra as one of its guest conductors, and so favorable was the impression made that he was engaged permanently. He has made a special success

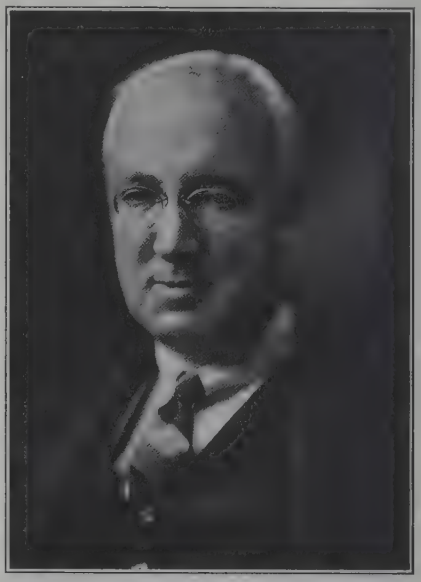
of children's concerts, both in St. Louis and on his annual tours. As a conductor Mr. Ganz leads with great verve and zest, and the result is an unusual clarity and sharpness of outline in everything he presents. He is described as being "signally an interpretative artist" and "direct and simple, displaying no frills." His mastery of the piano's resources is absolute. He has composed many piano pieces and more than 200 songs. Of the former, his "Symphony in E," op. 1; "Konzertstück for piano and orchestra in B," op. 4, and "Variations on a Theme by Brahms for piano," deserve highest praise. The most popular of his songs are "What is Love" (1895); "Il Faut Aimer" (1896); "Memory" (1917) and "Love and Song" (1918). Since 1925 Mr. Ganz has been an American citizen. He is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Florence, Italy, and a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. He was married, July 12, 1900, to Mary Forrest, concert singer, of New York city, and they have one son, Roy Ganz.

MULLIKEN, Alfred Henry, manufacturer, was born at Augusta, Me., Dec. 11, 1853, son of Charles Henry and Sarah (Hallett) Mulliken. The family is of Scotch origin. He was educated in the public schools of Maine and at the age of fifteen went to Chicago, Ill., where he obtained employment in the railroad supply house of Crerar Adams & Co., at a salary of $5.00 a week. He was identified with this firm until 1880 when, declining an offer of partnership, he resigned to engage in the railroad supply business on his own account, organizing with Asa G. Pettibone, a banker, the jobbing firm of Pettibone & Mulliken. In 1885 the firm sold its jobbing business to Crerar Adams & Co., and began to manufacture the Jenne track-jack, the roller rail bender, track drills, frogs and switch material, the first two being the first tools of their kind in the world and long recognized by the railroads as standard. In the same year the firm was incorporated under the law of Illinois as Pettibone Mulliken & Co., Mr. Pettibone becoming president and Mr. Mulliken, secretary and treasurer. He occupied that position until 1899 when he purchased Pettibone's interest and became president, an office he has since held. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York in 1912 as Pettibone Mulliken Co. and capitalized at $10,000,000. Under his leadership the business has become the largest of its kind in the world and is distinguished for the high quality of its products and its efficient service. The plant, which is located in Chicago, covers thirty-two acres of ground with 604,000 square feet under roof and has 1,000 employees. All buildings are of steel and brick construction and are considered models of their kind. The company's products are frogs, crossings, guard rails and switch material for steam railroads only, and miscellaneous manganese steel castings. Its manganese steel foundry and heat treating plant with a capacity of 1500 tons per month, is probably the most modern and best equipped in the United States. During the world war he was a committee of one at Washington, D. C., representing the frog and switch manufacturers in the country, fourteen in number, in their relationship with the government. In 1922 the firm of Mulliken & Roberts, Inc., investment bankers, of New York, was organized with Mr. Mulliken chairman and president. He is recognized as one of the leading business men of Chicago and is well known in railroad circles throughout the United States. He is a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago, and the Railway Business Association, a life member of the Art Institute, Chicago, the American Museum of National History, New York, and the Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, and a member of The Attic, Chicago, Midday, Old Elm and Glen View clubs of Chicago; The Recess, the Metropolitan, Bankers', Railroad and Midday clubs of New York; the Blind Brook Club, Port Chester, N. Y.; New Canaan Country Club, Woodway Country Club, Stamford, Conn.; the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C., and the Minnesota Club, St. Paul. In politics he is a Republican and in religion, a Presbyterian. He is a patron of the arts and is especially interested in English and French portraits, furniture and silver

of the 18th century. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 29, 1893, to Mabel, daughter of William H. Walmsley, of Chicago, and (2) Jan. 17, 1923, to Mary, daughter of James M. Rohrer, of Pine Grove, Pa. He had one son by the first marriage, John Hallett Mulliken, vice-president of Pettibone Mulliken Co.

STEBBINS, Joel, astronomer, was born in Omaha, Neb., July 30, 1878, son of Charles S. and Sara Ann (Stubbs) Stebbins and a descendant of Capt. John Stebbins, an Englishman, who settled at Spencer, Mass., in 1714. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Nebraska in 1899, attended the University of Wisconsin in 1900–01; and was a fellow at Lick Observatory in 1901–03, receiving the Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1903. He was appointed instructor in astronomy at the University of Illinois, becoming assistant professor in 1904 and occupied that position until 1913 when he was made professor and director of the observatory of the university. Meanwhile he spent one year at the University of Munich (1912–13). During the World war he was an instructor in a navigation school conducted by the U. S. Shipping Board and later an ordnance engineer at the U. S. army air station at Langley Field, Va. Since 1922 he has been professor of astronomy and director of the Washburn Observatory at the University of Wisconsin. Prof. Stebbins has made a special study of the electrical photometry of stars and has written various articles for astronomical journals. He was a member of eclipse expeditions to Labrador in 1905, Wyoming in 1918, California in 1923, and Connecticut in 1925; was awarded the Rumford prize by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1913 for his discoveries in light and heat, and the Draper medal by the National Academy of Sciences in 1915 for work in astronomical physics. He is a fellow of the A.A.A.S. (vice-president, 1920); member of the American Astronomical Society (secretary); American Philosophical Society, American Physical Society, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Royal Astronomical Society of London, and the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Germany. He is also a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Sigma Xi. The University of Wisconsin conferred on him the degree of Sc.D. in 1920. Prof. Stebbins was married June 27, 1905, to May Louise, daughter of Charles W. Prentiss, of Lincoln, Neb., and they have two children: Robert and Isabelle Stebbins.

FRISSELL, Lewis Fox, physician, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 2, 1872, son of Algernon Sydney and Susan Brinckerhoff (Varick) Frissell. His father was president of Fifth Avenue Bank, New York city, and a member of the board of education. The son was prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1895, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1897. His medical degree was received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1900 and he began the practice of medicine in New York in 1902. He was instructor in medicine, Columbia University, during 1904–1908; associate during 1908–12, and since the latter year has been assistant professor of clinical medicine. He was attending physician to the Seton hospital during 1905–11; associate attending physician to St. Luke's hospital, 1911–22; attending physician to the latter since 1922, and is visiting physician to the New York orthopedic hospital. His specialty is internal medicine. During the world war he was a member of the commission for the prevention of tuberculosis in France, under the international health board of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the American

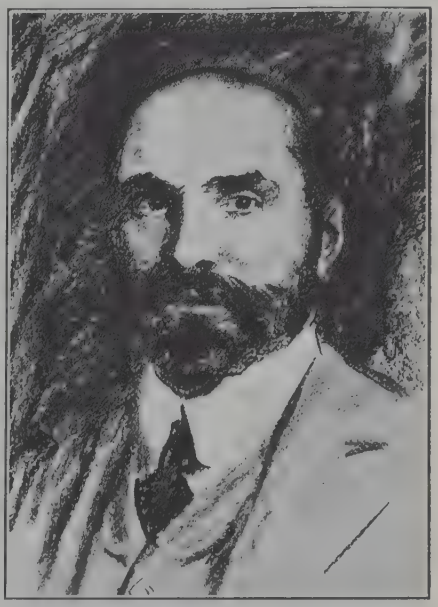


Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and the Century, the Yale, the University and the City clubs, New York. He was married, June 18, 1902, to Antoinette W., daughter of James B. Montgomery, of Portland, Ore., and had three children: Lewis Varick, Antoinette Wood, and Phelps Montgomery Frissell.

DUBOIS, Charles Gilbert, chairman of the board, Western Electric Co., was born in New York city, Mar. 22, 1870, son of William H. and Anne Eliza (Gilbert) DuBois, of French Huguenot stock. The family lived in Vermont for several generations and his father, a banker, was state treasurer of that state. The son was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1891, specializing two years in physics and economics. At once he entered the service of the Western Electric Co., New York city, as clerk, working part of the time in the testing department. Because of impaired health he returned to Randolph in 1895, and for a year was cashier of the National bank there. He subsequently reentered the service of the Western Electric Co., as chief clerk in New York, and soon thereafter was transferred to Chicago, Ill., where he became secretary in charge of all accounting work. He developed a shop cost system, devised and installed a machine expense loading plan, and worked out many other innovations which had an important bearing on the growth of the company. After a two years' tour of inspection in Europe,

he became supervisor of branch houses while continuing to be secretary of the company and his time was largely devoted to establishing and organizing the branches and supervising them. This work brought him under the eye of Theodore N. Vail, the president, who in 1907 selected him as comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In that capacity he developed and installed a comprehensive accounting system for all Bell telephone companies, the most distinctive feature of which was the treatment of maintenance and depreciation since adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He was directly in charge of the large accounting department of the company and had an intimate relation to practically all of the policies and administrative work of the Bell System for over eleven years. From its inception he was a member of the Employees' Benefit Fund Committee, and for two years was chairman of the committee. During 1915–16 he traveled in every state of the Union inspecting telephone properties, and mapping out administrative work for other officials. A temporary leave of absence during the world war period was devoted to serving the American Red Cross in Washington as comptroller. In 1918 he resumed his connection with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and in the same year was elected vice-president of the Western Electric Co., the manufacturing company of the former. Since 1878 it has been a licensed manufacturer under the Bell patents. Growing as the telephone service extended and adding new lines of activities from time to time, it has become one of the largest corporations of its kind in the United States, the largest telephone manufacturer in the world and the largest distributor of electrical supplies, employing about 50,000 people and selling its products in every civilized country. Mr. DuDois had general charge of the administration of the Western Electric Company, and in July, 1919, became its president, serving until 1926 when he was made chairman of the board of directors. He is also a director in the Seaboard National Bank, New York; Chase Securities Corporation; French American Banking Corporation; Bankers & Shippers Insurance Co. of New York; Bell Telephone Securities Co., and Bell Telephone Laboratories and trustee of the American Surety Co. He is a trustee of Dartmouth College, was president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York, in 1917–18 and is a member Chamber of Commerce of State of New York, Merchants Association of New York city, American Economic Association, American Sociological Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Telephone Pioneers of America, Telephone Society (New York), New England Society in New York, Sons of the American Revolution, Vermont Society of New York, Japan Society, and the Bankers, University and Railroads clubs, New York; Englewood and Englewood Golf clubs, Englewood, N. J., and Knickerbocker Country Club. Golf and fishing are his chief recreations. Mr. DuBois was married June 6, 1901, to Sue, daughter of Hazen P. Sanford, of Randolph, Vermont, and they have two children: William Sanford and Susan DuBois.

SANTAYANA, George, (Jorge Ruiz de Santayana), poet and philosopher, was born in Madrid, Spain, Dec. 16, 1863, son of Agustin Ruiz and Josefina (Borras) de Santayana. His father was a lawyer and an official of the Spanish government in the Philippines, and his mother, before she married him, was the widow of an American, George Sturgis, of Boston and Manila. The son spent his early years in Madrid and Avila, but the American associations of his mother's first marriage eventually led the family to live in Boston, whither he was brought in 1872, and there reared and trained. He matured in an American environment, though not legally an American, attending the Boston Latin School, then Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1886, and where he continued as a graduate student for three years, two of which were spent partly in Germany. He won his master's degree and doctorate in philosophy in 1889 and in that year became an instructor at his alma mater in that branch



of learning, beginning an association with Harvard that lasted twenty-three years. In 1898 he advanced to assistant professor of philosophy and in 1907 to professor, meantime (1905) serving as Hyde lecturer in France. After his mother's death in 1912 he resigned his chair at Harvard and went to Europe to live. He early attracted attention as an original thinker by his writings, beginning with his "Sonnets and Other Verses," published in 1894, and "The Sense of Beauty" in 1896, which were followed by "Lucifer—A Theological Tragedy" (1899); "Interpretations of Poetry and Religion" (1900); "A Hermit of Carmel and Other Poems" (1901); "The Life of Reason, or the Phases of Human Progress," 5 vols. (1905); "Three Philosophical Poets" (1910); "Winds of Doctrine: Studies in Contemporary Opinion" (1913); "Egotism in German Philosophy" (1916); "Little Essays," being selections from his prose writings made by Logan Pearsall Smith (1919); "Character and Opinion in the United States, with reminiscences of William James and Josiah Royce, and Academic Life

in America" (1920); "Three Proofs of Realism," in "Essays in Critical Realism," (1920); "Soliloquies" (1922); "Poems" (1923); "Scepticism and Animal Faith," an introduction to a system of philosophy (1923); "Dialogues in Limbo" (1925), and "Platonism and the Spiritual Life" (1927). His doctrine is formulated in his "Life of Reason." Therein he examines reason as an outgrowth of common sense, the genesis of the first principles of thought; reason in its relation to society as operating in the evolution of politics, government and the family; reason in religion; reason in science, in the treatment of which he includes his ethic and metaphysic; and reason in art, a pendant to his aesthetic treatise on beauty. The work is encyclopediac in its outlook on all branches of human activity, and penetrating in its criticisms of each of them. The core of his theory lies in the statement that human reason lives by turning the friction of material forces into the light of ideal goods, that all life is animal in its original and all spiritual in its possible fruits. Existence was an opportunity to control experience by intelligence. Here he expounded a doctrine which may not belong to the schools, but, like the pragmatism of John Dewey (q.v.), it does not belong to the clouds either, and furnishes a serviceable working creed that could be perceived by non-philosophical minds. He conceived of life as neither an ordeal nor a purgatory, nor as a preparation for another, but as a career in itself. His philosophy, in accepting natural conditions and in illustrating ideals derived from nature, not from abstract thought, opened a vista unfamiliar to American culture by divesting the human spirit of its pretensions to kinship with divinity and by dismissing as vain the perpetual effort of sects to justify natural life on supernatural grounds. The work served to adumbrate an ideal of human destiny, achieved by so living that the maximum of internal harmony can prevail between the natural world and the mind's aspirations. He envisages without theological or emotional bias a natural world in which human life is both rational and religious, combining piety and spirituality, willingly adhering to necessary conditions while profoundly devoted to ideal ends. Nature having added intelligence to animal life, it was the duty and prerogative of intelligence to dominate experience, to adjust it to the physical forces which circumscribe it, and to control those forces as far as may be. "Nature," he says, "is reason's basis and theme; reason is nature's consciousness; and from the point of view of that consciousness when it has arisen, reason is also nature's justification and goal." In Santayana's naturalism, of which this passage supplies the basis, nature herself is the sum and system of the sources of experience. His doctrine recognizes the natural (not supernatural) sources of spiritual ideals and of their kinship with purely human interests. In his life of reason there is neither supernatural compulsion nor mythical restraint, and the dignity of humanity consists in being human without deific aid. He appears to indicate rather than discuss how the doctrines of an old theology may in a sense be retained in a new world characterized by reason, and how ethics may be set free from the restraints imposed by alleged authoritative institutions and even from necessities supposedly inherent in physical nature. The reflections and opinions that flow from his philosophy have brought Santayana in conflict with almost every organized group of thinkers in the United States. As an individualist mistrustful of the course of civilization under mass direction, he brings manna and opens a comforting retreat to the moderns who have made a somewhat despairing stand for individualism, discarded creeds as delusions and snares, even as impostures on man's credulity, and who recoil from the dominance of collective social forces, complex, unconscious and inconceivably vast, in which all individual action is futile. Among these he has slowly gathered a large and intensely interested following. This is the secret of the belated popularity of his doctrine, evidenced by a second edition of the "Life of Reason," twenty years after its first appearance. He rehabilitates the individual, whose happiness he considers as the only conceivable greatest good, and affirms again and again that individual happiness is the final solution of social ills. Because of his aloofness from the philosophical movements of his period, his commentators view his chief opus as more a great contribution to literary art and aesthetic criticism than as philosophy. They discern in his work an eclecticism, a reflection of half-a-dozen philosophical creeds without any affiliation of thought with or full expression of any one of them, and aesthetic preoccupations which, as they read him, largely guide his intuitions as philosopher, and even divert him from exercising his marked gifts for the effective interpretation of metaphysics and its sister sciences. Nevertheless, he has a piercing apprehension of the philosophical problems of his day, and as a poet brings the glow of spiritual insight to bear upon them. His attitude towards such problems, due to his complex mental tendencies, appears to make him a blend of the pragmatist (a designation he disowns), materialist, hedonist, and (on questions of art) a classicist. By reason of his ancestry and Harvard environment he combines habits of thought indigenous to old Europe and intellectual tendencies native to the modern American. His deepest sympathies, however, as his philosophy shows, lie with Hellenism. Sensuousness, with its decided Latin character, pervades his thinking, and is the secret of his style and its compelling charm. His poetic spirit animates and colors his philosophical creed; in fact, he holds that the function of poetry is to emotionalize philosophy. It clothes his ideas in sensuous figures through a profuse and ornamental vocabulary, and his command of verbal felicities, and his striking use of metaphor, give his thoughts pictorial shape and his phrases a decorative beauty. Prof. Santayana is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. In 1911 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Litt.D. He is unmarried.

STEEDMAN, Mary Balch Lippitt, (Mrs. Charles John Steedman), civic worker, was born in Providence, R. I., July 14, 1858, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Balch) Lippitt. Both her father and brother, Charles W. Lippitt (qq.v.) were governors of Rhode Island and another brother, Henry F. Lippitt (q.v.), was U. S. senator. She was well educated in private schools in Providence and New York city. Although an anti-suffragist, she became actively interested in women's work. When the first

Republican women's state executive committee was organized she was a member of this committee and also the Women's Republican Club of the state, and when the women were legally absorbed into the party she became a member of the Republican state central committee. When the Republican national committee appointed women to serve, she was chosen by the women of Rhode Island to represent them, and at the Republican national convention at Cleveland in 1924, she was elected to serve on the Republican national committee. Mrs. Steedman has more than a statewide reputation as an

organizer. She has been secretary of the Providence chapter of the American Red Cross since it was reorganized at the beginning of the world war, and it was under her personal direction that the volunteer factory, the canteen, the motor corps, and in truth most of the other chapter activities were brought to such a high state of efficiency. She was a charter member of the Rhode Island Association for Improving the Conditions of the Blind; is a teacher of Braille, and is the only woman serving on the board of the Rhode Island Foundation. She was also treasurer of the Public Service League during 1914–17. She is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. She is a communicant of the Unitarian church. She was married in Providence, R. I., Jan. 7, 1892, to Charles John Steedman, and has one child, Charles Richard Steedman, a manufacturer of Providence.

LINDLEY, Ernest Hiram, seventh chancellor of the University of Kansas (1920–..), was born at Paoli, Ind., Oct. 2, 1869, son of Hiram and Laura (White) Lindley, and a descendant of John Lindley, who came from England in 1728. His father was a pharmacist. The son received his preliminary education at Bloomington, Ind.; was graduated A.B. at Indiana University in 1893, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1894; was a fellow at Clark University during 1895–97, receiving the degree of Ph.D. there in the latter year, and he studied at the Universities of Jena, Leipzig and Heidelberg during 1897–98, and at Harvard University during 1904–05. He served as instructor in Indiana University during 1893–98; as associate professor there during 1898–1902, and as professor of philosophy, 1902–17. He was president of the University of Idaho during 1917–20, and since the latter year he has been chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence. When Dr. Lindley went to Kansas to assume the chancellorship of the state university, he was the choice of the governor, the board of administration, the board of directors of the alumni association, and of a faculty committee elected to take part in the choosing. He was recommended by six university presidents. Since he took office enrollment in the university

has increased from 4,200 in 1920–21 to more than 5,400 in 1926–27, in spite of the fact that the standard of scholarship has been raised yearly, and enforcement of regulations consistently and progressively carried out more and more rigidly. The legislature of 1921 was so impressed by the soundness of his plans for education as an investment in the state's future that it gave the university more than $3,000,000 for salaries, extended service and buildings for the biennium. The building program provided a new section of the electrical engineering laboratory, completed the unfinished administration building, built a library, a power house, a women's dormitory, a temporary cafeteria, and a medical school building at Kansas City, Kans. Under his leadership the memorial campaign in which nearly 10,000 persons pledged

approximately $1,000,000 was carried out. During his administration the institution has become more unified and efficient than ever before, helped by a sincere spirit of cooperation among the alumni, student body and faculty. Near the close of 1924 the encroachment of politics into university life was threatened by the attempt of Gov. Davis to remove Chancellor Lindley from office. Dr. Lindley obtained an injunction restraining the governor and the board of administration from interfering with him in the discharge of his duties, but in the supreme court, it was established that under the existing law of control of the state's institutions the chancellor did hold office at the pleasure of the governor and the board of administration. This incident occurred just at the close of the gubernatorial administration. When Gov. Paulen assumed office, he immediately ordered the reinstatement of Chancellor Lindley. This test of the law focused public attention upon the university situation and the need of a change in the law, and during the next session of the legislature the regents law was enacted, separating the control of the state educational institutions from that of other state institutions, and placing it under a non-salaried board of nine members having overlapping terms. Chancellor Lindley's insistence on a legal settlement of the difficult situation is held by many to have been a decided victory in the cause of academic freedom in Kansas and in the nation. He is fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the National Association of State Universities (president, 1924–25), the American Psychological Association, the Religious Education Association, the Western Philosophical Association, the Sigma Xi and the Masonic fraternities, and the Phi Beta Kappa society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Indiana University in 1922 and from the University of Iowa in 1923. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His chief recreation is fishing. Dr. Lindley is author of "Ueber Arbeit und Ruhe" (1900); joint author (with W. L. Bryan) of "Arthur Griffith, arithmetical prodigy" and of "Compte-rendu du Quatrieme Congres International de Psychologie" (1900), also a contributor to journals. He was married, Sept. 18, 1895, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter C. Kidder, building contractor of Richmond, Ind., and has two children: Ernest Kidder and Stanley Bryan Lindley.

DREHER, Peter John, fruit grower, was born in Birkenfeld, Oldenberg, Germany, June 4, 1848, son of Carl Johann and Katherine (Kreis) Dreher. He came to the United States with his family in 1855 and began his career as proprietor of a country store at Lenzburg Cross Roads, Ill. He also conducted the postoffice until 1884. In 1886, because of impaired health, he removed to California and engaged in the real estate business for a year. In 1888 he planted an orange grove near Claremont, Calif., the citrus industry being then in its infancy. When his trees reached bearing age, he was confronted with the troubles the fruit growers were experiencing in marketing their produce. He saw a solution of the problem in cooperative selling and in 1893 with ten associates, organized the Claremont Fruit Growers Association, of which he was made president. In that capacity he inaugurated the present system of marketing citrus fruits where consumed, whereby the growers pack the fruit, assuming all shipping risks, and sell direct or through brokers to the trade. This cooperative plan was entirely successful and initiated a period of extraordinary development of the citrus industry of California. The initial success of the Claremont producers led to the organization of the San Antonio Fruit Exchange in September, 1893, as a sales agency, followed by other similar associations. Mr. Dreher was manager of the exchange until 1917, and thereafter consulting manager. In that year he removed to Long Beach, Calif., where he acquired large property interests. He was a director of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, chairman of the marketing committee of the California Fruit Agency and a founder and vice-president and president in 1920, of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, which handles 75% of the citrus fruit grown in the state, and has become one of the most successful cooperative marketing organizations in the United States. He was also a charter member and vice-president of the Fruit Growers Supply Company, organized in 1907 to furnish shipping boxes and packing materials to the various packing associations, and its president in 1920. Mr. Dreher was the originator of many of the methods and policies which made for success in these organizations. In the incorporation of the Indian Hill Citrus Association, which succeeded the Claremont Fruit Growers Association in 1894, he inaugurated the plan of issuing to members capital stock shares of limited voting powers for specific tracts described in the certificates, and also the stipulation by the shareholder that a definite sum per box would be paid as liquidated damages for violation of contract and that a voting privilege is cancelled upon failure to market his fruit through the association and that five years of continuous abstention forfeits his stock. He also drafted the mutual indemnity compact for exchange associations, guaranteeing the growers against loss by fire in the packing houses, thus saving the growers over $200,000 annually in insurance costs. He prepared and submitted to the carriers the rate for shipment, precooled and pre-iced by shippers. For twenty-eight years Mr. Dreher exerted an active and helpful influence in the evolution of the citrus industry, devoting a sound business judgment and a large constructive ability to the furtherance of its interest. He is a director of the Bank of Italy and the Bancitaly Corporation. He was married at Belleville, Ill., Nov. 1, 1869, to Margaret Griebel, and they have six children: Anna D. Dudderar, Lina D. Brink, Charles J., Gustave P., Edward L. and Fred L. Dreher.

FERRELL, John Atkinson, physician, was born at Clinton, N. C., Dec. 14, 1880, son of James Alexander and Cornelia (Murphy) Ferrell. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, B.S., in 1902, and M.D., in 1907. He studied medicine while teaching schools in Sampson county, N. C., and upon receiving his medical degree began practice in Kenansville, N. C. In the same year he was made superintendent of health of Duplin county. In 1909 John D. Rockefeller provided the funds for the control of the hookworm disease, which had become such a menace in the South. Dr. Ferrell was made director of educational and control measures in

North Carolina for the Rockefeller sanitary commission with the title of assistant secretary of the state board of health. Although the disease was little known except among physicians, his pioneering efforts resulted in educating the people regarding the disease, its mode of spread and methods for prevention and cure. He made microscopic examination of 320,872 persons, of whom 160,689 were found to be infected. Upon the organization of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913, Dr. Ferrell was made associate director of the international health division and put in charge of the Foundation's health work in the United States, a position which he still holds (1927). His office directs the financial aid and counsel to official health agencies for the development of essential branches of the state services, and the development of county organizations on a permanent basis. By the end of 1926 forty-two of the state health departments had been aided thus, and 331 full-time county organizations established, to 226 of which the Foundation contributed directly. Dr. Ferrell, although active in the general field of public health, has featured the

strengthening of the state health departments and especially the establishment, development and extension of county health service. These activities automatically led him to devote special effort to the securing and training of professional personnel through schools of public health and field training stations. In 1919 Dr. Ferrell was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Public Health by Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, the first occasion on which it conferred this degree. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Medical Association, the North Carolina State Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Society, and the Royal Institute of Public Health. He is the author of "Medical Inspection of Schools and School Children" (1912); "Malaria of the South" (1924); "Careers in Public Health" (1923); "Health in Relation to Citizenship" (1924); "Trend of Preventive Medicine" (1923); "The Public Health Nurse and County Health Service" (1926); "The County Health Organization in Relation to Maternity and Infancy Work and Its Permanency" (1927); "Survey of Provincial and State Health Organizations"—with aid of staff—(1927), etc. In his work in the public health division of the Rockefeller Foundation, he has come to be recognized in public health circles as an able authority and executive. The wisdom and tact which he has shown in the conduct of negotiations with health authorities have given his organization a welcome everywhere throughout the country. His constructive vision, industry and thoughtful consideration have contributed largely to the result. Dr. Ferrell was married Jan. 28, 1909, to Lucile Devereaux, daughter of Benjamin F. Withers of Charlotte, N. C., and they have three children, Bettie Devereaux, John Atkinson, Jr., and Benjamin Withers Ferrell.

BASCOM, Joseph Dayton, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1849, son of Jonathan Dayton and Frances Ann (Newhall) Bascom. He attended the public schools in St. Louis until his thirteenth year, when he found employment in a clothing store. Later he was employed by a dental supply house, the Chicago & Alton railroad, the St. Louis Railway Supply Co., and, for three years, by the St. Louis branch of the D. M. Richardson Match Co., of Detroit, Mich. In January, 1876, Mr. Bascom and John J. Broderick founded, in St. Louis, the firm of Broderick & Bascom for the manufacture of wire rope and cordage. The business was incorporated as the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co., in 1882, with Mr. Broderick as president and Mr. Bascom as secretary and treasurer. In 1907, an additional factory, covering two acres of ground, was opened in Seattle, Wash., to meet Pacific coast demands, and, in 1924, a new million dollar factory in St. Louis. This plant, which covers six acres of ground, is recognized as the most modern exclusive wire rope factory in the United States, if not in the world. It is of one-story construction with a monitor-type roof, an unbroken row of windows along both sides affording a maximum of natural light for the manufacturing operations, and is fireproof throughout. The corporation manufactures exclusively wire rope and aerial wire rope tramways, of a quality unsurpassed by any similar product in the world. It holds numerous patents on wire rope, among them the "Brobas" wire rope (named for the two founders by joining the first syllables of their names), the result of the genius of E. P. Frederick, the general superintendent of the plant, and which broke all records for ballast unloader ropes in the construction of the Panama canal. Its other products are "Yellow Strand Powersteel," and "Patentsteel," wire ropes. The corporation's market is world-wide, its annual business approximating $3,000,000, and it has a branch office and warehouse in New York city and agents in all of the principal cities of the world. Its motto is: "A Yellow Strand in your rope means Yellow Gold in your Pockets." The corporation publishes "The Yellow Strand," a monthly magazine. On the death of Mr. Brod-

erick, in 1919, Mr. Bascom became chairman of the board of directors of the company, and John K. Broderick, son of his partner, the president of the company. Mr. Bascom is also a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., a trustee of Washington University, a former president of the Provident Association, and a trustee of the Second Baptist church. His club memberships include the Missouri Athletic, Commercial, St. Louis Country, and Noonday of St. Louis. He was married, May 31, 1877, to Mary, daughter of George Frederick, of St. Louis. They have one son: Charles E. Bascom, secretary and treasurer of the Broderick & Bascom Rope Co.

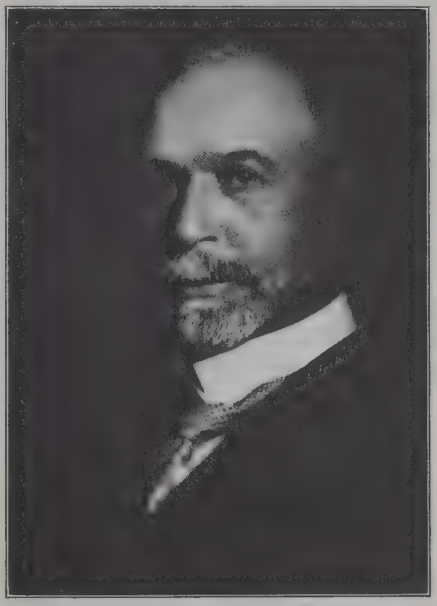
PHILIP, Hoffman, diplomat, was born in Washington, D. C., July 13, 1872, son of Col. William Henry and Eliza Phillips (Worthington) Philip. He attended the Lawrenceville (N. J.) School during 1887–89, later studied under private tutors, and completed his classical education at Magdalene College, Cambridge, England, in 1893–94. He was graduated at the Columbian University (now George Washington) law school in 1896 and in 1897 began his professional career by making investigations for the U. S. fish commission. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Co. A, 1st volunteer cavalry (Roosevelt's "Rough Riders") and served in the Santiago campaign. He entered the U. S. consular service in 1901 as deputy consul-general at Tangier, Morocco. He became vice and deputy consul-general in 1902, consul-general in 1905, and secretary of legation and consul-general in 1906. He was a member of the mixed claims commission at Casa Blanca in 1908. After the completion of this service Mr. Philip was appointed minister resident and consul-general to Abyssinia in 1908, being the first American diplomat of ministerial rank assigned to that country. He remained there until February, 1910, when he was appointed secretary to the American embassy at Mexico City. Before proceeding to his post he was appointed secretary of the American embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. From June, 1910, to February, 1912, he was secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, Turkey, and after a service of six months as chief of the division of near eastern affairs in the state department returned to Constantinople as secretary of the embassy. He was promoted to counsellor in July, 1916, and in August, 1917, Pres. Wilson appointed him American minister to Colombia, where he remained more than four years, and where, on the authority of Pres. Harding, he exchanged ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Colombia in January, 1922, by which the controversy between the two countries over Panama was definitely settled. He was the American minister to Uruguay during 1922–25, and was designated as special ambassador for the inauguration of a new president of Uruguay in 1923. Since 1925 he has been U. S. minister to Persia. He is unmarried.

DE BLOIS, Austen Kennedy, clergyman, was born at Wolfville, N. S., Dec. 17, 1866, son of Stephen William and Mary Sophia (Fitch) de Blois, grandson of William Minot and Jane Vermilye (Pryor) de Blois and great-grandson of George de Blois, a native of Oxford, England, who came to Boston in 1761 and married his cousin, Sarah de Blois. He was graduated A.B. at Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S., in 1886 and A.M. in 1888 and Ph.D. at Brown University in 1889. He prepared for the ministry in the Newton Theological Institution, Newton, Mass., studying philosophy and history in the universities of Berlin and Leipzig, Germany. He was principal of the Union Baptist Seminary, St. Martins, N. B., for two years and president of Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., during 1894–99. In the latter year he began his career as a minister in the First Baptist Church, Elgin, Ill. He was pastor of the First Church, Chicago, during 1902–11 and the First Church, Boston, during 1911–26. In both pastorates his ministrations were effective in increasing the membership and in stimulating parish activities. He was a lecturer on the psychology and philosophy of religion at the Newton Theological Institution during 1913–17. During the World war he was vice-president of the American-British Federation and a member of the British recruiting mission of New England, which secured the enlistment of 15,000 men in the British and Canadian forces. For some time he conducted a department called "East and West" for a newspaper syndicate

and served as American correspondent for the London "Times and Freeman." In 1926 he resigned from the pastorate to accept the editorship of the "Watchman-Examiner" of New York city, the oldest weekly journal in the world issued by the Baptist denomination, and was elected president of the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, now serving in both offices. He is the author of: "Bible Study in American Colleges" (1899); "The Pioneer School" (1900); "History of the First Baptist Church, Boston, 1655–1915" (1916); "Life of John M. Peck, Prophet of the Prairies" (1917), and "The Message of Wisdom: Studies in the Book of Proverbs" (1920). He was a member of the executive board of the Illinois

state Y.M.C.A. and director of educational work (1898–1911) and president of the Chicago Baptist Orphanage (1900–11) and the Home for Missionaries' Children, Chicago, (1909–11). He was a trustee of Shurtleff College, Chicago University Divinity school, Gordon College, Newton Theological Institution and the West China Union University. He is a trustee of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society and consulting commissioner of the Northern Baptists with the Y.M.C.A., and a member of the Northern Baptist Education Society (president, 1917–26), the Evangelical Alliance of Greater Boston (president, 1918), the Baptist Council of Greater Boston (president, 1919), the Acadia University Alumni Association (president, 1915), Canadian Club of New England (chaplain, 1915–23), the Masonic order and the Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Upsilon fraternities. He has traveled extensively and made tours to the Orient in 1907 and 1910. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Franklin College in 1898, and that of D.D. by Brown University in 1914, and Acadia University in 1925. He was married, June 25, 1890, to Erminie Dagmar, daughter of George E. Day, M.D., of Sheffield, N. B., and has five children: Mary Ailsa, wife of Alvin W. Dawson, Erminie Stanhope, Stephen George, Charles Austen and Laurier St. John de Blois.

WASHBURN, William Johnson, financier, was born at Springwater, Livingston co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1852, son of William and Mary Root (Johnson) Washburn. His first paternal American ancestor was John Washburn, who was secretary of the Plymouth Company in England, and who came to this country from Evesham previous to 1635, settling in Duxbury, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John and the latter's wife, Elizabeth Mitchell; their son Thomas, who married (1) Deliverance Packard and (2) Abigail Leonard; his son Timothy and the latter's wife, Hannah; their son Timothy and his wife, Keziah; their son Levi and his wife, Abigail Porter, and their son Aaron and his wife, Clarissa Crouch, who were the grandparents of William J. Washburn. Mr. Washburn was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and began his business career in 1877 as a member of the firm of William Washburn & Sons in St. Louis, Mo. He remained identified with this firm until 1889, when he removed to Los Angeles, Calif. In that year he became president of the Bank of Commerce, serving as such for thirteen years, and thereafter was president of the Equitable Savings Bank for nine years. Upon the consolidation of that bank with the Security Trust and Savings Bank in 1912, he retired from active business, although he still serves as director of the latter bank and of the Security Co., an auxiliary institution. Mr. Washburn was receiver of the City Bank in 1893 and of the Bankers' Alliance in 1898. He served as a member of the board of education of Los Angeles for eight years, three of which he was its president. In 1905 he rendered important public service in connection with the Owens River aqueduct as chairman of the joint committee of the various civic organizations to report upon the enterprise, and subsequently had much to do with securing the rights of way and raising funds for its construction. He was president of the chamber of commerce, Los Angeles, in 1906; chairman of the finance committee of the Los Angeles city council in 1910–11, and one of the government agents under the Aldrich-Vreeland act in 1914. He served as foreman of the Los Angeles county grand jury in 1897 and again in 1914. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons



of the Revolution, Society of Mayflower Descendants, and of the California, Sunset and Los Angeles Country clubs. Mr. Washburn was married in St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1878, to Helen Edna, daughter of Guy C. Rowell, of Bloomington, Ill.

HETZEL, Ralph Dorn, college president, was born at Merrill, Wis., Dec. 31, 1882, son of Henry Clayton and Sadie (Dorn) Hetzel. His father emigrated from Germany in 1852, to Raymond, Wis., and was a practicing lawyer. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1906, and at the college of law of that institution in 1908 with the degree LL.B. He began his professional career in 1908 at the Oregon State Agricultural College as instructor in English; became assistant professor in 1909; was professor of English and political science during 1911–13, and director of extension service, 1913–17. He was president of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (University of New Hampshire), Durham, from 1917 to the close of 1926 when he assumed the presidency of Pennsylvania State College. Under his personal direction the New Hampshire institution assumed the status of a state university; grew in enrollment from 530 to 1,445; added a summer school; expanded its physical plant; raised its standards and became the largest state institution of higher education in New England. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1908 and to

the Oregon bar in 1910. During the World war (1918) he was executive manager of the New Hampshire state food production committee. In 1923 he was made chairman of the New Hampshire survey committee. He was chairman (1915) of the extension section of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations; chairman (1923–26) of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, and is a member of Delta Upsilon, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Kappa Phi and Gamma Sigma Delta fraternities. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College, in 1918, from the University of Maine, in 1924 and from Bucknell University in 1927. Dr. Hetzel was married at Madison, Wis., Aug. 5, 1911, to Estelle Helene, daughter of S. Heineman, banker and lumberman, of Merrill, Wis., and has five children: Ralph, Jr., Helene Estelle, Roger Harry, Harriet Elizabeth, and Phillip Edgar Hetzel.

SHEPHERD, Claude Harold, consulting engineer, was born in Palestine, Tex., May 17, 1886, son of Claude Leslie and Alice (Barnhart) Shepherd. Among his ancestors were members of the Washington and Ball families of Virginia of whom George Washington was the most conspicuous representative. He was graduated B.S. in electrical engineering, at the University of Wisconsin, in 1908, and after a brief association with the Allis-Chalmers Co., Norwood, O., accepted a position with the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago. In this latter connection, he became chief operator of the Fisk street station, the largest steam turbo generating plant in the world, and, in 1910, of the electrical department of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago, of which, at a later date, he was made operating engineer. In 1912, he was appointed special construction inspector of the department of gas and electricity of Chicago, being later promoted to the position of chief layout engineer, and given charge of the design and construction of the Chicago municipal street lighting system. In April, 1914, he returned to the service of the Lincoln Park commission as electrical engineer in charge, and, during the next six years, redesigned and rebuilt the entire lighting and power system of the park. While engaged in this work he developed his series-multiple transformer, which consists of a primary coil in series with one side of a series circuit, taking constant current from the switchboard through the primary, and transforming this down or up by means of a totally insulated secondary and a partly open core. This type of transformer allows the engineer to make his street lighting units absolutely independent of each other, reduces the initial cost of high power construction to a minimum, promotes and guarantees greater safety to the public, increases the general efficiency and over-all power factor of any system. It has since been adopted almost universally throughout North America as the standard equipment for street lighting. After completing important apparatus in 1920, he accepted a position with the Bemis Co., Chicago, where he had charge of the valuation of the properties of important corporations, including the St. Paul Street Railway Co. and the Springfield Gas and Electrical Co. He engaged in practice as a consulting engineer in Chicago, in 1921, and since that year, has designed numerous power, lighting, police telephone signal, and fire alarm systems, in addition to general electrical engineering work, and has appeared as an expert witness in several important litigations. In 1922, he became associated with the Engineering Service Corporation of New York, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and has since been retained by a number of municipalities and corporations on work in connection with heating, lighting, power and street illumination. He is now (1927) engaged in consulting engineering work, as president of the Shepherd Co., consulting engineers, Chicago. Mr. Shepherd is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Western Association of Electrical Inspectors, and

the Western Society of Engineers. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and hunter, and enjoys motoring, and is much interested in radio communication. He was married, May 19, 1913, to Jane Allen Thorp, daughter of Abner Thorp. They have three children: Alice Barnhart Thomas Lambert, and Barbara Jane.

WILSON, Henry Braid, naval officer, was born in Camden, N. J., Feb. 23, 1861, son of Henry Braid and Mary Ann (Wilson) Wilson, and grandson of James and Lucy (Braid) Wilson. His grandfather came from Limerick, Ireland, in 1791, and settled in Providence, R. I. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1881 and assigned to the "Tennessee," the flagship of the Atlantic station. Following six years of sea service, he was engaged in making astronomical observations in the West Indies, and later was with the coast survey and fish commission on the "Albatross," when he made three cruises in the Behring sea, and took part in the deep-sea exploration preliminary to laying the San Fran-

cisco-Honolulu cable. He was then for two years at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I. He was promoted to be ensign in 1884 and lieutenant in 1897. During the Spanish-American war he was on the "Bancroft" and later the battleship "Indiana." He was then detailed to the Cramp Shipbuilding Co. to inspect the building of the battleships "Alabama" and "Maine," after which he went to the Asiatic station, and was the navigator, and later the executive officer, of the "Kentucky," flagship of Rear Admiral Evans. For six years he was on duty in Washington, at the bureau of navigation, as a member of the board of inspection and survey, and as assistant chief of the bureau of navigation. He commanded the "Chester" during 1908–09, and the "North Dakota," 1911–13, having received the rank of commander in 1907. He was then for three years president of the board of inspection and survey. In 1916 he was assigned to the command of the "Pennsylvania." When the United States entered the World war he was promoted to be rear-admiral and put in command of the U. S. patrol squadrons to protect merchant shipping in the Atlantic waters. Later he commanded American forces at Gibraltar chiefly engaged in escorting shipping in the vicinity of Gibraltar and in forming the ocean escort for convoys between Gibraltar and the British Isles. On Nov. 1, 1917, he was transferred to Brest to command the U. S. naval forces on the French coast, and two months later was appointed commander of all

U. S. naval forces in France for the remainder of the war. Of the way he performed his duties in French waters, the "World's Work" wrote as follows: "Through his coöperation with the French navy and the contacts of his men and ships with the French coastwise and seafaring population he is building up a tradition of good will coupled with efficiency that compares with the similar link between the two nations that Pershing and his soldiers are forging farther inland. French naval men have expressed their delight in a hundred ways at the courage, audacity and seamanlike skill of Adm. Wilson's forces; French merchant captains, from fishermen to freighters, swear by the American patrol and have learned to follow its convoys up and down the coast and in and out of harbors day and night, under all sorts of weather conditions, secure in the knowledge that the Americans have actually learned their way fully as well as the Frenchmen know it themselves. . . . He is the personification of energy. At the same time he is thorough and painstaking to the last degree. He never spares himself. He is an excellent organizer and a splendid administrator. His nervous impatience and eagerness to get results quickly keep every man under him on the alert all the time." Upon the mobilization of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets at the Pacific end of the canal zone in January, 1921, he had command of the combined forces as commander-in-chief of the U. S. battle fleet. He was made a vice-admiral, Sept. 25, 1918, and admiral, June 30, 1919, and hoisted his flag on the "Pennsylvania" as commander-in-chief of the U. S. Atlantic fleet. Adm. Wilson was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in 1921. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club and the New York Yacht Club. He was married, Dec. 5, 1894, to Mary Ada, daughter of William Richardson Chapman, of Philadelphia, Pa., and they have two children: Ruth, wife of Patrick Jay Hurley, and Henry B. Wilson, Jr.

NOVANI, Giulio Cesare, sculptor, was born at Massa-Carrara, Italy, June 11, 1889, son of Pier Luigi and Maria Cristina (Bernardi) Novani. Inheriting from his father, a sculptor and poet, a pronounced talent for art, he began to study sculpture at the age of thirteen, and at seventeen went to Zurich, Switzerland, where he spent fifteen months studying under George Burgestaller, a noted Austro-German sculptor. Later he pursued special courses in plastic modeling at the royal academy in his native city, winning first medals in 1908 and 1909, and second medals in 1910 and 1912, in addition to three cash prizes donated by citizens of the city. He also served an enlistment in the Italian army, being a member of a military band in the war in Tripoli in 1912. He came to America in 1914 and continued his studies in sculpture under Daniel Chester French (q.v.) and at the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, New York city, later taking a course in flower studies at the Louis C. Tiffany Foundation, Oyster Bay, Long Island. Since coming to America Mr. Novani has pursued his profession with steadily increasing success. At the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915 he was awarded a medal for making decorative designs on buildings and for the enlargement of fountains and sun-dials. In 1917 he executed portrait busts of his father and himself and a symbolic figure, "Between Life and Death." In the following year he completed the Stimson Memorial for Cornell Medical College, and a portrait in marble of Gari Melchers. These were followed in 1920 by his "Portrait Bust of a Negro" which proved him an artist of unusual power. In 1921 he finished

a medallion portrait of Miss Margaret Ammerman and one of Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, and in 1924 his "Portrait Bust of President Wilson" attracted wide attention and augmented his growing reputation. His passionate love for flowers and foliage is expressed in a Panel of Magnolias (1922), a Panel of Palms (1922), a Panel of Water Lilies (1923), and a Panel of Tropical Leaves (1925). In the latter year he executed a decorative bas-relief and several figures of great strength and beauty, including "Purity," the "Lady with a Water Lily," a "Portrait of Giulio Gatti Casazza," a "Female Torso" and many other pieces. Later the bas-reliefs "My Mother" and "My Brother" and the portrait busts of Vincenzo Gemito and Norma Shearer were completed. Mr. Novani has exhibited every year at many expositions, at the National Academy of Design, 1916–26, the Pennsylvania Academy, 1917–23, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Architectural League of New York, 1917–18, 1924, the Art Alliance of America, 1925, the Tiffany Foundation, 1921–25 and others. In 1920, at the Century Club, Scranton, Pa., he conducted a personal Educational Art Exhibit, the only exhibit of sculpture ever given in Scranton, which was most successful. He is a member of the Art Alliance of America and the Tiffany Foundation in New York. Mr. Novani's works carry the imprint of a hand practiced and sure, one which is able to convey life and movement to every subject it

essays to model. Strength, vigor and animation are characteristic of every piece he has designed. His decorative compositions are specially noteworthy for the sense of proportion and the likeness to nature which they show. His favorite recreations are long walks in the woods, music, the study of flowers and reading books on art and astronomy. A fondness for flowers and animals is one of the chief traits of a personality in which love of beauty, in the human form, in nature, and an enthusiastic sympathy with animal life seem to have an equal share. He is unmarried and resides in New York city.

WINCHELL, Benjamin LaFon, manufacturer, was born at Palmyra, Mo., July 8, 1858, son of Joseph Rice and Kate Anna (LaFon) Winchell, and a descendant of Robert Winchell of Windsor, Conn., who came to America, in 1638. After completing his education in the public and high schools of Hannibal, Mo., he entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, first in the shops and later as a clerk in the office of general auditor. Thereafter, he served as clerk in the general freight office of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad; as assistant general passenger agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, in Kansas City, and afterward as general passenger agent for the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, the Denver, Leadville & Gunnison, and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads. He was vice-president of the Colorado & Southern railroad in 1899–1900; president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad (1900–01), and vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, in 1901–03. He became third vice-president, in 1903, and president, in 1904, of the Rock Island railroad; resigning, in 1909, to accept the presidency of the "Frisco" lines, and continuing in that office until July 15, 1913, when he was made director of traffic of the Union Pacific Railway system. During the world war, when the U. S. government controlled the operation of the railroads, Mr. Winchell served as regional director of southern region railroads with office in Atlanta, Ga., having charge of 38,000 miles of railroad lying east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers. In June, 1922, he retired from railroad work, and accepted the presidency of the Remington Typewriter Co., of New York, which he has since managed with skill and effect, revitalizing its affairs, discharging its entire indebtedness and developing it into the largest revenue-producing property in the typewriter field. With extensive factories at Ilion and Syracuse, N. Y., and Bridgeport and Middletown, Conn., and 2200 salesmen in the field, 1100 in the United States, this company's machines are known and used throughout the civilized world. Early in 1927, the Remington Typewriter Co. became associated with the Rand Kardex Bureau, Inc., manufacturers of office filing systems, the Dalton Adding Machine Co., and Baker-Vawter, makers of loose-leaf ledgers, to form the corporation known as Remington-Rand, Inc., the largest office equipment concern in the world. Mr. Winchell is chairman of the board of directors and the executive committee of the new corporation, but has continued as president of the Remington Typewriter Co. He is a member of Racquet & Tennis, Century Association, Lotos, Metropolitan, Recess, India House, Army & Navy, Knollwood, Sleepy Hollow and Apawamis clubs of New York; the Chicago, Saddle & Cycle, and Old Elm clubs, of Chicago, and the St. Louis and St. Louis Country clubs of St. Louis. He was married in Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 15, 1880, to Jeannette, daughter of Cyrus T. Helm, and has one son, Benjamin LaFon Winchell, Jr.

SLATER, Willis Appleford, civil engineer, was born at Polo, Ill., Oct. 14, 1878, son of Belford and Ruth (Appleford) Slater. He was graduated at Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, with the degree of B.S. in 1900, and at the University of Illinois with the degrees of B.S. in municipal and sanitary engineering in 1906, M.S. in theoretical and applied mechanics in 1910 and C.E. in 1912. He was assistant in the office of the city engineer of Elgin, Ill., in 1906 and at Downer's Grove, Ill., in 1907. In the latter year he designed a city sewerage system for Ely, Nev., and was also draftsman for the Steptoe Valley Smelting &

Mining Co., McGill, Nev. In 1908 he became draftsman for Oglesby & Oglesby, engineers, Salt Lake City, Utah. He was research fellow at the University of Illinois during 1908–10, 1st assistant in engineering at the experiment station during 1910–15 and research assistant professor of applied mechanics for the following two years. During the world war he was engineer-physicist of the U. S. bureau of standards, Washington, and has since been continued in that position. In 1918 he was detailed to the Emergency Fleet Corporation in charge of structural research for concrete ships and since 1919 he has been in charge of investigations in reinforced concrete at the bureau of standards, except for leave of absence for a year and a half during 1923–24, when he was engineer representing the owners on the construction of the $1,750,000 stadium at the University of Illinois. He has specialized in the study of reinforced concrete and other structural materials since 1908. He developed methods of carrying out field tests of concrete buildings, measuring the stresses in the steel and concrete; developed important information on shearing strength of deep girders in reinforced concrete, of special use in heavy construction; developed the application of gypsum to long span reinforced gypsum beams, used principally in roofing construction, and he demonstrated by test of large structure that a slab supported at its four edges and reinforced at right angles to both edges had much greater strength than is attributed to it by current methods of design. The results of this test are gradually shaping practice in this field. He is the author of numerous technical articles giving the results of scientific investigational work in structural materials, which have been published as bulletins of the University of Illinois, and Technologic Papers of the U. S. bureau of standards, and papers before professional engineering societies. He received the Wason medal in 1920 for a paper read before the American Concrete Institute. He is a member of the joint committee on standard specifications for concrete and reinforced concrete, and chairman of the delegation from the American Society of Civil Engineers on this committee. He is a member of the American Concrete Institute, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Association of Engineers, and the Sigma Xi fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married, June 3, 1908, to Clara Mary, daughter of Charles L. Knodle, of Elgin, Ill., and has one child, Ruth Marjorie Slater.

KOCH, William Frederick, physician, was born at Detroit, Mich., April 6, 1885, son of Martin and Christine (Faulstich) Koch, both natives of Germany. His father came to America in 1859. The son was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan, in 1909, and later received the degrees of A.M. (1910) and Ph.D. (1917). He received his medical degree at the Detroit College of Medicine. During 1910–13, he was instructor in histology and embryology in the University of Michigan, and for five years (1914–19) was professor of physiology in the Detroit Medical College. Meantime, devoting his attention to research work in physiology and pathology, he discovered the normal functions of the parathyroid glands, previously debated. His interest was eventually drawn to the problem of the nature of cancer, with the hope of discovering an effective method for its treatment and cure. As the result of extensive clinical observations he formed a theory, distinctly original in its terms, with apparently excellent prospects of affording a sufficient understanding of this baffling malady. He advanced the novel proposition that what he terms "cancer behavior" is to be regarded as "a protective response to a toxic product generated within the body." This conclusion he explains in the following sentences, which seem to contain an excellent summary: "Clinical observation discloses the persistence of toxemia over a period even as long as twenty years previous to the advent of the growth. After the growth has come these toxic manifestations disappear, or nearly so. After a surgical removal of the growth they return and with recurrence of the growth again disappear. We designate these symptoms as the progrowth symptoms, for they differ from those consequent to the activity of the growth itself. . . . The strongest and the sufficient proof that cancer is a response of protection against a definite toxin, however, rests with the fact that removal of the toxin and destruction of the toxin source is followed

by complete involution of all cancer tissue, complete healing of the regions involved, return to health with absence of growth and progrowth symptoms, and the absence of recurrence.'' Following these concepts, Dr. Koch produced a synthetic antitoxin, described in the ''Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research,'' in 1925, which has been used successfully in numerous cases, both advanced and incipient. His theory and specific treatment have been the subjects of favorable comment in the medical profession, and have been welcomed in many quarters as truly ''epoch-making'' at a time when the efficacy of radium has been widely questioned. Dr. Koch was married Aug. 10, 1916, to Luella, daughter of John Schmidt of Ann Arbor, Mich., and they have four children, John Schmidt, William Frederick, Paul Martin and Mary Elizabeth Koch.

NEWMARK, Maurice Harris, merchant, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 3, 1859, son of Harris and Sarah (Newmark) Newmark. His father, a native of Loebau, Germany, came to America in 1853, arriving in New York city in August of that year, later settling permanently in Los Angeles, Calif., where he established the

mercantile house of Harris Newmark & Co. From 1865 he played an important part in the early business history of that section, and was one of the founders of the Los Angeles public library, the board of trade and chamber of commerce. The son received his education at private schools in Los Angeles, New York and Paris, and began his business career in 1876 with his father's firm in Los Angeles, in which he acquired an interest in 1880, and later became vice-president and full partner. For some time and until its sale to the Security Bank & Trust Co., he was a director of the Equitable Savings Bank. He is now president of the Harris Newmark Co. Like others of his family he has been prominently identified with the commercial and civic development of Los Angeles. He was a member of the commission that consolidated the harbor towns with Los Angeles and of the first harbor commission in 1910. During 1899–1912 he was president of the Associated Jobbers. For twelve years he was president of the Southern California Wholesale Grocers' Association, a director of the chamber of commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association and the board of trade. In collaboration with his brother, Marco Ross Newmark (q.v.), he edited Harris Newmark's ''Sixty Years in Southern California: Leaves from the Life of Harris Newmark, 1853–1913'' (1915). He is an ardent collector of books especially on Southern California, and possesses a notable collection of postage stamps which he has been gathering for fifty years. He has traveled widely in Europe, America, Australia and elsewhere. Mr. Newmark is a trustee of the Southwest Museum and member of Southern California Historical Society, California Historical Society, Hispanic Society of California, member of the Los Angeles County Pioneers of Southern California, American Assn. for International Conciliation, Zionist Org'n of America, the American Philatelic Society, the Scottish Rite Masons, (life member), the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (life member), Independent order B'nai B'rith, the Book Club of California, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Jonathan, Gamut, Uplifters, Town Club, Hillcrest and Los Angeles Athletic clubs of Los Angeles. His chief diversions are philately, fishing and reading. He was married in San Francisco, Calif., July 3, 1888, to Rose, daughter of Joseph P. Newmark, of San Francisco, and has one daughter, Florence, wife of S. S. Kauffman.

HERTZOG, Walter Sylvester, educator and historian, was born in Shamokin, Pa., Mar. 20, 1881, son of Theodore Burr and Fayetta (van Schminkey) Hertzog, and of Pennsylvania and New England colonial ancestry. He studied at Lafayette College two years and was graduated at Harvard University with the A.B. degree in 1905, having specialized in political science and philosophy. His studies were continued at the Columbia University Graduate School of Political Science, 1907–09, Union Theological Seminary, two years, and the Columbia Law School one year. Later he took graduate studies in education at the University of California and in Public School Administration at the University of Southern California. He was senior master in Latin and French at Mt. Pleasant Military Academy, Ossining, N. Y., 1905–06, head of the Department of Modern Languages at Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy, in 1906–07, and head of the English Department at the Cutler School, New York city, in 1907–08. Since 1912 he has been an instructor at the Hollywood (Calif.) high school, and is a pioneer radio lecturer in Los Angeles. In 1927 Prof. Hertzog was made director of historical research of the Los Angeles city schools. For many years he has been a collector and student of rare books and manuscripts and is considered one of the best experts in that field in the United States, having served as a buyer for many of the large private libraries. He recovered and restored to Harvard University the only known book from the library of John Harvard, the

earliest library book in America. He presented to Harvard his library of books printed on the early colonial printing presses in Pennsylvania, and to Lafayette College a copy of the rare "Ephrata Martyr Book," published at Ephrata, Pa., in 1748. Other rarities collected by him are the first printed copy of "The Star Spangled Banner," Roger Sherman's own autographed copy of the first officially printed Declaration of Independence, the only complete set of the "Original Journals of the Continental Congress" (1776–89), in seventeen volumes, six of which are autographed by signers of the Declaration of Independence and five by signers of the Constitution, and the first printed copy of the U. S. Constitution. Prof. Hertzog has made a collection of California pioneer gold coins numbering 260 pieces. He is the author of "Slavic Immigration into Pennsylvania" (1905); "Phillips Brooks Memorial" (1905); "History of Shamokin, Pa." (1912); "History of Hertzog Family in America" (1924); "Benjamin Franklin and Peter Miller, Masonic Philosophers" (1925); eighteen articles on "Education" in the Scottish Rite Magazine (1926–27); "History of California" (4 vols., 1926), and "Genealogy

of Related Families of Herb, Spatz, Van Schminkey, Romberger" (1927). He is a member of the National Institute of Social Science, American Geographical Society (Fellow), Political Science Association of America, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars and Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity, and is a Knight Templar and a 32nd degree Mason. He is an honorary member of the Tau Nu Lambda fraternity, the National Indian War Veterans, the Hollywood Shrine Club, and founder and honorary member of the Alpha Zeta Chapter (U. of Calif.) of the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternity. His clubs are the Harvard, New York city, and the Sunset Country, Los Angeles, Calif. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.M., in 1926. He was married in New York city, Apr. 21, 1906, to Sadie Roselle, daughter of J. A. Dinger, of Pottsville, Pa., and they have three children: Walter S., Jr., Dorothy Beatrice, and Catherine Fayetta Hertzog.

MORGAN, James Henry, president of Dickinson College (1914–..), was born in Concord, Del., Jan. 21, 1857, son of Samuel Jefferson and Julia Fooks (James) Morgan. He was graduated A.B. at Dickinson College in 1878, receiving the A.M. degree from his alma mater in 1881 and Ph.D. from Bucknell University in 1892. Following his graduation he joined the faculty of Pennington (N. J.) Seminary, of which he was vice-principal during 1879–81. He taught at Rugby Academy, Philadelphia, in 1881–82, was principal of Dickinson College Preparatory School during 1882–84, adjunct professor of Greek at Dickinson College for six years, professor of Greek during 1890–1915, also serving as dean of the college during 1903–14. He was elected president of Dickinson College in 1914 and still occupies that position. In the first twelve years of his administration noteworthy progress was made in every department of the college. The student body was increased from 257 to 529, the full limit set for the college enrolment; and the faculty from sixteen to twenty-eight; a college debt of $135,000 was paid, and more than $350,000 added to the endowment, making a total endowment of $667,000. In addition, more than $125,000 has been expended in the improvement of the college property and material equipment, and the faculty budget has increased from $33,000 to $83,500. Dr. Morgan was school director of Carlisle, Pa., during 1898–1904 and a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1916. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Philological Association and is secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania College in 1916, Franklin and Marshall College in 1917 and the University of Pittsburgh in 1919, and that of D.D. by Wesleyan University in 1917. He was married, Dec. 30, 1890, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Hugh Asbury Curran, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and they have three children: Julia, Hugh C., and Margaret Morgan McElfish.

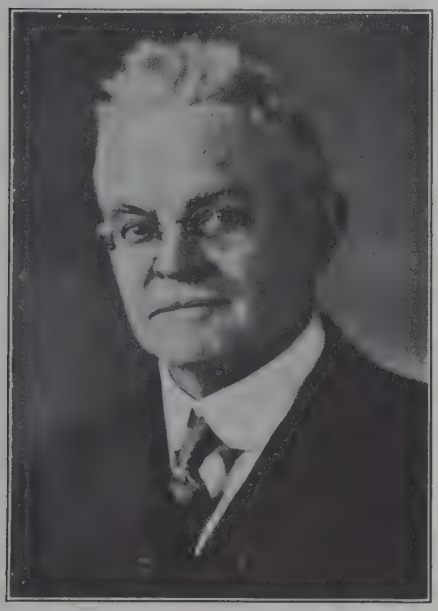
McDOWELL, Mary Eliza, settlement worker, was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 30, 1854, daughter of Major Malcolm and Jane Welsh (Gordon) McDowell and a descendant of Ephraim McDowell, who came to America in 1729. Her father was a member of the staff of his brother, Maj.-Gen. Irvin McDowell (q.v.) in the civil war, took part in both battles of Bull Run and later was paymaster of the army of the Tennessee. Mary E. McDowell was educated in public and private schools. She had charge of the kindergarten at Hull House in Chicago for a time and in 1893 established the University of Chicago Settlement in the stockyards district of Chicago, serving as its head resident for thirty-one years. The Settlement is a social service center which conducts varied activities for improving the living con-

ditions of the laborers and their families, largely emigrants from Central Europe, who are employed in the Chicago stockyards district. During her association with the settlement she interested all agencies concerned with the health of little children and through cooperative action brought about a large reduction in the death rate of children under two years of age in the district. She visited Europe in 1911 to study foreign systems of garbage disposal, and later led a two years' campaign for a scientific study of the problem in Chicago with the result that a municipal commission made a survey of the entire subject. In 1913, after a crusade of twenty years she succeeded in putting an end to the practice of dumping city refuse in the vicinity of the Settlement which had been a prolific source of disease. Miss McDowell was also the initiator of the first comprehensive survey of the employment of women and children in industry. With the approval of Pres. Roosevelt and the assistance of the large labor unions and women's organizations, she obtained an appropriation of $300,000 for the work from congress, and Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill conducted the investigation. This report formed the basis for legislation regulating the employment of women and children in industry throughout the United States. In 1918 as a member of the war work council of the Y.W.C.A. she made an extensive investigation of the conditions surrounding women workers in the munitions factories in England and France. She was a member of the executive committee of the women in industry section of the council of national defense and chairman of the committee on foreign-born women in industry. Because of her wide experience in social work, Miss McDowell was appointed commissioner of public welfare of Chicago by Mayor Dever in 1923. She is vice-president of the Illinois Women's Trade Union League, former chairman of the industrial committee of the National League for Women Voters and director of the Frederick Douglas Center, Chicago, and Immigrants Protective League, and member of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Council of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. In 1926 Czecho-Slovakia conferred upon her the Order of the White Lion.

SKINNER, Robert Peet, diplomat, was born at Massillon, O., Feb. 24, 1866, son of Augustus T. and Cecilia (van Rensselaer) Skinner. On his father's side he is descended from Nathaniel Skinner, a native of England, who came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, and on his mother's side from the original patroon, Kilian van Rensselaer. After a public school education he established a newspaper in Massillon; served for a time on the staff of the New York "World," and then engaged in syndicate newspaper writing. An associate and friend of William McKinley, a resident of his own county, he accompanied him on many of his political campaigns, and especially during the presidential campaign of 1896. One consequence of this association was his appointment as consul at Marseilles, France, in 1897. He was promoted consul-general at that post in 1901, and remained there until 1908. During his residence in Marseilles, he devoted himself exclusively to commercial activities and was a frequent contributor to the public reports of the government, the most serviceable of which related to the introduction of macaroni wheat in the United States. He discovered that the hard wheat grown in Russia and Northern Africa for the manufacture of macaroni was entirely unknown at home and made a succession of reports on the subject, which were followed by the sending of government experts to Russia and Algeria for the study of soil and the purchase of seed. The ultimate result of this effort was the introduction of macaroni wheat in the United States, where it has become an important staple product, of which millions of bushels are shipped to Europe annually and many more consumed in this country in a developing macaroni industry. In 1903 Mr. Skinner was appointed commissioner to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Ethiopia. The expedition to Abyssinia, a picturesque diplomatic mission followed by permanently useful commercial results, is described in a book by Mr. Skinner entitled "Abyssinia of Today" (1906). He was accompanied to the court of the "King of Kings" by thirty U. S. marines and was hospitably received by King Menelik. When he returned with his caravan he brought also a treaty of amity, a valuable collection of seeds and some zoological specimens. Among the animals which were secured for the United States government in consequence of the mission were a number of remarkably large Grévy zebras, with which the bureau of animal industry endeavored to develop a new type of domestic animal. Mr. Skinner was consul-general at Hamburg, Germany, during 1908–14. Meanwhile, in 1912, he was especially detailed by the department of state to adjust the claims of the creditors of the republic of Liberia in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. He served for six months in 1914 as consul-general at Berlin, and then was transferred to London, and in 1925 to Paris. In 1926 he was appointed American minister to Greece. In 1918 he became the American member of the nitrate of soda executive, a pool formed by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan and the United States to facilitate the distribution and allocation of the Chile production of nitrate for war purposes. He is an honorary member of the Society of the Felibrige, fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the American Genetic Association, the American Society of International Law, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., the American Club of London, and the Cercle Interallié of Paris. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. Mr. Skinner was married, June 17, 1897, to Helen, daughter of Arvine C. Wales, of Massillon, O.

OTIS Philo Adams, merchant and composer, was born at Berlin Heights, Erie co., O., Nov. 24, 1846, son of James and Margaretta Graves Jackson (Adams) Otis. He attended the University of Chicago and was graduated A.B. at the Western Reserve College in 1868. He was first employed in a real estate business in Chicago and had two years of experience in banking. In 1871 he joined his father in loaning and real estate business, which he conducted in his own name following his father's death in 1895, developing a business largely directed to the care and management of the property of non-residents and to granting mortgage loans

on real estate. Much of his leisure he devoted to music after studying theory under Dudley Buck and Clarence Eddy and under music masters abroad in 1873–74. He was one of the founders and officers of the Apollo musical club, organized in 1872, and its president during 1890–93; choir master of the First Presbyterian Church in 1905–12, and secretary of the board of trustees of the Thomas Orchestra (afterwards the Chicago Symphony Orchestra) since 1894. Mr. Otis is the composer of two cantatas, "Wondrous Words of Love" and "The Risen Christ"; and a Berceuse, rearranged from Jaernefelt and a number of instrumental works for the violin, cello, harp and organ including a Benedictus and Pastorale. His hymns include "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and "Christ is Knocking at My Heart";



and his anthems "The Syrian Shepherds," "Saviour, Source of Every Blessing," "I Will Never Leave Thee," "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes to the Hills," "A Mighty Fortress," "A Christmas Message," "An Easter Hymn," "Behold the Days Come," "Christ is Born," "Christ's Ascension," "Easter Bells," "My Saviour, Source of All My Joys," "O'er the Distant Mountains," "O Mother Dear, Jerusalem," "Like Noah's Weary Dove," "Rise, Crowned With Light," "Sing, ye Heavens," and "With Tearful Eyes." He is the author of two books, "Impressions of Europe" (1922) and "The Chicago Symphony Orchestra" (1924). He is a member of the Chicago, Midlothian Country, the University and Caxton clubs of Chicago and a Republican in politics. Mr. Otis was married, June 26, 1890, to Alice Jeannette, daughter of Homer B. Sanford, of Bridgeport, Conn., and has a son, James Sanford Otis, of the Central Trust Company of Illinois.

JACKSON, Dugald Caleb, electrical engineer, was born at Kennett Square, Pa., Feb. 13, 1865, son of Josiah and Mary Detweiler (Price) Jackson. His first American ancestor was Isaac Jackson, who came from Ballytore, Ireland, in 1725 and settled at London Grove, Chester co., Pa. From Isaac and his wife Ann Evans the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife Katharine Miller; their son James and his wife Mary Jackson; their son Josiah and his wife Mary Sharpless, and their son Caleb Sharpless and his wife Mary Ann Gause, who were the grandparents of Prof. Jackson. His father was a captain of Pennsylvania troops during the civil war, and at the time of his death was professor of mathematics at the Pennsylvania State College. The son received the degree of B.S. at Pennsylvania State College in 1885 and C.E. in 1889. He took a post-graduate course in electrical engineering at Cornell University in 1885–87, and began his professional career as vice-president and engineer of the Western Engineering Co., electrical engineers and contractors, of Lincoln, Neb. Two years later (1889) he became connected with the Sprague Electric Railway & Motor Co. as assistant chief engineer, and later with the Edison electric light interests as engineer of the central district, with offices in Chicago, Ill. During this time he designed, built and operated a number of the largest electric railway and lighting plants in the country. Since 1891 he has been consulting engineer in various important relations, and at present (1927) is senior member of the firm of Jackson & Moreland, consulting engineers, Boston. He was professor of electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin during 1891–1907, and in the latter year became head of the department of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has taken out patents on a number of inventions, including an alternate current electric motor (joint patentee, 1883), methods and apparatus for regulating electric motors (joint patentee, 1898), means for securing unity of systems of metallic pipes or mains (1899), alternating current transformers (1903), dynamo machines (1903), telephone transmitters (1904), methods of propagating wave forms (1905), electric motors (1905), induction motor devices (1905), induction motors (1906), circuit connections for and methods of operating alternating motors (1906), motor starting rheostats (1906), circuit protective devices (1906), dynamo electric machines (1907), electric motors (1907), alternating current motors (1907), electric controlling systems (1909), alternating current dynamo electric machines (1909), dynamo electric machines (1909), electric meters (1909), electric measuring instruments (1909), train lighting systems (1909), circuits for propagating wave forms (1909), dynamo machines (1910), electricity meters (1910), mercury meters (1913), electric motors (1914) and dynamo electric machines (1914). As major of engineers U. S. army during the World war, he directed the procurement and coordination of mechanical and electrical power except motive power for the American activities in France, and after the signing of the armistice directed the estimation of the monetary damage to physical property of citizens of the allied and associated nations by the attacks of war. This included more particularly a detailed examination and estimate of the damage in France, Belgium and Italy, associated with considerable study of the damage inflicted on property in the Balkan States, Rumania and Poland. The data for the damage to property

of American and British citizens by the aggressions of war were more readily obtained from statistics of the two governments. He was promoted to lieut. col. of engineers U. S. army and decorated by the French government as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Prof. Jackson is the author of "A Text-Book on Electromagnetism and the Construction of Dynamos" (1893), "Electricity and Magnetism Elementary Lessons," "Alternating Currents and Alternating Current Machinery" (joint author 1896, rewritten 1913), "An Elementary Book on Electricity and Magnetism and Its Applications" (joint author 1902, rewritten 1918) and numerous papers on electrical subjects for technical journals. He was a member of the international jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and the Pan-American Exposition in 1901. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (president 1910–11) and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education (president 1905–06), the Societe Francaise des Electriciens, Institution of Electrical Engineers (Great Britain), the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Physical Society, University, Engineers and Brae Burn clubs of Boston, and the Engineers Club of New York city. He is an active member of the committee on public utilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Prof. Jackson was married at Orono, Me., Sept. 25, 1889, to Mabel Augusta, daughter of Alvin H. Foss, of New Gloucester, Me., and has two children, Dugald C., Jr., and Catherine Emma, wife of Philip L. Alger.

LUNDIN, Elmer Joseph, manufacturer, was born in Cadillac, Mich., Mar. 29, 1887, son of Gustaf Adolph and Nora E. (Anderson) Lundin. After one year of high school he entered business life as an office boy for the Cummer–Diggins Co., prominent sawmill operators, of Cadillac. His advancement was rapid and he soon became assistant to the manager of the retail department and later was placed in charge of the order department. He went to Chicago, Ill., in 1906 and secured a position with the Marsh & Bingham Co., which operated one of the largest lumber yards in Chicago. He was next employed by the Landeck Lumber Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., and in 1908 became manager of the lumber yards of the Chicago Car Lumber Co. During 1912–15 he was office and sales manager of D. K. Jeffris & Co., and in the latter year, with David K. Jeffris, organized and incorporated the D. K. Jeffris Lumber Co., of which he was vice-president and treasurer until its dissolution in 1922. In the world war this company was engaged on a large scale in the manufacture of sectional houses, or those with parts ready for rapid assembling, which were used at army cantonments for officers' quarters, hospital and other purposes. As a result of this business Mr. Lundin, in association with Mr. Jeffris and Jacob C. Ulrich, purchased, in 1919, a large plant in Cairo, Ill., and organized the Cairo Wood Products Co., with offices in Chicago, to conduct similar operations. At the death of Mr. Jeffris in 1921, Mr. Lundin succeeded him as president. In the following year the capital stock was increased from $50,000 to $300,000. The business has grown steadily from the beginning and during the Florida land boom of 1925–26 the company sold a large part of its output in that state, Mr. Lundin spending his entire time in Florida managing sales and deliveries of houses. He is a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, Lumbermen's Association of Chicago, Illinois State Society of Miami, Fla., the Odd Fellows, Elks and Masonic

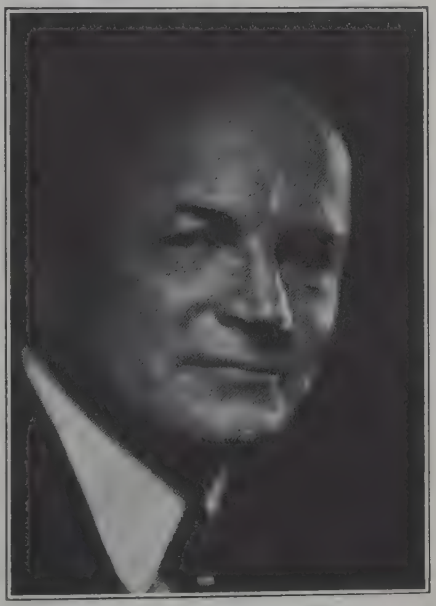
(32nd degree, K.T., R.A.M.) orders, the Cadillac (Mich.) and Ouilmette (Wilmette, Ill.) country clubs, the High Noon, Lumbermen's, Hoo Hoo, Chicago Motor and Hamilton clubs of Chicago, and the Breakers Beach Club of Wilmette, Ill. He is a member of the Congregational church. He has a summer home at Cadillac, Mich., and a winter home at Miami, Fla. He was married, May 15, 1907, to Elizabeth Marie, daughter of John Horacek, of Chicago, and has two children: Elmer Joseph and Dorothy Jane Lundin.

DuBOSE, Francis Goodwin, physician and surgeon, was born at Maplesville, Ala., Sept. 27, 1873, son of Franklin Davis and Anna (Goodwin) DuBose. His pre-medical education was obtained at the Marion (Ala.) Military Institute and the University of Virginia. He received his medical degree at Tulane University in 1893 and established his practice at Selma, Ala., where he has built up a reputation as one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the state. He took post-graduate courses in New York city, Chicago, London, Berlin and Vienna. He founded the DuBose Sanatorium at Selma, Ala., in 1904 and the Vaughan Memorial Hospital in 1911, serving as president of the medical staff of the latter. In 1915 Dr. DuBose introduced the group system for the practice of medicine and surgery in the state, whereby a group of physicians, each specializ-

ing in a different branch of medicine and surgery, join in the management and operation of the hospital under equal full partnership terms. Dr. DuBose's contribution to the profession has been in the field of surgery and the records of his important operations are found in the following papers: "Nephropexy," with special reference to an Improved Technic, in American Journal of Surgery, June, 1908; "An Improved Technique for the Radical Cure of Cancer of

the Rectum," American Journal of Surgery, August, 1908; "Umbilical Hernia" and "The Double Sliding-Flap Operation of F. G. DuBose," in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, xxi, 1915; "Mega-Duodenum," in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, 1918; "Bone Graft and Arthrodesis in Reconstruction Surgery," in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, September, 1918; "A New Operation for the Suspension of the Uterus," in the Southern Medical Journal, January, 1920; "The Surgical Treatment of Acute Pelvic Infections in Women," in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, September, 1921, and "Cholecystogastrostomy and Cholecystoduodenostomy," in Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, September, 1924. Dr. DuBose was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons, and is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, the Southern Surgical Association, Southern Medical Association, the Selma Chamber of Commerce, and the Town and Country Club. He was married, June 11, 1902, to Aimee, daughter of William R. Nelson, a lawyer of Selma.

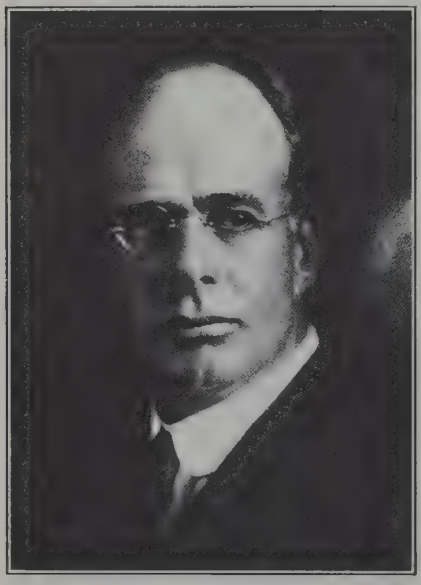
GARDNER, Robert Waterman, architect and engineer, was born at Jackson, Miss., Nov. 17, 1866, son of Hezekiah R. and Eliza (Wheeler) Gardner. His father, a native of Illinois, was a captain in the Civil war and a member of Gen. Buell's Staff at the battle of Chattanooga. After a high school education he began his career in the office of Vaux & Radford, landscape architects, New York city, where he acquired a valuable experience in the principles of architectural engineering and design. Since 1905 he has been engaged in independent practice in New York city, specializing largely in suburban residences. He was engineer for the bridge over the Bronx river in 1908. During the world war, Mr. Gardner served as a member of Local Board 188, New York city, under the selective draft act. He now holds a commission as major in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, U. S. army. Apart from his construction work Mr. Gardner is noted for his special studies in architectural theory, respecting the ancient buildings of the "golden age" of Greece, the results of which are set forth in his "The Parthenon: Its Science of Forms" (1925). Of the basic theory underlying their design, he says: "I became convinced that the Greeks followed the principle of geometrical progression and growth based upon axes of symmetry. Using the measurements of Penrose, Collignon and others, I proceeded to draw a complete working plan and elevation of the Parthenon on a large scale. As the work progressed the geometrical proportions which I sought began to appear on every side, but I could not locate the source of their evolution or supply the missing link . . . Certain features of the temple are repeated many times, but exact measurements of these "repeats" differ somewhat from each other, although geometrically related . . . By an inspiration, I searched among the metopes, where the first series of squares is employed, and there, over the column



to the left of the entrance, I found the one square—the master square—whose development furnished the missing link between the series. From that beginning I was able to unfold the design from its ancient repository, as I have shown

in my work.'' He used these principles in designing the proposed new museum of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (1925). Since 1909 he has lectured on reinforced concrete construction in the New York University. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, American Institute of Archaeology, and a trustee and honorary curator of art of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was twice married, (1) Oct. 19, 1893, to Eleanor, daughter of William O'Neill of Elmira, N. Y., and they had one daughter, Persis Brooks, who died in 1910. Mrs. Gardner died in 1925, and he was married, (2) Apr. 20, 1926, to Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Royce, a sculptor, the daughter of Prof. Nathaniel Archer Randolph of the University of Pennsylvania.

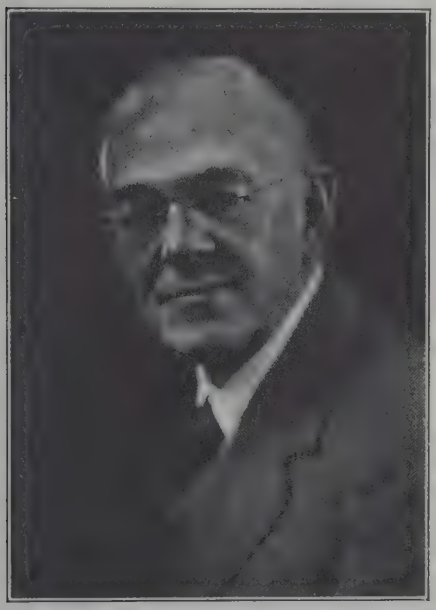
COUSENS, John Albert, merchant, banker and sixth president of Tufts College (1920–..), was born at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 17, 1874, son of John Emons and Sarah Catherine (Wiggin) Cousens. He was graduated A.B. at Tufts College in 1898. As an undergraduate he was prominent in every walk of student life. He was a member of the 'varsity football team and was active in minor athletics, at the same



time maintaining a high academic record, excelling in mathematics and philosophy. In literary pursuits he served on the staff of the ''Tuftonian,'' ''Tufts Weekly,'' and the junior class publication. He was marshal of the junior class and of Tower Cross, the senior class honorary society, being one of the first students elected to that organization by its charter members. In his last year he was elected president of his class and later was made permanent president. He had planned to enter medical school, but the illness of his father prevented. In 1898 he became a partner in the latter's prosperous business, and at the death of his parent, in 1903, succeeded him as president of the John E. Cousens Coal Co. He is also vice-president of the Metropolitan Coal Co.; vice-president and chairman of the investment committee of the Brookline Savings Bank, and a director in the Staples Coal Co. and the Brookline Trust Co. He served Tufts College as trustee, visitor, member of the finance committee, member of the executive committee, was one of the first of the younger alumni to be elected a permanent member of the board of trustees, became acting president in 1919, and president in 1920, succeeding Dr. Hermon Carey Bumpus. He had previously led many movements at Tufts, and as acting president he brought to Tufts professors a substantial increase in salary. As president he installed a new chemical laboratory, and successfully prosecuted a campaign for funds under the Tufts Foundation plan. In 1927 the institution had an enrollment of 2,165 students and a teaching staff of 392. In 1904 Mr. Cousens devised a new type of coal-carrying barge which overcame the difficulty presented by the new style bridges which interfered with transportation facilities. The success of his new design so enhanced his business that he soon absorbed many less resourceful competitors. He was formerly chairman of the finance committee of the Brookline Friendly Society; was first president of the Brookline Board of Trade, and is a member also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Society of International Law, American Forestry Association, National Economic League, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Brookline Civic Society, Brookline Historical Society, Phi Beta Kappa Society, Phi Chi and Delta Tau Delta fraternities, Brookline Choral Society, the Boston City, Exchange, Commonwealth, University, and Longwood Tennis clubs of Boston, and the Appalachian Mountain Club. St. Lawrence University and Lombard College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1922. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Universalist church. He finds his chief recreation in every form of outdoor life and sports; is a wide reader in the fields of economics, sociology and philosophy, and a lover of music. He was married, July 2, 1906, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Horace Edwards, of Brooks, Me.

WILDER, Harris Hawthorne, zoologist, was born in Bangor, Me., Apr. 7, 1864, son of Solon and Sarah Watkins (Smith) Wilder. His father (1830–74) was a teacher in the Boston Conservatory of Music. He was graduated A.B. in Amherst College, in 1886. For three years he taught in the high schools of Chicago and took a special course in the University of Freiburg, Germany, which awarded him the degree of Ph.D., in 1891. After another year of teaching in Chicago he accepted a call to the chair of zoology in Smith College, which he still holds. Prof. Wilder has devoted particular attention to vertebrate anatomy, a branch in which he has conducted extensive researches, and to which he has made several interesting contributions. In collaboration with his wife, he devoted considerable attention to a study of human palm and sole patterns, a department filled with interest both theoretical and practical. His

careful researches in another line resulted in his discovery of several lungless species of salamander, in Northampton, Mass., in 1894. He is the author of "History of the Human Body" (1908); "A Manual of Anthropometry" (1920); "Man's Prehistoric Past" (1923); "The Pedigree of the Human Race" (1926), and "Personal Identification," a practical manual for the police, (co-author with Bert



Wentworth, 1918). He is a member of the American Society of Zoologists (president, 1925–26) and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Prof. Wilder was married, July 26, 1906, to Inez, daughter of Eliab Whipple of Grant's Mills, R. I.

ELLIOTT, Edward Charles, president of Purdue University (1922–..), was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 21, 1874, son of Frederick and Susan (Petts) Elliott. He was graduated B.S. at the University of Nebraska in 1895 and for two years was teaching fellow in chemistry at his alma mater. He was teacher in a high school in 1897–98, and superintendent of schools of Leadville, Colo., during 1898–1903. While engaged in postgraduate work at Columbia University he was an assistant in educational administration and teaching fellow in the Teachers College, meanwhile going to the University of Jena in the summer of 1904. He received his Ph.D. degree at Columbia in 1905 and became associate professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, becoming professor of education two years later. From 1909 to 1916 he was also director of the course for the training of teachers at Wisconsin. In the latter year he was appointed to the newly created office of chancellor of the University of Montana. In its organization the University of Montana is distinctive, comprising four widely separated state institutions of higher education—the state University at Missoula, the state College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Bozeman, the state School of Mines at Butte, and the state Normal School at Dillon. The office of chancellor was established by the legislature to effect proper co-ordination in the state's system of higher education. During his six and a half years as chief executive, the new university organization made marked progress. Provincial and political controversies were eliminated and public confidence firmly established. Utilizing the initiative provisions of the constitution of the state, at the general election in 1920 the citizens of the state gave their approval to two foundation measures—one establishing a special state tax for the continuing support of the university institutions, and the other authorizing a bond issue of $5,000,000 for the construction and equipment of new buildings. Since 1922 Dr. Elliott has been president of Purdue University. Widely known as an authority on educational theory, he has served as adviser to various state and municipal educational commissions, has lectured on educational administration at the summer sessions of Columbia University in 1907 and 1925 and of Chicago University in 1911 and 1926, and is the author of: "Some Fiscal Aspects of Public Education in American Cities" (1905); "State School Systems" (1906, 1908 and 1910), published by the U. S. bureau of education; "City School Supervision" (1913); "State and County School Administration," with E. P. Cubberley (1915–16); and "Unit Costs of Higher Education," with E. B. Stevens (1925). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the National Education Association (president, department of higher education, 1917), and the Sigma Xi, honorary scientific fraternity. He was married June 15, 1907, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Nowland, of Spokane, Wash., and they have four children: John, Susanne, Marian and Edward Elliott.

MINKLER, Chester Taylor, inventor, was born in Newport, R. I., July 1, 1882, son of Edward Watson and Charlotte (Taylor) Minkler, and grandson of Robert Minkler, of Dutch descent. His father was a civil engineer. He received a high school education and began his career as a laboratory worker at the Newport, R. I., naval station. In his laboratory work he paid special attention to marine mines and the use of hydro-static pressure to discharge explosives in the water, resulting in a most valuable invention which was utilized in the approaching World war. He made several valuable improvements in naval torpedoes and invented a drifting mine which are held confidential by the United States government. When the United States entered the World war the naval experts were directed to develop some practical means of destroying German submarines. The British navy had produced a depth charge, but it was not entirely satisfactory, being liable to premature explosion and lacking the deadly effect sought for. As engineer of mines and explosives, Mr. Minkler worked on the problem by utilizing his hydrostatic pressure invention. He perfected a depth bomb which proved to be more successful than anything else of the kind. The American depth bomb was fired by means of a piston driven against the firing mechanism by the pressure of

the water after the bomb was thrown overboard. The pressure mechanism was made adjustable so that the depth at which the explosion occurred could be pre-determined. More than 40,000 of these bombs, popularly called "ash cans" were used against the German U-Boats, and during the latter part of the war they were adopted by the British navy in preference to its own type. Mr. Minkler was also assigned the task of developing and adapt-

ing to a sea mine a firing mechanism which had been suggested to the navy by one Ralph Brown. This perfected device was applied to the mine used in the North Sea blockade. Some 100,000 of the mines were made and 70,000 were planted in the North Sea, and are known to have caused the destruction of twenty-two German submarines (see Strauss, Joseph, in Current Volume A). This mine was also adopted by the British navy in preference to its own. After the war he returned to his duties at the Naval Station, Newport, R. I. He assigned all rights of his inventions to the United States. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and belongs to the Masonic order. He was married, Oct. 10, 1907, to Gertrude Ethelyn, daughter of James Easton Braman, of Newport, R. I.

LOUDERBACK, Harold, judge, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 30, 1881, son of Davis and Frances Caroline (Smith) Louderback and brother of George Davis Louderback (q.v.), professor of geology at the University of California. His father, a "forty-niner," served for eight years as prosecuting attorney at San Francisco and was police judge and police commissioner in that city during 1872–80. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Nevada in 1905 and LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1908. In the latter year he was admitted to the California bar and began the practice of his profession in San Francisco with the law firm of Mastick & Partridge. Since the beginning of 1921 he has been judge of the California superior court, in and for the county of San Francisco. His leading decisions have been in the cases of People vs. Roscoe ("Fatty") Arbuckle; People vs. Mooney, growing out of the "preparedness day" bomb case, in 1916, in connection with the application for the writ of audita querela, and People vs. Dorothy Ellingson, matricide. His second term of six years as judge expires in 1933. When the United States entered the world war he enrolled at the first officers' training camp, Presidio, San Francisco, and the next month was transferred to the coast artillery officers' training camp, Fort Scott. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the national army in August, 1917; commissioned captain, coast artillery, U. S. army, August, 1918, and the next month was assigned as commanding officer of Battery F, 40th artillery, C. A. C. (railroad), and honorably discharged at the close of 1918. Judge Louderback is a member of the various bar associa-

tions and of the Masonic fraternity and I.O.O.F. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Protestant. His chief recreation is in trout fishing and hunting. He was married at Marysville, Calif., Nov. 12, 1904, to Harriet, daughter of Samuel Colyer, a mine superintendent of Somerset, Ky., and Virginia City, Nev.

STAYTON, Edward Moses, civil engineer, was born in Independence, Mo., Sept. 4, 1874, son of Thomas and Louisa Matilda (Corn) Stayton. After graduating at the Independence high school he studied civil engineering at the University of Missouri and in 1895, began his professional career in location and construction work on the Kansas City Southern railroad, of

which he later became a resident engineer. Subsequently he was employed in the construction work on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient roads in Oklahoma. In 1904 he went to Honduras where he located and built an industrial railway for the transportation of lumber and bananas. He was engaged in location and relocation work for the Harriman syndicate in 1907, and thereafter was employed in the location and construction of railways and electric interurban lines in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., for several years. He was highway engineer for Jackson county, Mo., in 1916, and consulting engineer for Clay county, Mo., 1919–20, and since August, 1920, has been city member of the board of control of the Kansas City Railways Company. In 1925 he was appointed consulting engineer to Kansas City in the planning and construction of the Blue River and Gooseneck Creek sewers, costing $5,000,000. In addition to his professional work

he has been active in military affairs in Missouri, beginning with his enlistment in Co. F, 3rd Mo. infantry, in 1891. He reached the grade of captain in the cadet corps at Missouri University in 1894, and returned to the 3rd infantry in 1910 as captain, and became major of artillery in 1915, serving with his battalion on the Mexican border in 1916. Transferred to the Missouri engineer corps in July, 1917, he organized a battalion of engineers which was inducted into the federal service and after training at Camp Donaphan, Oklahoma, went to France in April 1918, as a part of the 110th engineers, 35th division, participating in the Amiens occupation with the British and in the Vosges mountains. Later the regiment took part in the St. Mihiel offensive and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and after the armistice, assisted in the construction of the army camp at Brest with Colonel Stayton in command. On the second day of the Argonne offensive, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and commanded the regiment on its return to the United States in May 1919. He was commissioned colonel of the 7th Mo. infantry, later the 3rd Mo. infantry and still later the 110th engineers, May 27, 1920. In 1925 he was unanimously elected state commander of the American Legion. Col. Stayton has taken an active interest in civic and business affairs in Kansas City. In 1919 under an appointment by the governor, he took charge of coal mines in Barton county, which had been long closed by a strike, and under the protection of the national guard resumed the operations within thirty hours after his arrival. He was one of the organizers of the Home Deposit Trust Co., in 1911, and has since been its vice-president. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, the Engineers' Club of Kansas City, and is prominent in Masonry. He is a man of exceptional ability, high character and integrity and possesses a wide knowledge of men and affairs and an unusual capacity for leadership. He was married July 26, 1889 to Estelle, daughter of George L. Compton, and they have one son, George Edward Stayton.

FRIES, Amos Alfred, soldier and engineer, was born in Vernon county, Wis., Mar. 17, 1873, son of Christian May and Mary Ellen (Shreve) Fries. His parents removed to Missouri and later to Medford, Ore. After graduating from high school in 1893, the son taught school and that same year took a competitive examination for West Point. Having passed with high marks and sponsored by Binger Herman, congressman from Oregon, he entered West Point in 1894. He was graduated seventh in his class in 1898, six weeks ahead of the regular graduation time on account of the outbreak of war with Spain. He was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the corps of engineers, U. S. army, and was appointed 1st lieutenant in 1901, captain in 1904, and major in 1912. He served in the Philippine Islands as engineer officer under Gen. (then Capt.) John J. Pershing on one of the many expeditions against the Moros. He also constructed wharves for deep-draft vessels, a task which he accomplished with great credit to himself in spite of the comparative lack of materials, men and money. During 1911–14 he was director of military engineering at the Engineers' School, Washington (D. C.) barracks, commanding the 1st battalion of engineers during a portion of this time. He was business manager and later editor of "Professional Memoirs," the official publication of the corps of engineers. He engaged in dredging work, road work and work upon fortifications, jetties and breakwaters. He had charge of many of the details of the project for the Dalles–Celilo canal connecting the upper and lower Columbia rivers, supervised dredging of the Columbia river and the construction of fortifications at its mouth, worked in connection with the construction of various other Oregon harbors, and for a short time directed and acted as adviser on the building of roads and trails in Crater Lake National Park, Ore. In connection with the improvement of the harbor of Los Angeles, Calif., he showed foresight and technical skill. His plans necessitated the use of some 1,400 acres of tide lands, the title to which was vested in the

United States, but was contested by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and the fight was carried through the supreme court of California and of the United States and was finally decided in favor of the government. The present harbor of Los Angeles, largely the result of Gen. Fries's efforts and work, was modeled after that of Antwerp, Belgium, and is now one of the finest in the United States and equipped for handling an enormous amount of shipping. In every respect it is a monument to its builder's skill and the citizens of Los Angeles showed their appreciation by presenting him with a beautiful memorial book. In 1917 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was in charge of the construction of roads and bridges in Yellowstone National Park. This project included the rebuilding or adaption to automobile traffic of more than 400 miles of road and the building of numerous bridges at an altitude of between 7,000 and 9,000 feet. It was necessary to carry on the work at a maximum speed during all of the time that weather conditions permitted, and all supplies, subsistence and forage frequently had to be forwarded to working parties more than one hundred miles from the nearest base. At the outbreak of the World war, he left Yellowstone Park for service overseas and arriving in Paris, Aug. 14, 1917, was assigned director of roads, but five days later was appointed chief of the gas service, A.E.F., which position he held through the duration of the war. At that time the gas service consisted of one man, the chief, and so with his usual courage, ability and persistence he set to work to create a complete organization, in face of great obstacles. He obtained supplies and organized a competent staff, training and fitting them to train others, planned and installed repair factories and shell-filling plants, and gradually succeeded in overcoming official indifference toward gas warfare and in persuading the authorities that by careful training the army could be protected from the fatal results of gas. Largely through his efforts the importance of gas warfare, both offensive and defensive, gradually impressed itself upon all from the commander-in-chief down to the man behind the gun. His work, though he had to fight for every improvement, for every increase in personnel and for every extension of his service, brought important results for the cause of the Allies. Under his direction the gas service or, as it was later known, the chemical warfare service was built up, until on the day of the armistice its overseas organization consisted of more than 600 officers and 3,000 men, with a further great expansion in progress at that time, which would have given it over 1,500 officers and 18,000 men by the summer of 1919. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in September, 1917, and was commissioned brigadier general the following year and made chief of the chemical warfare service, A.E.F. At the end of the war, in accordance with the army demobilization plan, he reverted to his permanent rank of lieutenant colonel and was assigned to duty with the chemical warfare service as assistant to the director and as commanding officer of Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where he had charge of the manufacture of poison gas, gas shells, smoke and smoke shells. He was promoted to be brigadier general in 1920 and at the same time was made chief of the chemical warfare service, a position he still holds, and was made major general in 1925. His outstanding characteristics are energy, sound judgment, keen foresight, a deep sense of justice and personal magnetism. The French government conferred upon him the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1918, the British government, the Cross of Companion of St. Michael and St. George in 1919, and his own government honored him with the Distinguished Service Medal in 1920. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an honorary life member of the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Southern California, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association of Engineers, the American Legion, the National Defense Council, the Masonic order including the Scottish Rite, and the Army and Navy, the National Press and the Congressional Country clubs, all of Washington, D. C. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, and his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married at Medford, Ore., Aug. 16, 1899, to Elizabeth C. Wait and has four children: Elizabeth, Barbara, Carol, and Stuart Fries.

GULLIVER, Lucile, author, was born at Somerville, Mass., May 30, 1882, daughter of Charles Whiting and Emma Susanna (Beede) Gulliver. She received her early education at the Martin grammar school and Chauncy Hall, Boston, Mass., and was graduated A.B. at Boston University in 1906, receiving the degree of A.M.

in 1910. She had charge of publicity work for the first national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Boston in 1909, and was a delegate to the International Peace congresses at Stockholm in 1910 and at The Hague in 1913. During 1913–14 Miss Gulliver made an extended

study of the principal peoples forming the stock of the American nation, her investigation embracing the English, Dutch, Swedes, Germans, Poles, Ruthenians, Russians, Southern Slavs, Italians and Jews. During the World war she served in the military intelligence division of the general staff, war department, preparing numerous monographs for the general staff and for certain official overseas commissions. She is one of the book review editors for the Boston "Transcript," and from 1922 to 1925 was associate editor of "Everyland" (Boston). She is author of "Over the Nonsense Road" (1910); "The Friendship of Nations" (1912), and "Daniel Boone" (1916, in "True Stories of Great Americans" series). "The Friendship of Nations" is a story of the peace movement, for young people. A review in "Bostonia" by Dallas Lore Sharp said: "Miss Gulliver's new book might well have been called 'A Handbook of War for Everybody'—so full is it of the fearful facts of war and so tellingly are these facts arranged. She has told the 'story of the peace movement' and told it well for young people. She has also told the story of war, and told it with all its pomp and circumstance and with all its cost and horror, too. The book will interest children, but it is not a child's book. . . ." Miss Gulliver edited eleven plays by Olivia Cushing Anderson, 1920–21, and edited "Wheeler's Graded Literary Readers" (five in all) by William Iler Crane and William Henry Wheeler, 1919. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa society, Alpha Phi fraternity, and the Boston Authors' Club. She is an independent Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church.

HAMILTON, John William, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born at Weston, Va., now W. Va., Mar. 18, 1845, son of William Cooper Patrick and Henrietta Maria (Dean) Hamilton, and grandson of Patrick Hamilton, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch parents, who emigrated in 1797 to Philadelphia. He was graduated A.B. at Mt. Union College, Ohio, in 1865 and S.T.B. at Boston University in 1871. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church at Damascus, O., in 1865; was ordained a deacon in 1868 and an elder in 1870. He was pastor of the Methodist Church at Newport, O., 1866–68; the Methodist Church at Maplewood, Mass., 1868–70, and the one at Somerville, Mass., 1870–72; the First Church, Boston, Mass., 1872–75, and the People's Church, Boston, which he founded, 1875–84. In the latter year he was returned to the Methodist Church at Somerville for four years and he was pastor in East Boston until 1892. Bishop Hamilton was a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900. He was also a member of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in Washington, 1891, a fraternal delegate to the churches in Ireland and England, 1898, and a member of the executive committee of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at London, England, in 1901. He served as corresponding secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society, 1892–1900. In May, 1900, he was elected bishop of his church and has been stationed at San Francisco, Calif., and Boston, Mass. He has presided over annual conferences in nearly every state of the Union and has been instrumental in organizing the Pacific coast, Japanese, Alaskan, and Hawaiian missions of the Methodist church. He was chairman of the Methodist Episcopal Church Commission of the World Conference of Faith and Order, 1908–16; was a member of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, Canada, 1911, and chairman of the business committee directing the program of the conference, and was American preacher at the dedication of the Wesleyan Central Building, London, 1912. He acted as chairman of the western section at the North and South American Ecumenical Conference held in London in 1921. During 1912–16 he was commissioner for unifying the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for the organic union of seventeen Protestant churches in the United States. Wesleyan University, Connecticut, conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1877; Baker University, Kansas, that of D.D. in 1872; the University of Southern California, De Pauw University, and Mt. Union College that of LL.D. in 1905, and the American University, Washington, D. C., that of L.H.D. in 1916. He was chancellor of the American University, Washington, during 1916–23. He has also acted as trustee of Boston University, the American University, Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, and East Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island. He is an honorary member of the City Club, Boston, Mass., and a member of the Congressional and University clubs, Washington, D. C., and the Authors' Club, London, England. He was national chaplain of the Alpha Tau Omega society in 1915, and served as grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, 1914–16. Bishop Hamilton is the author of "Memorial of Jesse Lee and the Old Elm" (1875); "Addresses on the History of Early Methodism in New England" (1880); "Lives of the Methodist Bishops" (1883); "Addresses on the Centenary of American Methodism" (1884); "People's Church Pulpit" (1884); "American Fraternal Greetings to the Wesleyan Church in Europe" (1899); "Gordon Battelle — Preacher, Statesman, Soldier" (1906), and "The Three Nations at the American University" (1922). He was editor of the "Christian Educator," 1892–1900. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 24, 1873, to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Gordon Battelle, of Wheeling, W. Va., who died in 1883, leaving one son, Gordon Battelle Hamilton; and (2) Dec. 18, 1888, to Emma Lydia Battelle, sister of his first wife, by whom he had one daughter, Helene Hamilton, wife of Rev. Geoffrey Wardle Stafford.

SPLAWN, Walter Marshall William, tenth president of the University of Texas (1924–..), was born in Arlington, Tex., June 16, 1883, son of William Butler and Mary Marshall (Collins) Splawn, and a descendant of William Splawn, who came from Ireland in 1745 and settled in South Carolina. After taking the regular course at Greenwood (Tex.) College and Decatur (Tex.) College he entered Baylor University and was graduated A.B. in 1906. His teaching career was begun as instructor in English at Decatur College and later at the Ft. Worth high school. Meanwhile he pursued postgraduate studies at Yale University which gave him the A.B. degree in 1908. After teaching for two years at Baylor University he continued his studies as a graduate student in absentia of Yale and a graduate student in residence at

the University of Chicago, receiving from Yale his master's degree in 1914 and from the University of Chicago, Ph.D., in 1921. He was professor of social sciences at Baylor during 1910–18 and dean of the college for two years. In 1919 he went to the University of Texas as professor of economics, a chair he held for five years. Mr. Splawn read law in the office of Buck, Cummings, Doyle & Bouldin, of Ft. Worth, Tex., was admitted to the bar in 1909 and practiced law with the above law firm, the name of which was changed to Lattimore, Cummings, Doyle & Bouldin, during 1912–13. He was a member of the Texas railroad commission in 1923–24, having obtained a leave of absence from the university to serve on it. Since 1924 he has been professor of economics and president of the University of Texas. His administration marked the inauguration of an era of expansion for the institution, beginning with a new power plant costing $250,000, the Littlefield Dormitory, establishment of the department of journalism and a new library building costing $500,000. The graduate school was organized in 1925, several notable fellowships established and a bequest of $1,000,000 was made for an astronomical observatory by W. J. McDonald, of Paris, Tex. During the World war Pres. Splawn was a factor in the successful liberty loan campaigns in Texas and conducted for the war department courses in war issues. He is the co-author of "Introduction to the Study of Economics" with W. B. Bizzell (1919) and author of "The Consolidation of Railroads" (1925). The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Howard Payne College (Brownwood) in 1923 and by Baylor University (Waco) in 1926. He belongs to the American Bar Association, American Economic Association and the Rotary, Town and Gown and University clubs of Austin, Tex. Politically he is a Democrat and in religion a Baptist. Dr. Splawn was married, July 12, 1912, to Zola Isabel, daughter of W. R. Lay, of Mason, Mason co., Tex., and has two children: Zola Lay and Mary Marshall Splawn.

ROBINSON, Arthur Raymond, U. S. senator (1925–..), was born in Pickerington, O., Mar. 12, 1881, son of John F. and Catharine (Beard) Robinson. Following a public school education, he taught in the local district schools while preparing himself for college and was graduated at the Ohio Northern University in 1901 with the degree B. Comm. Sci. He was employed in sales management and publicity work in Ohio and in Indianapolis, Ind., to which city he removed in 1905. Having decided to follow the legal profession he took the course at the Indiana Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1910 and began the practice of law as senior member of the firm of Robinson, Symmes & Marsh, which later became Robinson, Symmes & Melson. Always active in local politics, he was elected to the state senate in 1914 where he was Republican floor leader and for a while president pro tem. He was pronounced in his advocacy of the cause of prohibition and he frequently addressed anti-saloon league meetings and local Y.M.C.A.'s. During the World war he was a first lieutenant in the 334th infantry, and as captain of infantry sailed for France, Sept. 1, 1918, where he was transferred to the 39th infantry and promoted to major. After eleven months of active service on the Rhine, he returned with his detachment to the United States and was mustered out as major of infantry. Resuming the practice of law he was appointed by Gov. McCray judge of Marion county superior court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Clifford. While on the bench his legal talent so impressed the Republican leaders that upon the death of Sen. Ralston he was appointed to the senate, Oct. 20, 1925, to serve pending an election. There

were several candidates for the office and the canvass was the most intense of any that had occurred in the state. Sen. Robinson won the seat for the unexpired term until his successor should be named in November, 1928. He is the author of "Memory and the Executive Mind" (1912). Sen. Robinson is a member of the American Bar Association, the Indiana State Bar Association, and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is a 33rd degree Mason and a member of the Methodist church. He was married, Dec. 27, 1901, to Frieda A., daughter of Henry Elfers, a farmer and horticulturist of Kelley's Island, O., and has three children: Arthur Raymond, Jr., Willard Elfers, and Catharine Caroline Robinson.

MIKELL, Henry Judah, P. E. bishop of Atlanta, Ga., (1917–..) was born in Sumter, S. C., Aug. 4, 1873, son of Thomas Price and Rebecca (Moses) Mikell. His father was a physician and officer in the Confederate army during the civil war and his mother a daughter of Chief Justice Franklin J. Moses of the South Carolina supreme court. From the Sumter high school the son entered the University of the South and was graduated A.B. in the academic department in 1895. He then took the regular course in the theological department of the university and received the B.D. degree in 1898.

He was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in Charleston, S. C., and began his ministerial work as assistant in the Church of the Holy Communion in that city, being elected rector of the parish in 1899. He served the congregation acceptably for ten years and besides his pastoral duties was rector of the Porter Military Academy, a church school for boys, during 1906–08. In the latter year he was called to Christ Church in Nashville, Tenn., one of the leading churches in the South and for nine years was a dominant factor in the councils of the church and an active participant in the spiritual, civic and social life of the city. He was dean of the convocation of Middle Tennessee, and represented his diocese in the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1917. He was made bishop of Atlanta, Nov. 1, 1917, being consecrated to the episcopate in St. Philip's Cathedral of Atlanta. Bishop Mikell is a trustee of the University of the South and also the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville. The former conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1917 and the latter in 1914. He was married, Nov. 8, 1905, at Charleston, S. C., to Henrietta Campbell, daughter of Judge George D. Bryan, of Charleston, S. C., and has one child, Henrietta Bryan Mikell.

CUSICK, James Thomas, chemist, was born at Owego, Tioga co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1882, son of John Joseph and Mary Elizabeth (Haughey) Cusick. He was graduated B.S. at Colgate University in 1907 and in 1910–11 took special

courses in Yale University under a scholarship in physiological chemistry, and in 1920 received the degree of Ph.D. from Cornell University. Dr. Cusick's first professional work was with the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., with which he was continuously connected, except a leave of absence of one year, from 1907 to 1912. He was state food chemist for eight years. He conducted prolonged researches to determine the proper feeding of domestic animals, with a view, specifically, to increase the production of milk from cows fed on special diets. Later he devoted considerable attention to the fermentation industry, with special reference to the production of proper quality in vinegar obtained from apples. He was actively concerned, also, in investigating the so-called "fishy flavor" in commercial butters, and reviewed at considerable length the results obtained by various investigators on the causative agents responsible for this effect. These inquiries have resulted in improvements in the processing of food products, which have been widely adopted. Dr. Cusick's investigations in the chemistry of butter were ably summarized in his thesis, "Phosphorus in Butter," presented to the faculty of Cornell University graduate school for the doctorate degree. In 1920 he became research chemist to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. Dr. Cusick has contributed to the scientific knowledge of the chemistry of foodstuffs by the successful completion of numerous experimental researches of importance. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry of England, also of the Phi Gamma Delta and Gamma Alpha fraternities and the Knights of Columbus. He was married, Sept. 7, 1914, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of James Miles, of Penn Yan, N. Y., and has three daughters: Elizabeth Catherine, Mary Miles and Catherine Phalen Cusick.

LOVETT, Robert Morss, university professor, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 25, 1870, son of Augustus Sidney and Elizabeth (Russell) Lovett, and a descendant of John Lovett who came from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1636 and settled at Beverly, Mass. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1892. Following a year at Harvard as an assistant in English he went to the University of Chicago in 1893 as instructor in English, becoming assistant professor in 1896, associate professor in 1904 and professor of English in 1909. He was also dean of junior colleges in the university from 1907 to 1920. He was editor of "The Dial," New York, in 1919, and has been associate editor of "The New Republic" since 1921. Soon after the United States entered the world war Prof. Lovett presided over a mass meeting at the Auditorium, Chicago, to demand the publication of secret treaties among the allies and an offer of peace terms to Germany. Later he spoke frequently in favor of freedom for Ireland and India and the recognition of the Soviet government of Russia. He is the author of: "A History of English Literature" with William Vaughn Moody (1902); "Richard Gresham," a novel, (1904); "A First View of English Literature," with William Vaughn Moody, (1905); "A Winged Victory," a novel, (1907); "Edith Wharton," a critical biography (1925) and "Cowards," a play which was produced in Chicago, in 1914. He is a member of the American Association of University Professors, the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the University Club, Chicago; Cliff Dwellers, Chicago; and the Coffee

House and Harvard clubs, New York. He was married June 4, 1895, to Ida Campbell, daughter of John Mott-Smith, Minister of the Kingdom of Hawaii to the United States. They had three children: Robert Morss Lovett, Jr., who was killed in action in Belleau Wood, France, in 1918; Beatrice Russell, resident physician at the Durand Hospital, Chicago, and Ruth Lovett, wife of John M. Ashenhurst, Chicago.

THOM, Alfred Pembroke, lawyer, was born at "Elkington," Northampton co., Va., Dec. 15, 1854, son of William Alexander and Anne (Parker) Thom. He was educated in private schools and at Richmond (Va.) College. He spent three years in the academic and one year in the law department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1876. He began the practice of his profession at Eastville, Northampton county and removed to Norfolk, Va., in 1878. His partnerships were with William H. C. Ellis during 1879–83; with Richard B. Tunstall, for seventeen years; with William H. White and Richard B. Tunstall from 1900 to 1905; part of the time also with Westmore Willcox and Robert B. Tunstall. His practice has been largely devoted to corporation law, especially as applied to railroads. He was receiver of the Atlantic & Danville railroad during 1891–94,

and general counsel of that company for five years thereafter when it was leased to the Southern Railway Co. He was counsel for the Southern in charge of the Atlantic & Danville property for three years and for the Southern Railway Co. in Virginia during 1902–05, and was general counsel for the latter at Washington during 1905–16. He is now general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, Washington, D. C., and of the American Railway Association. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia in 1901–02. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the Virginia Bar Association (president, 1904), the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and the Metropolitan, the Chevy Chase, the University, and the Congressional clubs of Washington. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Washington and Lee University in 1913. Mr. Thom was twice married (1) Sept. 20, 1881, to Virginia Williamson, daughter of Dr. Robert B. Tunstall, of Norfolk, Va., who died in 1913 leaving one son, Alfred P. Thom, Jr., a lawyer; (2) Mar. 29, 1916, to Jessie Gertrude, daughter of Robert J. Griffin, of Atlanta, Ga.

KING, Alexander Campbell, jurist, was born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 7, 1856, son of J. Gadsden and Caroline Clifford (Postell) King. He received his education chiefly at Savannah, Ga., at the classical school conducted by William S. Bogart. After studying law he was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1875, and in that year began the practice of his profession in Atlanta. He was associate general counsel of the Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co. during 1887–93; general counsel East & West Railroad of Alabama, 1887–89; assistant general counsel Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. and Richmond & West Point Terminal Co., 1890–92; general counsel Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railroad Co., 1894–1901, and special counsel Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., 1895–1918. In 1885 he organized with J. J. Spalding the legal firm of King & Spalding, Atlanta, Ga., which continued until 1918. He was a member of the board of state bar examiners for Georgia during 1903–18, and chairman of that board from 1910. In 1912 he was appointed by the U. S. circuit court of appeals, 5th circuit, member of the committee to report on revision of rules in equity in the U. S. court. In 1918 he was appointed solicitor-general of the United States to succeed John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain, and retained that office until June, 1920, when he became U. S. circuit judge, 5th circuit. Judge King was a counsellor of the American Red Cross during 1918–20; is a vice-president and member of the board of curators of the Georgia Historical Society; and a member of the American Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association, the Atlanta Bar Association, and the Capital City and Piedmont Driving clubs (Atlanta). Judge King has specialized in insurance law, and for more than a quarter of a century has enjoyed a broad general practice in the southern states. He is a prominent speaker on legal and literary subjects and has contributed numerous articles to bar association publications. The University of the South conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1916. He was married, July 13, 1881, to Alice May, daughter of N. R. Fowler of Atlanta, Ga., and they have two children: Edward and Alexander C. King, Jr.

COLPITTS, Edwin Henry, engineer, was born at Point de Bute, New Brunswick, Can., Jan. 19, 1872, son of James Wallace and Celia Eliza (Trueman) Colpitts He was graduated A.B. at Mt. Allison University, Sackville, Can., in 1893, with honors in science. After two years as principal of a grammar school at Carbonear,

Newfoundland, he went to Harvard University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1896 and A.M. the following year. He remained at Harvard as assistant in physics for two years and was a telephone engineer for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., in Boston, Mass., until 1907 when he became associated with the Western Electric Co., in New York city, as research engineer. He was promoted to be assistant chief engineer. During 1917–18 he made a study of modern methods of military communication for the U. S. signal corps, and while in France on this investigation was on

the staff of Brig. Gen. Edgar Russel, chief signal officer, A. E. F. In 1924 he reentered the service of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., as assistant vice-president in the department of development and research, the position which he now holds. Mr. Colpitts has had an increasingly responsible part in the development of transmission methods employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., such as loaded circuits, duplex cable and open wire circuits, telephone repeaters and amplifiers, radio telephony, and high frequency multiplex telephony and telegraphy. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1926 by Mt. Allison University. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the American Physical Society and a member of the American Chemical Society, the Harvard Engineering Society of New York, the Machinery Club of New York, the Harvard Club and the Canoe Brook Country Club of New Jersey. He attends the Presbyterian church. He was married, Aug. 17, 1899, to Annie Dove, daughter of Josiah H. Penney, and has one child, Donald Bethune Colpitts.

STEINBACK, Gustave Erwin, architect, was born in New York city, Sept. 29, 1878, son of Erwin and Josepha (Fischer) Steinback. His father, a New York publisher, was knighted by Pope Leo XIII, in 1902, in recognition of his services to religion. Mr. Steinback was educated in his native city, and, for a time in Emmerich, Germany, and, after his graduation (B.S. in architecture) at Columbia University, in 1900, completed his professional preparation at the Beaux Arts Atelier School, Paris. After his return to New York, in 1902, he was engaged as designer by the architectural firm of Palmer & Hornbostel, and, in 1903, formed a partnership with Robert Reily. He has practiced alone, since 1913, making a specialty of ecclesiastical architecture, and following a well-formed style showing the influence of Lombard, Flemish and French Gothic. Among the notable buildings designed by him are: the Queen of All Saints Church, school and rectory, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Joseph's Church, Babylon, L. I., St. Mels High School, Chicago, Ill.; Quigley Memorial Seminary, Chicago, Ill.; Blessed Sacrament Church, school and rectory, New York city;

Preparatory Seminary, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Mary's Church, Jamaica, L. I.; St. Pancras Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; St. Michael's Church, East New York; St. Monica's School, Jamaica, L. I.; St. Katharine's Church, Franklin Square, L. I. Mr. Steinback is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and during 1902–07, served in Co. A, 23d regiment, N.G.N.Y. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He finds his favorite recreation in music, travel and nature. He was married, Oct. 9, 1912, to Eileen Regina, daughter of John J. Whelan of New York city. They have two children: Katherine Josepha and John Erwin Steinback.

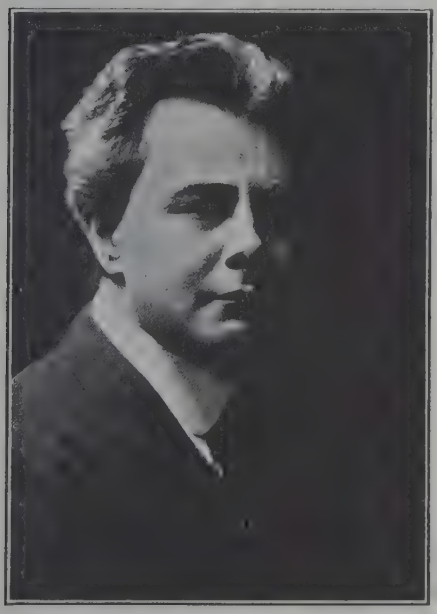
McALISTER, Archibald Gilbert, chief justice, was born at Tatum, Marlboro co., S. C., Sept. 23, 1873, son of Charles Augustus and Emily Ann (Conner) McAlister. His family came from Scotland to North Carolina about 1775. He was trained as a teacher in the Peabody Normal College at Nashville, Tenn., receiving the degree of Licentiate of Instruction in 1894 and taught school for four years in South Carolina and Georgia. In 1898 he went to Arizona because of failing health and while teaching school, took a correspondence course in law. He studied at night and during summer vacations obtained some practical experience in local law offices. He was admitted to the bar in 1902 and began practicing his profession at Solomonsville, Ariz., meeting with immediate success. He was assistant district attorney of Graham county in 1905–06, and clerk of the board of supervisors of the same in 1907–08. In 1909 he was elected district attorney, serving till 1912, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Graham county. For nine years he presided in the superior court, and then, on Jan. 1, 1921, was elected to the supreme court of Arizona for a six-year term. On Jan. 1, 1923, he became chief justice. Judge McAlister was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives of Graham county during the World war. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a charter member of the American Law Institute. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Baptist. He was married, Apr. 13, 1904, to Alice, daughter of H. W. Bishop, of Solomonsville, Ariz., and has four children: Charles Bishop, Lillie, Alice Emily, and Henrietta McAlister.

HUGHES, George Alexander, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Monticello, Ia., Apr. 14, 1871, son of Alexander and Mary (Higginbotham) Hughes, and grandson of Christopher and Fanny Hughes. His father was the first attorney-general of Dakota territory and counsel of the Northern Pacific railroad for twenty years. The son was educated in the Bismarck, N. D., high school and the University of Minnesota. He began his career as a journalist, being city editor of the Bismarck "Daily Tribune" during 1895, and a reporter on the St. Paul (Minnesota) "Dispatch" in 1896–97. While in Fargo, N. D., on an assignment by the "Dispatch" he secured, in connection with his father and brother, a franchise for an electric power plant and abandoned journalism for the more lucrative electrical business. He was general manager of the Hughes Electric Co., operating several power plants in North Dakota and Montana for seven years. He was interested in a concrete machinery business in Minneapolis, Minn., but it was not a success and in 1908 he moved to Chicago, Ill., as manufacturer's agent for several electrical manufacturers. In 1910 he invented an electric range which was the pioneer in its field, embodying certain radical changes in the style of electric units, namely, the open coil unit, which has coils laid in grooves in a composition, so that the "fire" can be seen. This coil unit is now used by practically all manufacturers of electric ranges. In 1910 he organized in Chicago the Hughes Electric Heating Co., of which he was president, to manufacture and market this invention, a patent for which was issued Jan. 7, 1913. This electric range was awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 and the business was so successful commercially that in 1918 it was consolidated with the heating device department of the General Electric Co., and the Hotpoint Co., of California, forming the Edison Electric Appliance Co., of which Mr. Hughes has since been president. The Edison Electric Appliance Co. now employs approximately 3,000 people and operates large factories in Chicago and Cicero, Ill., and Ontario, Calif. He is also a director of the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Co.,

Cleveland, O., and the Hughes Oil Co., Glendive, Mont. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society for Electrical Development, National Electric Light Association, Electrical Manufacturers Club and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He has been president of the Chicago Boys' Club since 1924 and is a member of the Union League Club, Chicago, and the Illinois Athletic Club. He is the author of the following published addresses: "Public Utility Problems from a Manufacturer's Viewpoint," "Present Day Problems," "Government in Business," "Politics in Business," and "The Under-privileged Boy of the Great City." He was married, June 24, 1890, to Meta, daughter of Jacob Scharkoff, of Chicago, Ill., and has one child, Mary, wife of Grant Call.

HOFMANN, Josef [Casimir], pianist and composer, was born at Podgorze, near Cracow, Poland, Jan. 20, 1876, son of Casimir and Matylda (Wysocka) Hofmann. His father was a well-known pianist, composer, conductor of the Warsaw Opera, and instructor in the Conservatory of Music in that city. The son was his father's pupil in infancy and at the early age of eight years attracted the attention of the great Rubinstein. In spite of his youth,

his fame spread so rapidly that when he was only ten years of age arrangements were made for a concert tour of the United States. His first New York appearance was at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 29, 1887, when he was received with great enthusiasm. After he had given some forty concerts, interference by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children caused the abandonment of the tour. Returning to Europe, he devoted himself to further study, with Urban in composition and orchestration, with Moszkowski and Rubinstein in pianoforte. In 1894 he resumed concertizing, and two years later made his first appearance in Russia, at the age of twenty. He immediately attracted the attention of the entire musical world and from then on his appearances on the concert stage have been an uninterrupted triumph. In 1898 he returned to the United States and here, as well as in Europe, he has appeared with great frequency since then. He is considered one of the profoundest and most powerful piano virtuosi of modern times and, indeed, by many authorities judged to be without a peer. Hofmann's original compositions include five pianoforte concertos; "Chromaticon," a symphonic duologue for pianoforte and orchestra, composed under the pseudonym "Michel Dvorsky" and first performed by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 24, 1916, with the composer as soloist; "The Haunted Castle," a symphonic narrative, first performed by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Nov. 7, 1919; two sonatas, a symphony in E,



and a large number of shorter pieces. His earlier pianoforte pieces were published by Hainauer, of Breslau, Germany, while his later compositions are to be found in the catalogues of all of the leading American music publishers. For many years he has been interested in the subject of the simplification of piano teaching methods and is the author of "Piano Questions Answered" (1909), and "Piano Playing, with Piano Questions Answered" (1920). He was married in 1905 to Marie Eustis, daughter of James B. Eustis (q.v.), one time U. S. ambassador to France, and is the father of one daughter, Josefa. Mr. Hofmann, who has become a citizen of the United States, has been associated with the Curtis Institute of Music, Philadelphia, from its beginning, and was the first head of its pianoforte department. Recently, he became also director-in-chief of that Institute.

ADAMS, Myron Winslow, clergyman and fourth president of Atlanta University (1923–), was born at Gilsum, N. H., Nov. 27, 1860, son of Ezra and Alice Melissa (Ware) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams, who emigrated from Braintree, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1632. His father was a Congregational clergyman. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1881 and at Hartford Theological Seminary in 1884, receiving the Ph. D. degree from the latter in 1895. He was ordained a Congregational minister in 1885, and was pastor of churches of that denomination at Middle Haddam, Conn., in 1884–86, and at Hopkinton, N. H., in 1886–88. He became professor of Greek at Atlanta University in 1889, and has ever since been identified with that institution, being elected dean in 1896 and president in 1923. Since becoming head of the university he has inaugurated new courses in business administration and religious education and has opened an extension class for students of college rank. He was president of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth from 1917 to 1919, and has been active in promoting the movement for the education of the colored young men and women of the land. A man of broad sympathies and a keen understanding of the problems involved in this movement, he has contributed greatly to its advancement in the South. He received the D.D. degree from Dartmouth College in 1923. He was twice married: (1) May 29, 1884, to Nellie Berry, daughter of William F. Davis, of Denmark, Me., who died in 1912; and (2) Nov. 25, 1914, to Cora, daughter of Sanford S. Hardy, of West Swanzey, N. H. He has one daughter, Margaret Adams, by the first marriage.

PARRISH, Samuel Longstreth, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1849, son of Dr. Isaac and Sarah Redwood (Longstreth) Parrish. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B., in 1870. He made his professional preparation in the office of Richard C. McMurtrie, a leading lawyer of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar, in 1872. After a year of travel and study abroad, he began practice in his native city, but, in 1877, removed to New York, where he became associated with the firm of Alexander & Green. Three years later, he formed a partnership with Francis K. Pendleton, under the style, Parrish & Pendleton, which continued until 1897, when Mr. Parrish retired from active practice. During his twenty-five years at the bar, he was concerned to an important extent with the interests of foreign bondholders of companies in process of reorganization. Among such were several railroads, notably the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the Norfolk & Western (formerly known as the Atlan-

tic, Mississippi & Ohio) and the Denver & Pacific. Among other interests of international significance was the reorganization of the Maxwell Land Grant Co., in which he represented the Dutch bondholders. The land held by this company, a tract of about 1,700,000 acres, in New Mexico and Colorado, was the largest of the grants made by the Mexican government in the early part of the nineteenth century. Although confirmed by the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo, in 1848, the title of the company was repeatedly disputed, until a decision of the U. S. supreme court, in 1888, established its validity. For several years after his retirement, Mr. Parrish represented an English syndicate interested in improvements in the Shinnecock Hills and Queens Borough regions of Long Island. He himself has been active in civic and cultural movements, particularly at the village of Southampton, where he has resided since 1886. There, in 1897, he built and opened the Parrish Art Museum, one of the choicest examples of public building architecture in America, filled it with a choice collection of the art of all periods, and gave it an endowment sufficient for its upkeep in perpetuity. In addition to numerous choice specimens of Italian painting of the Renaissance —notably, Giovanna Bellini, Palma Vecchio, Francesco Bissolo, Sano di Pietro and Innocenza da Imola—the collection contains reproductions of celebrated sculptures in marble, bronze and plaster, including effigies from royal tombs in Westminster Abbey and Canterbury Cathedral, a hand-colored, full-size copy of the Bayeux tapestry, and several splendid examples of portraiture by contemporary sculptors. During the last twenty years, the museum has been, also, a recognized center of musical culture, beginning with the erection of a wing for public entertainments, by James C. Parrish, the founder's brother, in 1902, and the installation of a large pipe organ, in 1903. Another large addition, to house the growing art collection, was erected, in 1913. In 1925, the museum, through Mr. Parrish, its president, created a fellowship in sculpture in the American Academy, Rome. During the world war, Mr. Parrish was active in all movements looking to the relief of the suffering populations of Europe, and, after the return of peace, in association with his brother, James C. Parrish, erected Memorial Hall, Southampton, in honor of the men of the town who lost their lives in their country's service. This building, like the museum, has an endowment sufficient to maintain it. These institutions are merely local examples of the generous public spirit which has characterized Mr. Parrish's career throughout. During the Spanish-American war, on authority specially delegated by Gen. Shafter, he instituted relief measures for fever sufferers in the army camp at Montauk Point, L. I., removing hundreds of them, on ferries donated for the purpose, to hospitals in Rhode Island and Connecticut. At the time of the disastrous earthquake in Messina, Italy, in 1908, he rendered such conspicuous services, as a member of the American relief committee, that he was decorated by the king of Italy with the Order of the Crown, and received several medals in appreciation of his effective efforts. As a constant student of world affairs, Mr. Parrish has written numerous significant addresses and pamphlets on current events; notably on the Venezuela boundary dispute of 1895; the righteousness of the American cause in the war with Spain; the necessity of annexing the Philippines; the Santo Domingo treaty, and the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In the last-named paper, he called attention to the fact that there had been no specified provision for the defense of the Panama canal, an omission which was duly noted, and compensated in the revised draft of the treaty. Mr. Parrish was a pioneer golfer in America, a participant in the first inter-club match held in this country, and was a founder and first secretary of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, the first to be incorporated on this side of the Atlantic. He has written a history of this club, with an introductory essay on the game of golf, published in 1923. Mr. Parrish is a member of the National Institute of Social Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Archaeological Institute of America, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical Society and Suffolk County (N. Y.) Historical Society. He is a member, also, of the Century and University clubs of New York city, the Philadelphia Club of Philadelphia, and the Meadow Club of Southampton. He is unmarried.

SLATEN, Arthur Wakefield, humanist, author, scholar, was born in Labette county, Kan., Aug. 8, 1880, son of Hugh Jefferson and Jerusha (Durham) Slaten. He passed his early years on the farm of his foster parents Marcellus F. and Sarah McAllister Wakefield, deriving the rudiments of education in the public school of Nescatunga, Kan. Family circumstances created the necessity for efforts at self-support, which he maintained from his twelfth year. Although deprived of early advantages, his ambition for an education was continuous, and, in the midst of the various employments which occupied his time, he studied assiduously, and to good effect. Eventually, he prepared himself for a college course, and was duly graduated A.B. in William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., in 1908. With intention of preparing for the ministry of the Baptist denomination, he entered the Rochester Theological Seminary, where he completed the course, in 1911, and was awarded the degree of B.D., in 1912. He pursued post-graduate courses in the universities of Glasgow, Marburg and Leipsig, and, in 1916, was graduated Ph.D. by the University of Chicago. With the entry of the United States into the world war, Dr. Slaten began a five-year connection with the Y.M.C.A. College, Chicago, as head of its department of religion and ethics, sharing in the work of training secretaries for war work, in America and overseas, and serving as secretary and song leader in several home camps. In 1922, he accepted the chair of Biblical literature and religious education in William Jewell College, but, after the issue of his book, "What Jesus Taught," by the University of Chicago press, was dismissed for heretical opinions. This incident was widely featured by the daily press, and has gained recognition as one of the early manifestations of the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy, still raging in many denominations. Its immediate result was Dr. Slaten's expulsion from the Baptist fellowship and his acceptance of a call to the pulpit of the Third Unitarian Church, Chicago. In 1924, he became professor of New Testament literature in the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Cal., and, during his incumbency of one year, was president of the Pacific Coast con-

ference of Unitarian churches and of the Pacific Unitarian headquarters, San Francisco. He accepted the pulpit of the West Side Unitarian Church, New York city, in 1925, and has since continued with this society (1927). Dr. Slaten's teachings rank him with the more advanced ministers of his denomination, and, in his own estimate, class him as a "humanist." The emphasis of his preaching is upon the duty of improving the conditions of life in this world, without reference to teachings classed as theological, or even as religious. He claims, indeed, that Christianity, like all systems before it, is destined to decline and disappear, to be supplanted by the new religion of humanism. In his contention that Unitarians, as the typical representatives of "liberalism," are not to be classed as Christians, he has been opposed by several prominent leaders in his denomination, who regard the maintenance of the Christian name as a vital and legitimate inheritance. Apart from his work as a preacher and teacher, Dr. Slaten is a scholar of no mean equipment.

His leading interest has been the Greek language, modern as well as ancient, and, for the perfection of his knowledge, he has made several visits to Greece. In addition to his book, "What Jesus Taught" (1922), he has embodied valuable exegetical and critical information in his essay, "Qualitative Nouns in the Pauline Epistles and their Translation in the Revised Version" (1916), his thesis for the doctorate. He is the author, also, of numerous magazine articles and addresses issued in pamphlet form. Another subject which has greatly attracted his attention is the history and description of monasteries in The Levant. Dr. Slaten is a member of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis and of the American Classical League. He was married, June 8, 1904, to Mary, daughter of Edward Everett Fitzhugh of Waco, Tex. They have two sons, Edward Fitzhugh and Champe Douglas Slaten.

BAKER, [Samuel] Burtis, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1882, son of Samuel Burtis and Jennie Morgan (Brian) Baker, and a descendant of Jacob Baker who came here from England before the Revolutionary war and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. He received his art education at the Massachusetts Art School, Boston, and as a pupil of Ernest Lee Major and Joseph DeCamp, of Boston. He subsequently studied landscape painting with Edward H. Barnard at Belmont, Mass., and Charles H. Davis at Mystic, Conn. In 1910 he established a studio in Boston and his work soon received recognition in the art circles of New England. He was instructor in drawing and design at the Rindge Evening Technical School at Cambridge, Mass., during 1918–21 and since the latter year has been instructor of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. He is also assistant professor at the college of fine arts, George Washington University. During the World war he designed Red Cross and Liberty Loan posters for the government. His portraits include those of Prof. Samuel Williston and his mother, Mrs. Lyman R. Williston, Lillian Nordica, Theodore M. Dillaway, Elizabeth (Mrs. Nelson C.) Chase, Henrietta Hoopes, Sylvia Oliver, Howard E. Smith, A.N.A., Gov. Curtis Guild, Gov. John H. Bartlett, Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, Dean Berryman Green, Harry Newton Redman, Sarah Francis Bennett, Mary Josephine Ferrell, Edward Reynolds Kingsbury, and the family of Ralph L. Flanders. His outstanding paintings are "The Kang-Hsi Vase," "Rum Bottles and a Bit of Red," "The Swan," "The Black Mantilla," "Girl in Profile," "Girl with Red-Orange Scarf," "Viola with a Guitar," "Interior with Figure," "Marian," "Nude—Old Ivory and Gold," "Rainy Day, Boylston Street, Boston," "Early Night, Copley Square, Boston," "Fleeting Clouds," "March Afterglow," "Northwest Clouds," "Scurrying Light Bearers," Moonlight Wizardry," "A Hillside in Spring," "House with Red Chimneys," "Clouds over Harbor," "In the Catskills," "Fishing Boats," "A Water-Filled Quarry Hole," and "Early Autumn." Mr. Baker's art shows a thorough mastery of technic and color effects and his picture in each case is a unit, painted with breadth and energy. He was awarded the Lawrence prize for drawing at Boston in 1901; the second William A. Clark prize of $1,500 and the Corcoran silver medal at the eighth exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in 1921, for his picture entitled "Interior with Figure," and a bronze medal at the Sesquicentennial International Exposition in Philadelphia, Pa., 1926. He has been represented at the annual exhibitions in all the leading art centers of the United States and at the Sargent Art Gallery, Wanganui, New Zealand, and the International Exhibition in Venice, Italy, in 1924. He is a member of the Guild of Boston Artists, the Arts Club of Washington, the Society of Washington Artists, and the Salmagundi Club, New York. His favorite diversions are wood-carving, swimming and boxing and he is fond of music and literature. He was married, Jan. 8, 1926, to Mary Ryan, daughter of Ludwick C. Young, of Washington, D. C.

TOWNER, Horace Mann, jurist, legislator and eighth civil governor of Porto Rico (1923–..), was born at Belvidere, Ill., Oct. 23, 1855, son of John Loop and Keziah (Brownell) Towner. His father, a native of Avoca, N. Y., was a Christian minister. The son was educated in the public schools and the University of Chicago. He studied law in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and received his LL.B. degree from the State University of Iowa. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1877, and in 1880 began the active practice of his profession at Corning, Ia. He served five terms of four years each as judge of the 3rd judicial district of Iowa, 1890–1910. In the following year he went to congress from the 8th Iowa district and served in the 62nd to the 67th congresses (1911–23). Assigned to the insular affairs and educational committees, he was subsequently chairman of the former and ranking member of the latter. Judge Towner aided in drafting the organic acts of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. He was also prominent in educational legislation, and joint author of the bills known as the Sheppard–Towner bill and the Towner–Sterling bill. He was for many years chairman of the Republican organization of the house and prominent in the councils of the party. He was always elected by large majorities, and resigned after serving only one month of his seventh term. In 1923 Pres. Harding appointed him governor of Porto Rico, and he was inaugurated Apr. 6, 1923. During his administration some of the important acts passed by the legislature were: Amendments to the election and registration law making it possible for a candidate to appear on two or more tickets for the same office; an act creating the school of tropical medicine of the University of Porto Rico under the auspices of Columbia University; a reforestation act; a new income-tax law; a new excise and sales-tax law; an act creating a child-welfare board; water-power control act and a retirement law for government employees. While on the bench in Iowa he was also lecturer on constitutional law at the State University of Iowa for many years. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Bar Association, Iowa State Bar Association, Adams County (Ia.) Bar Association, Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He finds his chief recreation in literature and music. He was married, Oct. 25, 1887, to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Charles T. Cole, a banker of Corning, Ia., and has three children: Leta, who married J. A. Pierce of Colorado; Horace C., engaged in investment banking, Chicago, and Constance, wife of Leslie B. Young, of New York city.

CATHERWOOD, Robert, lawyer, was born in Hoopeston, Ill., Aug. 7, 1874, the son of Allen Thompson and Cornelia (Hartwell) Catherwood. He was graduated B.A. at Northwestern University in 1896. Then, for one year (1897), he was a student at the Sorbonne, Paris, and, in 1899, was graduated LL.B. by the Northwestern University. While a law student he assisted his aunt, Mary Hartwell Catherwood (q.v.) with whom he resided, in her literary work, but, on completing the course, engaged in practice in Chicago, Ill., as a member of the firm of Parkinson & Catherwood. In addition to his professional work, he has been interested in real estate at Calderwood, Ind., and in Chicago. From his father, a manufacturer, and a large employer of labor, Mr. Catherwood acquired a taste for employment problems, and for more than twenty years he has devoted much of his time to practical attempts at their solution. He became president of the Chicago Civil Service Reform Association, in 1908, and a member of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, in 1906; was president of the Cook county civil service commission, during 1912–15, and was chairman of the advisory committee to the congressional joint commission on the reclassification of salaries of Federal employees in the District of Columbia in 1918–19. He was a joint author of the Illinois civil service laws of 1911, of the civil service provision in the Colorado Constitution of 1920, of the Maryland Merit System Act of 1917, and the civil service act of Canada, being the first American (1915) to assist the Canadian government on classification problems. He was president of the National Civil Service Reform League in 1920–24. Mr. Catherwood is co-author of "Standard Civil

Service Law for States and Cities" (1911); "A Federal Civil Service Law" (1926); "Model Civil Service Law" (1915); "How a State Constitution Should Provide for the Civil Service" (1920); "The Papal Civil Service System" (1913); "Removals" (1912), and "People's Establishment to Secure Good Administration" (1919). In 1897 he was one of a small group of Americans in Paris who induced the French government to establish the Alliance Française, composed of friends of France in America, locally incorporated, for the purpose of aiding American students in French universities and promoting good relations between France and America. He was the first secretary of the Alliance Française of Chicago; is a member of the International Arbitration Society, the Chi-

cago Council of Foreign Relations, and British Administrators Association, also of the University, City, Chicago Athletic, Chicago, Chicago Literary, Twentieth Century, Hamilton, Yacht and South Shore Country clubs, all of Chicago; of the Hazeldene Golf Club, of Ade, Ind.; University and Century clubs of New York city; Sentinels of the Republic and Press Club of Washington, D. C., and the English Speaking Union, London. He is a Republican in politics and an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation. He has traveled extensively, finds his recreation in horseback riding and yachting, and, in addition, is engaged in farming at Calderwood near Ambia, Ind. Mr. Catherwood was married, June 4, 1902, to Lucy Cotton, daughter of John Morris, a Chicago attorney, and has two sons, Hugh Robert and John Cotton Catherwood.

KELLY, Edward J., civil engineer, was born in Chicago, Ill., on May 1, 1876, son of Stephen and Helen (Lang) Kelly. His training in engineering was received from correspondence schools and private instructors, and in over thirty years of practical experience. He began his professional career, in 1894, as a rodman for the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, and has since filled every rank to that of chief engineer, which he attained, in

1917. In addition to his public service, he is engaged in practice as a consulting engineer in Chicago. He was loaned to the state of Illinois by the trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, to serve as engineering member of the Illinois waterway commission, in addition to his regular official duties, and in this connection, was instrumental in securing the passage of the present deep waterway law, during the administration of Governor Dunne. Since 1924, he has been president of the South Park commission, which has charge of seventy miles of parks and boulevards, including the lake front development, and Michigan boulevard, and, according to estimates will spend $75,000,000 on lake front development alone. As president, Mr. Kelly is directing numerous important activities, including the work of rendering Grant Park, known as Chicago's "front door," a model of beauty; the completion of the stadium, where the Eucharistic congress was held, and the army-navy game played, in 1926; the establishment of parkways and boulevards to relieve traffic; the development of numerous parks, including one of twenty-six acres in the colored district, and the restoration of the Fine Arts building, as a convention hall and industrial museum. During an extended tour in Europe, in 1926–27, he visited museums in Munich and Vienna, at the request of Julius Rosenwald, who has donated $3,000,000 to the South Park board for establishing a museum. Mr. Kelly is a member of the American Society of Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, the Chicago Athletic Club, and the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago Yacht, Beverly Country and South Shore Country clubs. He finds his chief recreation in golf. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married, in March, 1908, to Mary E., daughter of E. H. Roche, a retired capitalist of Chicago. He had one child, Edward J. Kelly, Jr., died Mar. 8, 1926. His first wife died in 1918, and, in January, 1920, he was married to Margaret E. Kirk, also of Chicago.

PITTMAN, Key, U. S. senator (1913—), was born in Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 19, 1872, son of William Buckner and Catherine (Key) Pittman. He was educated under tutors and took the law course in the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1890. He settled for the practice of his profession in Seattle, Washington. The excitement over the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1897 struck the Northwest and he joined the pioneer adventurers into that frozen country. He spent the winter at Dawson City and then proceeded to Nome and Bering Sea Beach. After working two years as a miner he established a law office in Nome, being the first lawyer to practice in those far-off regions. He was successful in defending the rights of the miners against the encroachments of a mining company and by request helped to organize a "Consent" local government and was elected city attorney. Considerable law business was brought to his office and the returns from his practice were greater than from the mines. Returning to the United States in 1901 he decided to try his luck in the new silver mines at Tonopah, Nev. He was very successful both as a miner and as a lawyer. The governor of the new state, recognizing his ability, appointed him to represent Nevada at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at the International Congress of Law and the National Irrigation Congress. At the last meeting he took the lead in formulating plans for irrigating the semi-arid lands of the West. He was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for U. S. senator from Nevada in 1911. At that time, before senators were elected by direct vote, the state of Nevada provided that the name of senatorial candidates might be placed upon the ballot by the voters as an indication of their choice to the legis-

lature, but it was not binding. Mr. Pittman suggested to his opponent, Sen. George S. Nixon, that the choice be submitted to the voters, the candidate receiving the lower number of votes to urge the state legislature to vote for his opponent. At the election he received the less number of votes and at his request the legislature gave Sen. Nixon a unanimous vote. Upon the death of Sen. Nixon in 1912 he was again the Democratic nominee and made a similar agreement with his opponent, Judge Massey. The latter received the smaller number of votes and the legislature unanimously elected Mr. Pittman senator. He

entered the senate with the Wilson administration and was recognized by his party by being made secretary of the first senate Democratic caucus. Besides the many irrigation projects in the West which he championed and the power and water control legislation which he proposed and put through, Sen. Pittman was a moving force for the extension of the Homestead Laws and the protection of settlers and mine claimants. He advocated the conservation of the timber and mineral resources of the West and fathered legislation for the protection of forests against fires. In 1915 he became a member of the naval affairs committee participating in the framing of the 1916 permanent naval program, providing for the building of a balanced fleet; it was the first permanent program ever adopted for the U. S. navy. In 1916 he was elected to the foreign relations committee. He was re-elected to the senate in 1916 and again in 1922. He opposed the Gore resolution, favored the declaration of war against Germany, supported the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and supported the Lausanne Treaty. As a member of the committee on mines and mining in 1918 he introduced and secured the passage of the Pittman silver bill for the purchase and coinage of silver dollars to supply the deficiency caused by the shipment to India of $200,000,000 during the last year of the war. As a member of the interstate commerce committee, Sen. Pittman has advocated wide discretion on the part of the commission, but insisted that it should be limited by the policies adopted by congress. He was in favor of the League of Nations with mild reservations but has opposed the World Court. He favored the exclusion of the Japanese and woman suffrage, opposed cloture in the senate and the Four Power Pact for the Orient. Sen. Pittman is a 33rd degree Mason and a member of the Sigma Alpha Upsilon fraternity. He was married, July 7, 1900, to Mimosa June Gates, of Eureka, Calif.

CHAFFEE, Emory Leon, engineer, professor of physics, was born in Somerville, Mass., Apr. 15, 1885, son of Emory Franklin and Belle Genevieve (Carter) Chaffee. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Somerville and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated S.B. in electrical engineering, in 1907. Continuing his studies in Harvard University, he was awarded the degrees of A.M., in 1908, and of Ph.D., in 1911. In the latter year, he was appointed instructor in physics and electrical engineering in Harvard, and has continued there to the present time (1927), having become assistant professor of physics in 1917, associate professor in 1923 and full professor in 1926. Since 1912, also, he has taught physics in Radcliffe College. In addition to his work of instruction, Dr. Chaffee has conducted exhaustive researches, particularly in radio telegraphy and telephony and in the mechanism of vision, with results of great importance to science. He is the inventor of the Chaffee arc for generating continuous electric oscillation, and by its use made some of the earliest successful experiments in radio telephony. Among his other inventions may be mentioned several notable improvements in systems of radio communication, dealing principally with secret and selective systems for radio telegraphy and telephony, and methods for spraying electrically charged sand from airplanes, to dispel clouds and fogs. His experiments on the mechanism of vision have consisted principally in measuring by vacuum amplifiers the electrical potentials produced in the retina of various animals when the eyes have been stimulated by light. The important results achieved by this procedure have been set forth in two papers published in the "Journal of the Optical Society of America," in 1923 and 1924. Besides numerous articles in the technical press, he is the author of "Physical Laboratory Manual" (1924), and of "A New Method of Impact Excitation of Undamped Electric Oscillations," his doctor's thesis, which won him the award of the Bowdoin prize and medal from Harvard University, in 1911, and of the Longstreth medal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1913. Dr. Chaffee is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Institute of Radio Engineers (vice-president, 1924), the American Physical Society and the Optical Society of America. He was married, in March, 1924, to Alice Hampson, of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Radcliffe College, and his associate in his experiments on the mechanism of vision.

KIMBALL, Arthur Reed, editor, was born in New York city, Feb. 1, 1855, son of Jesse Merrill and Elizabeth Chapin (Robbins) Kimball, and a descendant of Richard Kimball, of Suffolk, England, who emigrated to Boston in 1634, the line from Richard being Benjamin, Richard, Benjamin, Richard, Joab and Jesse Merrill Kimball. He was graduated at Yale University in 1877. In the following year he studied law at Yale and also in Chicago and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. He soon abandoned the profession of law for that of journalism and in 1880 became city editor of the "Iowa State Register" of Des Moines. Within a year he joined the staff of the Waterbury (Conn.) "American" as associate editor and held that position for twenty-six years, during which he impressed his personality on the policies, both local and national, of the newspaper and made it one of the outstanding influences in moulding the thought of the time. He was subsequently business manager of the "American" and its president and treasurer until 1922, when he sold his interest in it and retired. Mr. Kimball has been active in the conquest of tuberculosis. Since 1918 he has been a member of the state tuberculosis commission and is chairman of the executive committee of the Gaylord Farm sanitarium. For

several years he was president of the State Association of Connecticut Charities Organizations and is now president of Long Lane Farm, formerly the State Industrial School for Girls. He is a director of the Chase Companies of Waterbury, Conn., the Steele and Johnson Manufacturing Co. and the State Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank and president of the Morris Plan Bank. He has contributed frequently to magazines on literary and economic topics. He is a member of the Wattatuck Historical Society of Waterbury (president), the Society of Colonial Wars (past governor of the Connecticut society), the Yale, University, Authors and Century clubs of New York, the Authors' Club of London, the Elizabethan Club of Yale and the Graduates' Club of New Haven. He was married, May 15, 1895, to Mary E., daughter of Augustus Sabin Chase, of Waterbury, Conn., and has two children: Elizabeth Chase, wife of Frank K. English, and Chase Kimball.

BREASTED, James Henry, Egyptologist, was born at Rockford, Ill., Aug. 27, 1865, son of Charles and Harriet Newell (Garrison) Breasted. The first of the family in America was Jan Janszen van Breestede, a native of Denmark, later a citizen of Holland, who located at New Amsterdam, about 1647. From this colonist and his wife, Trintji Jan, the descent is traced through their son, Jan, and representatives of three generations by the name, Andries, to Andrew Breasted, father of James Breasted, and grandfather of Charles Breasted. The line has represented pure colonial Holland stock in every generation to Dr. Breasted's father. He was graduated A.B. at Northwestern College in 1888, and pursued further courses, particularly in Hebrew and other Oriental languages, in the Chicago Theological Seminary, in Yale University, where he was awarded the degree of A.M., in 1892, and in the University of Berlin, where he was created A.M. and Ph.D., in 1894. His professional career began as assistant in Egyptology in the University of Chicago and his assignment to exploration work on the Nile, in 1894. Two years later he became instructor in Egyptology and Semitic languages, in 1898 assistant professor, and in 1905 professor of Egyptology and Oriental history, a position which he still occupies (1927), with chairmanship of the department of Oriental languages, to which he was appointed in 1915. Meanwhile he became assistant director in 1895 and director in 1901 of the Haskell Oriental Museum, whose collections have been greatly augmented by his efforts and by numerous valuable specimens gathered by him in Egypt and the Near East. Dr. Breasted's personal work, of the utmost value to Oriental scholarship, has consisted principally in investigation of the origins and early history of civilization, beginning with Egypt, and extending gradually to include the history of Western Asia. In 1900, under a commission from the academies of science in Germany, he completed hand copies of all Egyptian inscriptions in European museums, as material for a compendious hieroglyphic dictionary, projected by German savants and endowed by the emperor. Later he made English translations of all the historical inscriptions of Egypt, from the earliest times to the Persian conquest which were embodied in a work of five volumes, "Ancient Records of Egypt" (1905). As a fitting supplement to this notable achievement, he organized and led a staff of explorers and during the seasons of 1905–07, copied all existing inscriptions on monuments along the Nile, from the southern limit of Egyptian influence in Nubia, through nearly 1,000 miles to the First Cataract. At this point the work was discontinued because of deficient funds, although an immense amount of valuable material had been collected. Such

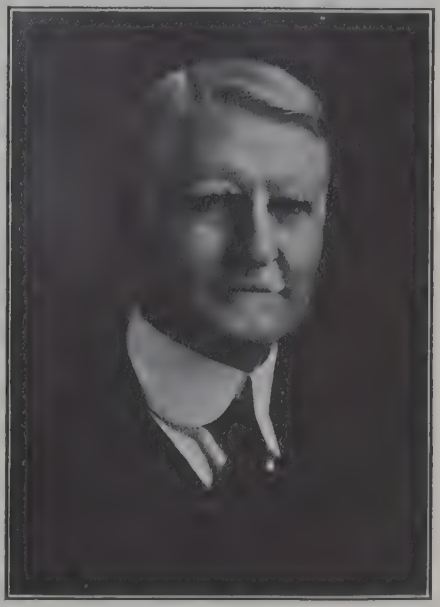
a setback, however, could not discourage Dr. Breasted, who, being convinced of the duty of present-day scholarship to collect and preserve in accessible form the literature of past ages, enlisted the interest of public-spirited men of wealth in the organization of a research laboratory in the University of Chicago, the Oriental Institute, for undertaking systematic work in several lines of investigation. Several staffs of workers, under his personal direction, have been organized. One of these, in Chicago, has been engaged in compiling a comprehensive dictionary of the cuneiform texts of Western Asia, which, in 1927, included over 600,000 card entries. Another staff in Cairo and the museums of Europe was organized to copy Egyptian coffin texts, forerunners of the Book of the Dead, while to a third has been assigned the task of copying Egyptian temple inscriptions, continuing the enterprise previously interrupted. The study and preservation of all extant traces of prehistoric man in Egypt and Western Asia have been undertaken, after several preliminary examinations of territory which have yielded promising results. Early in 1927 he secured the funds for a five years' campaign of excavations among the ancient Hittite cities of Asia Minor and work began in the summer of 1927. He had already dispatched an expedition for the excavation of the great fortress city of Armageddon or Megiddo in Palestine. The activities of the Oriental Institute now extend from the Black Sea to the Upper Nile with staffs numbering nearly fifty people, and the reports of their researches and translations are regularly published in a series of volumes "Oriental Institute Publications." As a leader of archaeological explorations, Dr. Breasted has encountered notable adventures. His Nubian expedition of 1905–07 was the first party of its kind to run the dangerous rapids of the Fourth Cataract of the Nile, which extend through 140 miles. After the World war he led an exploring party across the Syrian desert from Bagdad to the Mediterranean, braving the hostility of the Arabs which had resulted already in the murders of several Europeans. While engaged on actual expeditions or in directing the research work of others, he has been active in authorship and translation. Beside the books already mentioned, he has written or edited: "De Hymnis in Solem sub Rege Amenophide IV Conceptis" (1894); "A New Chapter in the Life of Thutmose III" (1900); "A History of Egypt" (1905); "Egypt Through the Stereoscope" (1905); "The Battle of Kadesh" (1905); "The Temples of Lower Nubia" (1906); "A History of the Ancient Egyptians" (1908); "The Monuments of Sudanese Nubia" (1908); "The Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt" (1912); "Ancient Times" (1916), and "The Conquest of Civilization" (1926), an enlarged edition of his "Ancient Times," and he has produced two volumes containing his rendering of an Egyptian surgical treatise of the 17th century B. C., which reveals an advanced state of knowledge at that period surprisingly anticipatory of many facts only recently rediscovered. His "History of Egypt" and "The Conquest of Civilization" are both standard authorities and have been translated into numerous foreign languages including Russian and Arabic, and have been issued in raised letters for the blind. He is associate editor of the "American Journal of Semitic Languages." He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society (councilman), American Oriental Society (president, 1918), American Historical Society and the National Research Council, the Royal Asiatic Society (honorary), American Geographical Society and the London Society of Antiquaries, and a foreign member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. Dr. Breasted was married, Oct. 22, 1894, to Frances, daughter of George Hart, of Lynchburg, Va., and has three children: Astrid, Charles and James Henry Breasted, Jr.

ISAACS, Nathan, lawyer and educator, was born in Cincinnati, O., July 10, 1886, son of Abraham and Rachel (Friedman) Isaacs, and grandson of Rabbi Schachne Isaacs, who founded in Cincinnati, a synagogue which still bears his name. Nathan Isaacs was graduated A.B. at the University of Cincinnati in 1907, receiving from that institution the degrees of A.M. in 1908 and Ph.D. in 1910. He received his LL.B. degree at the Cincinnati Law School in 1910, where he was awarded the Wald Contracts

Prize and the Faculty Prize. He was appointed Langdell scholar at the Harvard Law School in 1918, and received the degree of S.J.D. two years later. Admitted to the bar in 1910, he began the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, O., with the law firm of Kinkead & Rogers. In 1911–12 he was associated in practice with Howard L. Bevis, now professor of law in the University of Cincinnati. His legal practice is now limited to consultation. He was professor of law in the Cincinnati Law School, and in charge of business law at the University

of Cincinnati during 1912–18, and assistant dean after September, 1916; was Thayer teaching fellow in the Harvard Law School, 1919–20; professor of law in the University of Pittsburgh, 1920–23, and Columbia University summer sessions, 1921–26, and since 1923 has been professor of business law in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He has introduced a new approach to the legal aspects of business problems in his classes. Its essential features are to expect every student to know the law and give him access to a well-equipped office for consultation rather than to rely entirely on formal teaching, and to collect for teaching purposes business law cases as they occur in business rather than as they appear in appellate courts. He is author, with L. F. Schaub, of "The Law in Business Problems" (1921); of the Columbia University "Home-study in Business Law" (1922); "National Courts for International Disputes," in "Ways to Peace" (1924), being a peace plan submitted in the Bok contest of 1923 (see Bok, Edward W.), and "The Influence of Judaism on Western Law" in "The Legacy of Judea" (1927). He is author also of a number of essays in the Harvard Law Review, Harvard Business Review and other periodicals, among them, "The Merchant and His Law"; "The Law, and the Law of Change"; "The Standardizing of Contracts"; "The Schools of Jurisprudence"; "Logic Versus Common Sense in Pleading"; "Fault• and Liability"; "The Aftermath of Codification"; "Analogies in Islamic and European Law"; "The Revival of Justum Pretium"; "Judicial Review of Administrative Findings"; "The Statutes of Edward the First"; "The Common Law of the Bible"; "John Marshall on Contracts, A Study in Early Juristic Theory"; "The Law and the Facts"; "Quasi-Delict in Anglo-American Law"; "Contractual Control Over Adjective Law"; "Federal Control Over Industry"; "How Lawyers Think"; "Statutory Party Walls"; "Business Security and Legal Security"; "The Promoter, A Legislative Problem"; "On Agents and Agencies" and "Two Views of Commercial Arbitration." He was assistant editor of and contributed to "The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia" (1914). During the World war Prof. Isaacs was captain in the military intelligence division, general staff, U. S. army, 1918–19. He is president of the Menorah Educational Conference (faculty division of the collegiate Menorah movement), the Boston Bureau of Jewish Education and the National Society for Jewish Culture. He has been in various years a member of the councils on jurisprudence, legal history and commercial law in the Association of American Law Schools and is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Association of Collegiate Teachers of Business Law (vice-president), the Phi Beta Kappa society, the Societas Spinozana, Tau Epsilon Phi (honorary), and the New Century Club of Boston. He is a founder member of the Business Historical Society. He was married, Mar. 21, 1912, to Ella, daughter of Charles K. Davis, of Cincinnati, O., and has one child, Carol Isaacs.

TYSON, Lawrence Davis, manufacturer and U. S. senator (1925——), was born near Greenville, N. C., July 4, 1861, son of Richard Lawrence and Margaret Louise (Turnage) Tyson. Notwithstanding that his father was an officer in the Confederate army, he stood so high and made such a good record at the public schools that he won an appointment to the U. S. military academy and was graduated with a good record in 1883. Assigned to the 9th infantry he served for eight years in the army at various stations in Wyoming, Arizona, New York and New Mexico. In 1891 he was appointed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee and while holding this position studied law and was graduated LL.B.



in 1894. He resigned from the U. S. army in April, 1896, and began the practice of his profession in Knoxville as a member of the firm of Lucky, Sanford & Tyson. In addition to his law business he became interested in street railway projects and was president of the Nashville Street Railway Co. In the Spanish-American war he was colonel of the 6th U. S. volunteer infantry with which he was ordered to Porto Rico. He was elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1903 and elected speaker. He was chairman of the Knox County Democratic executive committee and delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention in Denver in 1908. He was instrumental in building up the Tennessee state militia when it was a national guard organization, serving as brigadier-general and inspector-general under four governors, and training many soldiers who were afterwards to win fame under his command on the battlefield. Volunteering for the world war, he was appointed brigadier-general of the national army, Aug. 5, 1917, and in command of the 59th brigade, 30th division, went to France in May, 1918. After four weeks of training his troops were ordered to the front at Ypres, being the first Americans to cross the Belgian frontier. The 59th brigade aided in holding the lines in front at Ypres until Sept. 2, 1918, under continual

bombardment and numerous attacks and counter attacks. In September, 1918, Gen. Tyson with his command was transferred to the Somme area and later was thrown in front of the Hindenburg line at its strongest point on the Cambria St. Quentin canal in front of Bellicourt and Nauroy. He commanded his brigade in the great attack on the Hindenburg line Sept. 29, 1918, and in subsequent operations which were practically continuous until the armistice. His troops captured many villages and towns and on Aug. 8, stormed and captured the important towns of Bancourt and Premont. Large numbers of the enemy were either killed or captured, cannon and machine guns and other war material were taken and his brigade lost, in killed and wounded, 3,500 men. Returning to the United States in March, 1919, he was awarded the distinguished service medal for especially meritorious service, and his command had the distinction of winning more medals of honor than any other brigade in the American army. After retiring from the law, Gen. Tyson became interested in a number of business enterprises. He organized the Knoxville Cotton Mills, the Knoxville Spinning Co. and the Tennessee Mills, of all of which he was president. He also acquired large holdings in coal and iron properties. He is president of the Poplar Creek Coal and Iron Co., the East Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., Lenoir City Land Co., and the Southern Valve Gear Co. Since 1924 he has been president of the Knoxville Sentinel Co. He was defeated for the U. S. senate in 1913 by Justice John K. Shields, whom he defeated for re-election twelve years later. He defeated Shields because of the latter's opposition to the League of Nations. In the senate Gen. Tyson has interested himself in all legislation looking toward the relief of the veterans of the world war, bills for the national defense and farm relief measures. He is a member of the Episcopal church, Sons of the Revolution and the American Legion. An eloquent and forceful speaker, he is much in demand on all public occasions. He was married in Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1886, to Bettie Humes, daughter of Charles McClung McGhee, a capitalist and retired railroad president. They have had two children: Charles McGhee, lieutenant junior grade, U. S. naval reserve flying corps, who was killed at Killingholme, England, while flying over the North sea during the world war hunting for submarines, and Isabella McGhee Tyson, wife of Hon. Kenneth N. Gilpin, of Boyce, Va.

CABOT, Godfrey Lowell, manufacturer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 26, 1861, son of Samuel and Hannah Lowell (Jackson) Cabot. He was educated in the Boston Latin School, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard College, being graduated A.B. at the last magna cum laude, in 1882. He studied at the Zurich Polytechnic and Zurich University sixteen months and returning to Boston was engaged in chemical work for over two years, first for his brother, Samuel Cabot, then alone. In 1887 he acquired the carbon black factory at Worthington, Pa., which was built by his brother, Samuel. He immediately began developing the business, and in 1899 built the Grantsville (W. Va.) Carbon Works, which was the largest factory in the world for making carbon black. He also owns factories at Creston, Glasgow and Spencer, W. Va., and Howard, La. Carbon black, the soot of natural gas, is a form of lampblack. It is the chief basis for black printing and stove polish, and is also used in the manufacture of rubber. It is made by burning natural gas beneath an iron surface, and for this purpose about 200 gas and oil wells, 200 miles of gas-mains and 90,000 acres of gas and oil rights are controlled by the Cabot factories. Mr. Cabot has traveled extensively in America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and is thoroughly familiar with the oil and gas industry in all four continents. He is also president of the Liquid Fuel & Gas Co. of Wheeling, W. Va., the Salem (W. Va.) Gasoline Co. and the Natural Gas Products Association. He has long been interested in aviation. At the beginning of the world war he purchased a seaplane suitable for coast patrol work with which he learned to fly and was made an ensign for air duty in the Massachusetts naval voluntary militia. In March, 1917, he was commissioned lieutenant in the naval reserve corps and commanded the aviation squad at Marblehead, Mass., in that year. As aviation aide for the first naval district he patrolled the Atlantic in his seaplane "The Lark," and rendered such assistance as was needed in aviation work. To facilitate crossing the Atlantic by aeroplane he conceived the plan of having a series of large floats or anchored vessels across the ocean as loading stations from which the seaplanes could pick up supplies on the way across and he constructed a device by means of which objects could be picked up by a plane in flight. He finally presented the apparatus, together with two seaplanes, to the U. S. navy department for further development. Mr. Cabot is a member of the New England Aero Club (president 1922) and the Aero Club of America. He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society and a trustee of Cabot Academy, Cabot, Pa. His clubs are: Longwood Cricket, Montserrat Golf and Tennis, Myopia, Harvard, Union, Press and Chess, of Boston. He was married June 23, 1890, to Maria B., daughter of Joseph B. Moors, a banker of Boston, and has five children: James Jackson, Eleanor, wife of Ralph Bradley, Thomas Dudley, William Putnam and John Moors Cabot.

MEYER, Maximilian Courtland, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1883, son of Heyman and Sarah (Meyer) Meyer, his father being a native of France. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen and from then until he attained his majority occupied positions as a jewelry designer, salesman and manager. In 1904, with his two brothers, he formed the jewelry manufacturing concern of Joseph H. Meyer & Bros. Subsequently, he purchased his brothers' interests, and has since been sole owner and manager of the business. In 1907, he added artificial pearls to his line of products and his firm is now recognized as the largest manufacturer of artificial pearls in the world, employing over 2,000 persons, with executive offices and laboratories in Brooklyn, and sales offices in Manhattan, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco. His products are known to the trade as "Richelieu Pearls," "Pearloid," and "Richelieu Pearl Pigments and Lacquers." Richelieu pearls, which are among the best known and most extensively used products of their kind, are made by dip-

ping small glass beads into several solutions of pearl crystals obtained by chemical and mechanical means from the scales of fish. The process of manufacture is as follows: First, wire rods are plunged into a mass of molten glass which gives them a coating of glass. They are then cut into small pieces which are poured into an acid solution. The acid dissolves the wire, leaving glass beads with holes through the center. Each bead is then mounted on an individual holder and several hundreds of these are securely attached to a board, which is then placed, inverted, over a container of pearl solution in such a manner as to immerse the glass cores in it. After a fixed interval of time the board is lifted and the crystal coating on the beads is allowed to dry and to harden. The number of immersions each pearl receives varies from six to eighteen, depending upon the degree of richness of pearl content desired. Richelieu pearls are made in various sizes and colors. To produce colored pearls, aniline dyes are mixed with certain of the solutions. The iridescent quality peculiar to the pearls results from the orientation of the fish crystals according to a method invented and patented by Mr. Meyer himself. "Pearloid," an invention of Mr. Meyer, is a substitute for mother of pearl, consisting of fish scale pigment orientated in any plastic material, preferably pyroxylin or cellulose acetate. It is used extensively in the manufacture of brushes, mirrors, furniture decorations, piano keys, and other ornamental products. As the holder of world-wide basic patents on this material, granted in 1925 and 1926, after long interference proceedings, he instituted infringement suits against several large companies. He has developed the art of producing iridescent colors under control, thereby enabling the standard production of articles harmonizing in their combinations of colors. This is a marked advance in technical science, as, heretofore, the effect was produced wholly without knowledge of its reason or structure. "Psychic Base Ball," a game of skill, is a recent invention of Mr. Meyer. Mr. Meyer is a director of the Jewish Hospital, a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Unity Club (Brooklyn) and Inwood Country Club. His other leading interest is the study of philosophy, a subject in which he has acquired exceptional knowledge, and he finds welcome relaxation in hand-ball, golf, and other sports. Mr. Meyer was married, Feb. 4, 1917, to Lillian, daughter of Joseph Greenfield, a perfume manufacturer of New York city. He has four children: Sara Maxine, Jeannie Lucille, Joseph Herbert, and Carol Helene Meyer.

HEYDT, Herman August, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1868, son of Herman and Helene (Roemer) Heydt. His father was a native of Frankfort, Germany, coming to America in 1857 and settling in New York city where he engaged in the mercantile trade. Mr. Heydt received the degree of Ph.B. at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, and his D.J. degree at Columbia University law school in 1894. He has practiced law in New York city, since 1894, first by himself, and, after 1900, as senior member of the firm of H. A. and C. E. Heydt, specializing in corporation cases. In addition, he has been a lecturer on pleading and practice at New York University. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Medical Jurisprudence Society. His clubs are the Columbia University, Lotos and Union League, New York city, the New Canaan (Conn.) Country Club, the Woodway Country Club (Conn.), New York Athletic Club,

and others. He is a Presbyterian in his church affiliation. In 1927 Fordham University, New York city, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph.D. He is an extensive traveller. Mr. Heydt is a very popular lecturer on Oriental countries, and is a frequent contributor to current news and periodical literature. He was married, in New York city, Nov. 15, 1906, to Margaret, daughter of Jeremiah Sullivan, a merchant of Boston, and has one son, Herman A. Heydt, Jr., now a student at Princeton University.

CONNICK, Charles Jay, artist, was born at Springboro, Pa., Sept. 27, 1875, son of George Herbert and Mina Marilla (Trainer) Connick. From babyhood he showed a great interest in drawing, and when forced to leave the Pittsburgh high school he served as an artist for one of the Pittsburgh papers when the old chalk plate system of engraving was in vogue. This rough approximation of etching was a genuine training in the use of expressive line. His apprenticeship in glass began in 1894 in the shop of Rudy Brothers of Pittsburgh, under the instruction of J. Horace Rudy, who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Fine Arts Academy. From that time until 1900 he studied life-drawing in night classes in Pittsburgh and during 1900–09 was a student in classes at the Boston Art Club and Copley Society of that city. In 1910 he studied stained glass, ancient and modern, in the cathedrals of England and

France. On his return he made windows from designs of his own in various shops, until 1913 when he opened his present shop in Boston. He has made several trips to England, France, Italy, and Germany, and is widely known for his expert knowledge of glass of all periods. His large collection of lumière plates of old windows is becoming known through his lectures given before universities and aesthetic societies throughout the country. Examples of his stained glass windows may be seen in Boston University chapel; All Saints church, Brookline, Massachusetts; St. Catherine's church, Norwood, Massachusetts; the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago; St. Mark's church, Minneapolis; graduate school, Princeton University; chapel of St. Martin of Tours, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city; Trinity College chapel, Washington, D. C.; St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, Michigan; Calvary church, Pittsburgh; St. Dominic's church, San Francisco; St. Agatha's church, Philadelphia; St. Michael's church, New York city. Mr. Connick combines the technical skill of the craftsman with the creative spirit of the artist. He has discarded the use of opaque glass for what is known as antique glass in which color is transparent and which provides through our brilliant light a vibrating pattern of a peculiar and vivid beauty. The quality of his

medium and the power of his design give a distinct architectural character to his work. Its tendencies are modern, but it is related in spirit to the masterpieces of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. He has raised the standard of the stained glass craft in America, and has been called the pioneer in the present renaissance by the leading American ecclesiastical architect. He was awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific exposition, the Logan medal at Chicago in 1917 and 1921, the Arts and Crafts medal at Boston in 1920, and the Craftsmanship gold medal of the American Institute of Architects in 1925. Mr. Connick contributed an interesting series of articles entitled "Windows of Old France," to the "International Studio" in 1924. He is a member of the Boston Society of Architects (honorary), the National Society of Mural Painters, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the Society of Craftsmen and the Poetry Society of New York. He was married at Georgetown, Mass., July 20, 1920, to Mabel R. Coombs, of Colerain, Mass.

STINDE, Eugene Belcoe, insurance underwriter, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1881, son of Emanuel R. and Anna (Smith) Stinde. He began his business career in the life insurance business and has continued in this line with conspicuous success. Since 1906 he has been the St. Louis representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Milwaukee, Wis. A substantial part of his business is concerned with corporation and inheritance tax life insurance. He was a prominent pioneer among life underwriters in advocating the complete correlation of all factors in the creation, conservation and protection of estates by the means of life insurance. With other far-sighted authorities on insurance, he held that life insurance protection should be used to satisfy inheritance and other tax demands upon the estate and beneficiaries of the insured. He has accomplished much in the direction of raising the calling of the life underwriter to the standard of a real profession, constituting him an expert adviser and personal representative of the insured in matters of vital importance to himself, his beneficiaries and his business. His energy and enterprise, combined with his keen sense of the economic requirements for life insurance at the present day have confirmed his position as one of the foremost life underwriters in the United States. He is a member of the chamber of commerce and of several social and athletic clubs of the city of St. Louis. He was married, Nov. 12, 1904, to Katherine Montague, daughter of James Clarke Stone, of Bristol, Va., and has one daughter, Louise Stinde.

PAIGE, Mabeth Hurd (Mrs. James Paige), legislator and philanthropist, was born at Newburyport, Mass., about 1875, daughter of Edward Payson and Sarah Elizabeth (Campbell) Hurd. Her father, a native of Canada, was a Newburyport physician. After receiving her preliminary education in Newburyport schools, she attended the Nebraska State University. She was graduated at the Normal Art School, Boston, Mass., in 1894, and later studied at the Academie Julien, Paris. For two years she taught art in the public schools of Minneapolis. She was also graduated B.L. at the college of law of the University of Minnesota in 1899. Since her college days she has been engaged in philanthropic work, and has held many unsalaried positions of trust. She was 5th regional director of the National League of Women Voters for two years and spoke on political subjects in many states. While president of the Woman's Christian Association the organization started a training school and hospital in Minneapolis for practical nurses in connection with the Girls Vocational High School and founded a number of self-supporting boarding

clubs for working women. In 1922 and 1924 Mrs. Paige was elected to the Minnesota house of representatives from the 30th district. She is a member of the Woman's Rotary Club, the Business Women's Club, the Woman's Club and the Faculty Women's Club of Minneapolis. Politically she is a Republican, and she is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. She

was married at Newburyport, Mass., June 10, 1895, to James Paige, lawyer and professor of law at the University of Minnesota, and has one daughter, Elizabeth Paige.

MARTIN, William McChesney, banker, was born in Lexington, Ky., July 2, 1874, son of Thomas L. and Hettie (McChesney) Martin. He was graduated A.B. at Washington and Lee University in 1895, and LL.B. at the St. Louis Law School in 1900. Meanwhile for three years (1896–99) he served a clerkship with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. In 1900, he entered the service of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., eventually becoming vice-president. Since 1914, he has been chairman and Federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve bank of St. Louis. Mr. Martin is a member of the Round Table, and the Noonday, University, Racquet, City, Glen Echo Country, and Bankers' clubs of St. Louis. He is author of "Modern Banking and Trust Company Methods" (1920); "Shoes of Iron" (1907), and various pamphlets on banking, banking law and the federal reserve system. During the world war he was chairman of the district committee on capital issues, federal reserve district No. 8. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion, a Presbyterian. He was married, Nov. 21, 1905, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Archibald Woods, of St. Louis, Mo., and has two sons, William McChesney, Jr., and Malcolm Woods Martin.

KEILLER, William, anatomist, was born at Auchendinny, Midlothian, Scotland, July 4, 1861, son of Mathewson and Hannah (Napier) Keiller. He received his preliminary education at Perth Academy, where he was a student during 1868–77, and at Montrose Academy, where he studied during 1869–70. He was a student in the academic department of the University of Edinburgh during 1877–81, and in the medical department and extramural medical school, Edinburgh, during 1885–88. He was made a licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, in 1888, and became a fellow (by examination) of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1891. His first professional appointment was as lecturer on anatomy at the School of Medicine, Edinburgh, under Macdonald Brown, during 1889–91. In the latter year, he came to the United States, and has since been a professor of anatomy in the college of medicine of the

University of Texas, Galveston. He was acting dean, in 1922, and dean from 1923 to 1926. Dr. Keiller is a fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, the Texas Academy of Science, and the American Medical Association; honorary fellow of the Texas Surgical Society; president of the Texas State Medical Association (1926–27), and a member of the Association of American Anatomists. He is a co-author of "Text-Book on Anatomy by American Authors" (1899); author of papers on topics in surgery, applied anatomy and neurology, in various medical journals, also of medical educational papers in the "Transactions" of the Association of American Medical Colleges. His chief researches have been in human anatomy, applied anatomy, neurology and medical education. He finds his chief recreation in pastel painting. Dr. Keiller was married, first, Mar. 6, 1883, to Eliza Hen-

rietta, daughter of Henry McLaughlin, of Stirling, Scotland, who died in 1888, and, second, June 27, 1895, to Jane Julia McLaughlin, sister of his first wife. He had five children: Mabel Mathewson, Violet Hannah, Eliza Margaret Keiller, Thomas Mitchell, and Eric William Keiller (deceased).

WALKER, Ernest George, journalist, was born at Embden, Somerset co., Me., Sept. 1, 1869, son of Stillman Atwood and Martha Richardson (Wentworth) Walker. He received his preliminary education at Anson (Me.) Academy, and was a student at Colby College during 1887–90. Then, after one year as principal of Bloomfield Academy, Skowhegan, Me., he resumed study at Harvard College, where he was gradu-

ated A.B., in 1892. In the same year, he became a reporter on the Washington (D. C.) "Post," which he later served successively as city editor, Sunday editor, news editor, and as leading political writer, until 1906. Thereafter, for nine years, he was in charge of the Washington bureau of the Boston "Herald," and, during 1915–20, was Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican." Since 1920, he has been promoter and owner of extensive housing enterprises in the national capital, having financed and built several large apartment houses, which he owns and operates. For twenty years, he was one of the foremost writers on current political and governmental matters in Washington, and in addition to the Boston "Herald" and the Springfield "Republican," was correspondent for the Birmingham (Eng.) "Post," the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser," Honolulu, the Syracuse (N. Y.) "Post-Standard," the Bangor (Me.) "Commercial," and the Sacramento (Calif.) "Bee," besides contributing occasionally to magazines and other periodicals. In December, 1906, he published the first account of the Roosevelt-Storer correspondence, one of the leading episodes of the Roosevelt administration; was war correspondent with the U. S. forces in the Spanish-American war, and, in 1912, served as a member of the Woodrow Wilson inaugural committee. He is a member of the Gridiron (president, 1914), Chevy Chase, Riding and Hunt and National Press clubs, Washington, of the Maine Historical Society and the Zeta Psi fraternity. He is the author of "Wentworths of the Revolution" (1925); "Early Embden Men and Women" (1925); "Pioneers of the Upper Kennebec" (1926); and is now (1927) engaged in writing "Embden Town of Yore" and "Captain Solomon Walker's Kin." Politically, he is an Independent Democrat. His chief recreations are golf and riding. He was married, Oct. 26, 1898, to Romaine, daughter of Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, U.S.M.C., Washington, D. C., and has one son, Mannix Walker.

REED, David Aiken, U. S. senator (1922–..), was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 21, 1880, son of James Hay and Kate J. (Aiken) Reed. He was graduated at Princeton University with the degree of A.B. in 1900 and at the University of Pittsburgh with the degree of LL.B., in 1903. He was admitted to the bar at once and began the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh under the firm name of Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal. His legal attainments soon attracted attention, and he became an associate of Hon. Philander C. Knox. He advocated our entering the war with Germany and when the declaration of war was imminent he was one of the first to enter the Plattsburg, N. Y., training camp, where he became the confidant of Gen. Leonard Wood. The latter entrusted him with the task of arousing western Pennsylvania to active interest in the war, and to his earnest efforts much of the large attendance at the camp in 1915 is attributed. He was one of the organizers of the Military Training Association. His military studies brought him into the councils for the nation's preparedness program and he was chosen by Gov. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, to outline plans for the adequate preparations of the industrial resources of the state for military operation during the war. He was commissioned a major of field artillery in the U. S. army in August, 1917, and assigned to the 311th field artillery when that regiment, composed principally of Pennsylvanians, was organized. Accompanying his company to France in July, 1918, he was in action during the last phase of the defense of Verdun and the drive on the Meuse Argonne. His knowledge of the law and of military tactics led to his appointment as U. S. field artillery representative on the allied armistice commission which was sent to the German headquarters at Spa, after the armistice was signed to conduct the negotiations that followed. In December, Marshal Foch appointed him U. S. representative on the allied economic commission. He was mustered out of the service and returned to Pittsburgh in February, 1919. In his legal pursuits Mr. Reed made a special study of the workmen's compensation litigation. He was a member of the state industrial accident commission which, after long investigation and study, recommended the enactment of the workmen's compensation law for Pennsylvania, which became effective June 17, 1915. He had

been interesting himself in better housing for working people in Pittsburgh and was instrumental in the organization of the Commerce Housing Corporation in that city. Upon his return to Pittsburgh he resumed the practice of law until he was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the death of William E. Crow. In the following November election he was chosen to the senate for the full term, expiring Mar. 4, 1929. In the senate he was appointed a member of the committees on expenditures in the executive departments (chairman), finance, immigration, military affairs, rules, and territories and insular possessions. He almost immediately interested himself in the legislation for caring for the disabled veterans of the war. He was chairman of the special committee which investigated the conduct of the veterans' bureau and discovered conditions which resulted in the prosecution and imprisonment of the bureau's director, Charles R. Forbes. He was identified with the immigration questions following the war. He favored cooperation with the members of the League of Nations for the maintenance of peace and supported the World Court and the Oriental pacts formed during the international arms conference in Washington; he strongly opposed cancellation of the war debts of European countries to the United States, and he sought to have a law passed by congress placing a tax on government bonds to prevent the withdrawal of those "frozen securities" from the active channels of trade. He does not entirely approve of the Volstead liquor enforcement law, but he does favor the use of poisonous gases as the most humane method of warfare, stating his own experience in the World war when experience taught the armies that it was most humane and that the death casualties were less from gas than from any other methods of warfare. It was in the closing days of the 69th congress that Sen. Reed showed his real fighting qualities as a legislator when he conducted a 40-hour filibuster against the senate resolution to continue the James A. Reed slush fund committee through the intermission of congress. His mainstay in the filibuster was Sen. Moses, the then president pro tem., and they succeeded in blocking all other legislation of the session, including some necessary bills for the salaries of government employees. Sen. Reed is a trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, president of Dixmont (Pa.) Hospital, and a member of the American Battle Monument Commission. He received the D.S.M. (U. S.), and the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (French). He is a Republican in politics, and a Protestant in religion. He was married, Nov. 12, 1902, to Adele Wilcox, of New York city, and has two children: David Aiken, Jr., and Rosamond, wife of Charles Denby, Jr.

BLUNT, Katharine, university professor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1876, daughter of Stanhope English and Fanny (Smyth) Blunt. She was prepared for college at Miss Porter's School, Springfield, Mass., and was graduated A.B. at Vassar College in 1898. Her career as a teacher began with her appointment, in 1903, as assistant in chemistry at Vassar, a position held for two years. Thereafter, during 1905–07, she was a student at the University of Chicago, where she was awarded the degree of Ph.D., and, in 1907, became instructor in chemistry at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. During 1908–13, Dr. Blunt was again instructor in chemistry at Vassar; during 1913–18 assistant professor of home economics, University of Chicago, and, then, associate professor and chairman of the department of home economics, until 1925, when she was appointed to a full professorship. Dr. Blunt's administrative work at the University of Chicago has been directed to developing home economics as a part of collegiate education, to training for the profession of home economist, and, particularly, to the development of graduate work in that subject. She has contributed numerous articles to technical journals on food

chemistry and nutrition and on home economics. During the world war, she was engaged in public service; writing food conservation leaflets for the office of home economics, U. S. department of agriculture, in the last four months in 1917, and was associated with the U. S. food administration, preparing lessons for colleges called "Food and the War," later published in book form, in the first half of 1918. Dr. Blunt is a member of the American Home Economics Association (vice-president, 1921–24, president, 1924–26), the Illinois Home Economics Association (president, 1921–22), the American Society of Biochemists, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa scholarship societies, the American Association of University Women (member of the board, Chicago, 1915), the League of Women Voters, the Vassar Alumnae Association, Vassar Alumnae Council (1914–15), and the Chicago College and Chicago Woman's City and Cordon clubs. Her favorite diversions are tramping in the woods, mountain climbing and traveling.

GEPHART, William Franklin, banker and educator, was born in Williamsport, O., Aug. 7, 1877, son of George W. and Nancy (Busic) Gephart. He was graduated A.B. at the Ohio State University in 1906, receiving the M.A. degree a year later and Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1909. Returning to Ohio State University, he was professor of economics for three years and then went to Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., where he was professor of economics and political science during 1913–16 and dean of the school of commerce

during 1916–19. Since 1919 he has been vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis, having charge of its research and foreign departments. Mr. Gephart is the author of "Transportation and Industrial Development of the Middle West" (1910); "Principles of Life Insurance" (1911); "Principles of Fire Insurance" (1912); "Insurance and the State" (1913); "The Effect of the War on Insurance" (1918), besides numerous monographs on taxation, finance, transportation and banking in university publications and scientific journals in America and Europe. He was food administrator for St. Louis during the world war and a special expert in marketing for the U. S. department of agriculture in 1917. He is a member of the American Economic Society, the American Political Science Society, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the International Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Trade Council, and the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. In religion he is a Methodist.

GREGOR, Peter, sociologist, banker, was born in Zevgalateo, Tripolis, Greece, May 25, 1884, son of Christo and Vasiliki (Gikopoulou) Gregoropoulos. He was educated at the University of Athens and coming to the United States in 1903, worked as a railroad laborer in Chicago, Ill., while continuing his studies under private instruction and at evening classes in the public schools. In 1907 he joined a company of fellow-countrymen in establishing a farm colony at Daphne, Ala., which has since developed into an interesting and highly successful experiment in cooperative farming and marketing. The project, which was conceived by Jason Malbis and of which Mr. Gregor has become the chief executive, was started on a 1,280 acre tract of land, since increased to 23,000 acres, which has been improved by the construction of twenty-five miles of excellent roads. The colony operates a sawmill, turpentine distillery and canning factory, a $70,000 ice plant, producing thirty tons daily, and a restaurant and bakery at Mobile and Fairhope, Ala. The Mobile bakery is one of the finest and most completely equipped buildings of its kind in the country. The products of the plantation, mainly fruits and vegetables, are shipped to the larger markets, sent to the colony's restaurants or bake shops, or canned in the canning factory, so that practically nothing is wasted. Mr. Gregor left the Daphne enterprise early in 1918 and went to Japan where he was engaged for six months in the importing and exporting business and at the

same time studied floriculture and sociology. He then returned to the United States and became a teller in the Atlas Exchange National Bank at Chicago, Ill. His unusual qualifications for the banking business, combined with his industry and integrity, resulted in his promotion to the position of vice-president in 1919 and four years later he was elected president, which position he resigned in 1925 to devote his entire time to the conduct of the Daphne colony. During his presidency of the bank he added greatly to its resources and to its standing as a financial institution and the deposits increased

from $500,000 to $2,500,000. Largely through his influence the Atlas absorbed the Schiavone State Bank in 1924, a step which placed the consolidated bank in an advantageous position to not only serve the interests of the foreign element in Chicago but to carry on the work of Americanizing it. Mr. Gregor became a naturalized citizen in 1921 and changed his name to Peter Gregor. A gifted linguist, he speaks Greek, English and Japanese and is well versed in ancient Greek and Latin. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1906, to Kate Yonkers, and has one child, Harry Peter Gregor.

MULLANEY, Bernard Joseph, public utilities executive, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., about 1870, son of John Mullaney, who emigrated from Ireland during the great famine of 1847–49. He was brought up on his father's farm and after teaching school for a year went to Minneapolis, Minn., and for five years was engaged in newspaper work. He was with the Chicago "Herald" during 1893–1903 and was in the advertising business for several years. He was secretary to the mayor of Chicago during 1907–10 and then became commissioner of public

works, Chicago, the largest department in the city government. He reorganized the department, inaugurated cost accounting and effective business methods and placed it on a new level of operating efficiency. In 1911 he returned to the advertising field. During the world war he was in charge of publicity for the Illinois state council of defense, and displayed such sound business judgment and executive ability that after the war he was invited by Samuel Insull, president of The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., to take charge of the public relations department. He reorganized the department, comprising publicity, relations with customers, the administration of employes' representation and all personnel work, and in 1924 he was elected vice-president of the company in charge of public and industrial relations, including service to customers. He also has advisory and supervisory functions in relation to publicity, advertising, etc., of the Commonwealth Edison Co. and other public utility companies under Mr. Insull's direction. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Plan Commission and is active in the Chicago Association of Commerce. He is a director in the American Gas Association; vice-president of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, and a member of the American Management Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the National Arts Club, New York, and the Chicago Athletic, the Chicago Yacht, the Mid-Day, the City, and the Electric clubs, Chicago. He was married, Dec. 11, 1895, to Jane, daughter of James King, of Chicago.

LADD-FRANKLIN, Christine, scientist, was born at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 1, 1847, daughter of Eliphalet and Augusta (Niles) Ladd, of Puritan ancestry. Her great-uncle, William Ladd (q.v.), founded the American Peace Society; another great-uncle, John M. Niles (q.v.), was U. S. senator from Connecticut and postmaster-general in the Van Buren administration; and six of her maternal ancestors were members of the first constitutional convention of Connecticut. She was among the early students who enrolled at Vassar College, whose founding (1861) opened for women new opportunities of intellectual advancement of which she ardently sought to avail herself. Under the inspiring tuition of Maria Mitchell (q.v), she became an eager student of astronomy, but her keenest interest was directed to physics. After her graduation in 1869 she would have devoted her gifts to the latter science, but lack of access to laboratory facilities turned her to mathematics, which could be pursued without apparatus. For nine years she was engaged in teaching scientific subjects in various schools, meantime contributing articles on mathematical subjects to the "Educational Times" of Great Britain. These papers made her name familiar to the famous English mathematician, Prof. James J. Sylvester, who had become first professor of mathematics at Johns Hopkins University, where, attracted by his presence, she had applied for admission in 1878. The university was then closed to women, but through Prof. Sylvester's influence the barrier was removed. Enrolled as the university's first woman student, she at once acquired distinction as a member of Prof. Sylvester's class. In 1879 she was appointed a fellow in mathematics, receiving the recognition and stipend of one for three successive years. Her name, however, was not included in the list of fellows, as the university sought to avoid creating a precedent, her appointment instead being recorded in a footnote. While at Johns Hopkins she contributed several papers to the "American Journal of Mathematics," which Prof. Sylvester had founded, though the ultimate direction of her studies was away from mathematics and toward logic and the theory of color vision. The lectures of Charles S. Peirce (q.v.), then at Johns Hopkins, aroused her interest in the former subject, especially symbolic logic (i. e., logic treated by mathematical methods). Her researches in logic won marked attention from

philosophical leaders both at home and abroad. Addressing her intellect to the ancient problem of the reduction of the syllogism, she eventually evolved what became known as her "inconsistent triad," an achievement of which Josiah Royce (q.v.) said: "This system, though independently approached by several investigators, was never fully demonstrated until, in 1881, in an extremely technical paper in the Johns Hopkins University's 'Studies in Logic' Mrs. Ladd–Franklin worked out the whole method. There is no reason why this should not be accepted as the definite solution of the problem of the reduction of syllogisms. It is rather remarkable that the crowning activity in a field worked over since the days of Aristotle should be the achievement of an American woman." Her study of the traditional theory of the syllogism led her to substitute for it what she called the "antilogism," an all-symmetrical form which, in complicated cases, is easier to work with. Her contribution to deductive logic consisted of two parts. She first increased vastly the number of legitimate forms of reasoning over and above those given in books on logic, and then introduced a simple formula (the "antilogism," as a substitute for the syllogism) which, on account of its doubly symmetrical character, removed the usual difficulty in testing the validity of any form of deductive reasoning. Her extended studies of color vision began with her investigation in 1886 of the nature of the horopter, a mathematical question concerning binocular vision. Later, when in Europe during her husband's sabbatical year (1891–2), she made researches on the theory of color in the laboratory of Prof. G. E. Müller at Göttingen, and was permitted to carry on experimental work in the laboratory of Helmholtz as well as to hear the lectures of Prof. König. These studies resulted in her construction of a new conception of color vision, since widely accepted and known as the Ladd–Franklin theory, which displaced the leading theories prevailing in this field of Helmholtz and Hering. Prof. Robert S. Woodworth (q.v.) pointed out the inadequacies of the German theories in his "Psychology," and in describing the Ladd–Franklin theory says it is "based on keen criticism of the previous two and seems to be harmonious with all the facts." Her theory of color-vision was first published in 1892 in the "Zeitschrift für Psychologie." Dr. Ladd–Franklin was a lecturer in logic and psychology at Johns Hopkins University from 1904 to 1909 and has occupied a similar position at Columbia University since 1910. She had charge of the department of physiological optics in the "Psychological Review" for many years and in 1901–02 was an associate editor of Baldwin's "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," a cooperative work of American and English scholars. In 1924 she contributed an appendix to the second volume of the English translation of Helmholtz's "Handbuch der physiologischen Optik," in which she discussed the Helmholtz and Hering theories of color sensation and described her own, and in the third volume (1925) contributed a new chapter on "The Nature of the Color Sensation." In 1925 Dr. Ladd–Franklin also announced before the National Academy of Sciences her discovery that nerve currents, when stimulated optically by color, give out physical light. She wrote the section on woman's education in the South in a volume entitled "Woman's Work in America" and has contributed numerous articles to scientific journals. Her contributions to scientific knowledge have gained for her an international reputation and she has been characterized as "the most distinguished woman scientist America has produced." She holds the honorary degree of LL.D. of Vassar College conferred in 1887, and of Ph.D. of Johns Hopkins University in 1926. She was married, Aug. 24, 1882, at Windsor, Conn., to Fabian Franklin (q.v.), mathematician and editor, and had two children, of whom one died in infancy. Her daughter, Margaret Ladd Franklin, is the author of "A Bibliography of Woman Suffrage" (1913).

SEYFFERT, Leopold, artist, was born in California, Mo., Jan. 6, 1888, son of Herman and Emma (Twiehaus) Seyffert. He received his art training at the Stevenson Art School, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, Pa. Winning two European fellowships at the latter, he continued his studies in Paris and Spain. Equally successful with decorative paintings and portraits, he early won recognition as one of the most versatile and

successful of the younger generation of American painters. His work is especially distinguished by his power of delineation and character and by his love of pattern. He maintained a studio in Philadelphia until 1923, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. Examples of his art are to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the Art Institute of Chicago; Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.; Art Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.; Art Museum, Detroit; Memorial Art Gallery, Rochester, N. Y.; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and many private art collections. His portraits of prominent

persons include: Judge Buffington of Pittsburgh; Judge Andrew Grey of Wilmington, Del.; Judge Harry McDevitt of Philadelphia; Chief Justice Brown of Pennsylvania; A. Mitchell Palmer; Tasker H. Bliss; Samuel Gompers; John Wanamaker; Edward T. Stotesbury; Irving T. Bush; Walter Jennings and Fritz Kreisler. He has painted many times, and in his most decorative manner, portraits of his wife and two sons. A portrait of a British Tommy, which he painted for Sir Henry Thornton within the short space of three hours in his Philadelphia studio, was later sold for the benefit of the Victory Loan drive for $100,000. Mr. Seyffert won the gold medal of the Philadelphia Art Club in 1913, honorable mention at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh in 1913, silver medal of the San Francisco exposition in 1915, Hallgarten and Altman prizes of the National Academy of Design in 1916 and 1917, Beck gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1918, Proctor gold medal of the National Academy of Design in 1921, Temple gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1921, and the Potter Palmer and Frank G. Logan gold medals of the Chicago Art Institute in 1923. He is a member of the National Academy of Design and the Salmagundi Club of New York, the Cliff Dwellers and the Racquet Club of Chicago, and the Art Club, Philadelphia. He was married, June 5, 1911, to Helen Fleck, of Philadelphia, and has two sons, Peter and Leopold Seyffert, Jr.

ROGERS, Edwin William, financier, was born in Pullman, Ill., Aug. 15, 1888, son of Edwin and Phoebe Annie (Carter) Rogers, both natives of Dartford, Kent, England. He began his business career in 1909 with the firm of John Burnham & Co., investment securities, of Chicago, Ill., later becoming a director and acquired a substantial interest in the business. For ten years he managed the trading department of the firm and was assistant manager of its New York office. During the World war he was assistant secretary and director of the Port Arthur (Canada) Ship Building Co., a $2,000,000 corporation, the stock of which was controlled by residents of the United States, which engaged in the building of ships for the allies. He also served as a lieutenant in the American Protective League, having charge of a group of operatives who were doing counter espionage work for the U. S. government. He later served for several months as chairman of the distribution committee of the second Liberty Loan, having charge of the distribution of all posters, bills, booklets, and all other printed matter used in connection with the sale of the second Liberty Loan bonds in the entire 7th federal reserve district, consisting of the states of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. He later was appointed treasurer of the war savings committee of Illinois under the direct supervision of the treasury department at Washington, D. C., and served with Martin A. Ryerson and Shailer Matthews in furthering the sale of war savings stamps in Illinois, devoting his entire time to the work for more than a year as a dollar-a-year man. Subsequently he was appointed captain in the military intelligence branch of the U. S. army reserve corps. He was secretary of the Military Intelligence Association, 6th Corps Area, for two years and is now a member of the executive committee of the Cook county (Ill.) chapter of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. In 1924 Mr. Rogers organized the firm of Rogers & Tracy, Inc., investment securities, of Chicago, with which he is still associated. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner and is a member of The Civil Legion, Heroes of '76,

the Sojourners Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Medinah Athletic and the Euclid Hills Country clubs. He is a Republican and attends the Christian Science church. He was married, Nov. 20, 1909, to Ada Merle, daughter of Alexander McLennan, of Detroit, Mich., and has one child, Helen Anna Rogers.

HARRIS, Albert Lewis, architect, was born in Abersychan, Wales, Oct. 15, 1869, son of Job and Harriet (Yarnold) Harris. His father brought his family to the United States in 1873 and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. The son was graduated at George Washington University in 1912 with the degree of B.S. in architecture, having meanwhile served an apprenticeship in architecture in the offices of Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago, Ill. He was chief draftsman of the architectural firm of Hornblower & Marshall, of Washington, D. C., for eleven years (1900–11), during which he had charge of the work on the U. S. National Museum and the U. S. custom house in Baltimore. He became a member of the firm in 1911 and thereafter designed a number of fine residences and the Army and Navy Club building. He has been professor of architecture in George Washington University since 1912 and held the same chair in the Catholic University of America during 1914–21. He became municipal architect of the city of Washington in 1921. In 1925 the national congress approved the five-year building program for additional school buildings in Washington, which included the new McKinley

High School, the Macfarland, Langley and Stuart Junior High Schools and many other municipal buildings, all of which were designed under his supervision. He is now associated with Arthur B. Heaton in designing the new buildings for George Washington University in Washington. During the World war, he volunteered his services and was a draftsman in charge of aeroplane stations, submarine bases, and magazine storage and navy yard development in the bureau of yards and docks, Washington. He is a member of the Sigma Nu and Sigma Tau fraternities, and the Cosmos Club. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Baptist. Walking expeditions are his chief form of recreation. He was married, June 14, 1892, to Lily Eliza-

beth, daughter of William Henry Black, a Methodist minister of Washington, D. C., and they have two children, Kathryn and William Harris.

AMERMAN, Ralph Alonzo, banker, was born in Scranton, Pa., May 19, 1884, son of Lemuel (q.v.) and Mary C. (Van Nort) Amerman. His father was a lawyer and represented the eleventh Pennsylvania district in congress during 1890–92. Mr. Amerman was educated in the public schools, at Worcester (Mass.) Academy, at the Hill School at Pottstown (Pa.), and at Cornell University. He began his business career in 1904 in the employ of the Spring Brook Water & Supply Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Two years later he entered the automobile business, as general agent of the Buick Automobile Co. for northeastern Pennsylvania, a position which he filled until 1918. Then, when the world war was at its height, he sold the business and went to France for the Young Men's Christian Association, serving first as hut secretary, then as business manager, and finally as divisional secretary for the 77th Division, A.E.F. On his return from France, in 1919, he became general manager of the Scranton Glass Instrument Co., manufacturers of thermometers and hydrometers, and so continued until 1923, when he engaged in banking as vice-president of the Lincoln Trust Co., Scranton. At the present time (1927), he is chairman of its board of directors. Since he became associated with the institution its deposits have increased over 100 per cent, the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits, and dividends have also been increased, and the bank has purchased its own property and erected a suitable banking building, completed in 1925. Mr. Amerman is also connected indirectly with various other business enterprises in Scranton. Impelled by a keen sense of civic responsibility he has taken an active part in all movements for the public welfare and was awarded the Kiwanis service medal for the most distinguished service to the city of Scranton rendered by a citizen of that city during 1924. He is international president of the Kiwanis Clubs, is a trustee of the Community Welfare Association of Scranton and Dunmore, which he served as president in 1925, and is a trustee, also, of Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa. (president of the board, 1912–18), and of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. Among local organizations of importance, he is treasurer of the Firemen's Relief and Pension Fund, of the 75th anniversary building fund of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member and trustee, and of the building fund of the Platt-Woolworth Home for Girls, also, chairman of the chest campaign and chairman of the campaign committee, to raise $1,000,000 for a new Masonic Temple, drive being held in June, 1927. He is a member of the Scranton council of the Boy Scouts of America; vice-president of the Big Brother Federation of Scranton, and a trustee of the local Young Women's Christian Association. Mr. Amerman is a Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity; also, president of the Scranton Club, vice-president of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Engineers' Club, Scranton Country Club, Scranton Bicycle Club and Abington Hills Country Club, all of Scranton, and of the Hamilton Club of Chicago and the Cornell Club of New York city. He was married, in New York city, Apr. 13, 1905, to Ada May, daughter of Rev. John S. Wrightnour, a Baptist clergyman of Scranton. They have two children, Ralph, Jr., and Jean Amerman.

KNAPP, Bliss, Christian Scientist, was born at Lyman, N. H., June 7, 1877, son of Ira Oscar and Flavia (Stickney) Knapp. His father was an early student of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science; was first president of the denomination's board of directors, and with his wife was among the twelve original "first members" selected by Mrs. Eddy in 1892 to form the Mother Church in Boston, serving also as chairman of the bible lesson committee. The son was graduated at Harvard University in 1901. The same year Mrs. Eddy appointed him a first member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. In 1903 he obtained the degree of C.S.B. from the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, at which institution he took both the primary and normal courses, and in 1904 he became a member of the board of lectureship of The Mother Church. He was

also president of the church in 1912–13, and treasurer in 1917–18. He made a lecture tour around the world in 1912 and again in 1918–19. After eighteen years on the board of lectureship, he became chairman of the bible lesson committee in 1922, and was appointed first reader of the Mother Church in 1923. As a practitioner, lecturer and teacher of Christian Science, Mr. Knapp has attracted many adherents to the faith by his appealing and convincing interpretation of its power as a panacea of human ills. In his world tours he lectured in Honolulu, China, Japan, the Philip-

pines, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Mexico, and the Canal Zone, and has also addressed audiences throughout the United States and Canada. He is the author of "Christian Science—Its Nature and Purpose" (1906), which was also published in French in 1909; "Christian Science—Its Divine Authority" (1911); and "Ira Oscar Knapp and Flavia Stickney Knapp—A Biographical Sketch" (1925). He is a member of the Harvard Union and of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Mr. Knapp was married, in 1918, to Eloise, daughter of Hiram Mabury of San Jose, Calif.

LOOMIS, Homer Leslie, lawyer, was born at Enterprise, Hocking co., O., Jan. 15, 1883, son of William Ellis and Nancy Elizabeth (Lemon) Loomis. He was educated in the public school in his native town and the Central High School, Columbus, O., and was graduated A.B. at Ohio State University in 1904. He made his professional studies at the Harvard Law School, and, on the completion of the course, in 1909, began his professional career with the firm of Wallace, Butler & Brown, New York city. In December, 1916, he became a partner in the firm of Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell, but, in May, 1920, organized the firm of Loomis, Barrett & Jones, with offices at 52 Broadway, New York city, and in June, 1923, the firm of Loomis & Ruebush, with offices at the same address. The firm of Loomis & Ruebush devote special attention to questions of admiralty, maritime and international law, their clientele consisting chiefly of steamship owners and underwriters of America, England, France, Belgium and Italy, including, among others, the Italian crown. Among Mr. Loomis's noteworthy cases, all before the United States supreme court, are: Ex parte Muir (254 U. S. 522), determining the manner or method to be pursued by foreign sovereigns seeking to be heard in connection with, or to influence, litigation pending in American courts; Red Cross Line vs. Atlantic Fruit Co. (264 U. S. 109), reversing the court of appeals of the state of New York and holding constitutional the New York arbitration act of 1920, in its application to maritime contracts; and Berizzi Brothers Co. vs. Steamship Pesaro (271 U. S. 562), holding that merchant ships owned and operated for hire by a friendly foreign sovereign power are public ships possessed of a sovereign status, and, as such, immune from arrest and seizure under the process of our courts of law. In the last-named case Mr. Loomis represented the Italian ambassador, and, as also in the two others, the important principle of law for which he contended was accepted by the supreme court, and adopted as part of the law of the land. Mr. Loomis is a member of the International Law Association and the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, Bar Association of the City of New York, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Academy of Political Science (New York city), and is a fellow of the American Geographical Society. His clubs are: Harvard, Whitehall, Coldstream Country and Fox Hill Golf. He is a devotee of golf and finds mental relaxation in the study of philosophy and in reading the best in literature. He was married, Jan. 30, 1913, to Caroline Martha, daughter of Rev. Howard Fletcher. They have two children, Homer Leslie, Jr., and Fletcher Loomis.

BRADDOCK, Katherine, political leader, was born in Mount Vernon, O., Sept. 19, 1870, daughter of John Sellers and Margaret (Burson) Braddock. She was graduated at Mount Auburn Institute, Cincinnati, O., in 1889, and studied for three years at the Cincinnati Art Academy. Following her removal to Little Rock, Ark., in 1898, her natural gift for leadership began to manifest itself in the sphere of women's activities and since that time she has achieved prominence in the work of patriotic societies, women's clubs, and in the field of politics. She was regent of the Little Rock chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1904–06, state regent of Arkansas in 1909–11, regent of the Stockton, Calif., chapter in 1919–21, and chairman of the national committee of the D. A. R. for southern mountain schools in 1913–17. Since 1923 she has been vice-chairman of the genealogical research committee of the D. A. R. for thirteen western states. She is a member of the United States Daughters of 1812 and was its historian during 1910–16 and state president for Arkansas during 1908–14. She is also a member of the Daughters

of Founders and Patriots of America and was registrar of the California society in 1916–20. Mrs. Braddock has exhibited exceptional capacity for political leadership and has been entrusted with various positions of honor and responsibility in the Democratic party, of which she is an ardent adherent. She was secretary of the San Joaquin County (Calif.) Democratic central committee in 1918–24; first vice-chairman of the California Democratic state central committee in 1920–26 and has been president

of the San Joaquin county Democratic women's league since 1918. She was Democratic presidential elector for California in 1924. She was a "Four Minute" speaker in the world war and speaker for the League to Enforce Peace in 1919–20. She was a member of the Pacific Coast congress for a League of Nations in 1919. Mrs. Braddock possesses unusual artistic talent and paints in water colors, oils and china colors and is skilled in wood carving. She is member of the Philomathean and Delta Delphian clubs of Stockton, Calif., and attends the Episcopal church. She has been twice married: (1) Dec. 7, 1898, to John Barrow, an attorney, of Little Rock, Ark., who died in 1911, and (2) Sept. 18, 1915, to her cousin, Frederick McCausland Braddock, of Stockton. By her first marriage she had one son, John C. Barrow.

GALE, Edward Chenery, lawyer, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 21, 1862, son of Samuel Chester and Susan Abigail (Damon) Gale. He was a student at the University of Minnesota for two years; was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1884, and at the Harvard Law School in 1887 with the degree of A.M. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1888 and in that year began the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. He is a member of the law firm of Snyder, Gale & Richards, which was formed in 1902, with Fred B. Snyder and Bergmann Richards. Since 1909 he has been a member of the public library board of the city of Minneapolis; since 1915 chairman of the Hennepin county sanatorium commission, in charge of the public tuberculosis hospital, a 600-bed institution, and vice-chairman of the Minneapolis chapter of the American Red Cross since 1914. He was particularly active in the chapter during the world war period and also in the Liberty Loan campaigns. He is a member of the board of directors of the Minneapolis Orchestral Association; director and vice-president of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts; treasurer of the Hennepin County Sportsmen's League. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Hennepin County Bar Association, the Minnesota State Bar Association, the Minneapolis Bar Association (president, 1919–20), the Minnesota State Historical Society, the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Scroll and Key of Yale University, and the Minneapolis, the Skylight, the Minikahda, the Lafayette, the Woodhill Country, and the University clubs, of Minneapolis, and the Yale Club, of New York. Politically he is an independent Republican. He is

president of the board of trustees of Plymouth Congregational Church, Minneapolis. He finds his chief recreation in collecting Minnesota-ana (historical), and in golf and travel. He was married, June 28, 1892, to Sarah, daughter of ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, and has one child, Richard Pillsbury Gale.

SUTTON, Mary Wooster Munson, lawyer, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Apr. 20, 1866, daughter of Thomas Hamilton and Mary Etta (Hill) Munson and descendant of Capt. Thomas Munson, who emigrated from England to Hartford, Conn., in 1637 and settled at New Haven,

Conn., two years later. She was graduated at the Willimantic (Conn.) Normal Training School in 1902. She had previously taught in public schools in Connecticut and for one year after graduation she was science teacher at the high school of Red Bank, N. J. She began to read law for recreation and it proved so interesting that she decided to adopt it for her profession instead of teaching. She spent one year at the New Jersey Law School, Newark, and was graduated LL.B. at the New York University Law School in 1911, receiving the degree of LL.M. from that institution in 1912. Admitted to the bar in 1913, she began the practice of law in Red Bank, N. J. She was made counsellor of law in 1916 and was admitted to the Florida bar in 1922 and the U. S. supreme court bar in 1925. Her work is almost entirely confined to civil cases, and she has been successful in both trial practice and as a consultant. She is said to be the first woman lawyer to argue a case before the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals (1922). Her most outstanding case was that of E. J. Reilly et al. vs. Louis E. and Myron V. Brown, involving the validity of deeds given by the plaintiff when mentally incapacitated by a serious injury to his head. The case was decided in chancery in favor of her client after two years of litigation. Politically Mrs. Sutton is a Democrat and she has made a number of addresses in favor of the League of Nations. During 1918–25 she was secretary of the Monmouth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is a member of the Women Lawyers' Association, the Monmouth County Historical Association, and was the founder and first president of the Woman's Club, of Red Bank. Although attending the Episcopal church she has been for many years, a leader in boys' and girls' clubs connected with the Red Bank Baptist Church. Mrs. Sutton has inherited every natural qualification for the law, and her personal characteristics are: order, perseverance, cheerfulness, fearlessness, a strong religious faith, a sense of justice and a desire to assist the oppressed. She was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1894, to William J. Sutton, who died in 1921.

HARE, Arley Munson, physician and author, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 14, 1871, daughter of Thomas Hamilton and Mary Etta (Hill) Munson, and a sister of Mary Wooster Munson Sutton. She was a student at Cornell University in 1899–1900. Having decided to follow the medical profession she attended the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and was graduated M.D. there in 1902. Since girlhood days her sympathies have gone out to the women and children of India and she determined to devote the first years of her profession to helping the unfortunate natives of that country. Going to India in 1903 she was superintendent of a zenana hospital, Nizam's Dominions, for five years. The story of her unselfish service for this people is reported with becoming modesty, in "Jungle Days, Being the Experiences of an American Woman Doctor in India," (1913). Returning to the United States she was assistant physician in various hospitals for nervous and mental diseases for another five years and then established a private practice in Red Bank, N. J., specializing in gynecology and orthopedics. Dr. Munson spent one year as acting director and instructor in the department of serology, Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, New York city. During the World war she was serologist at Red Cross Military Hospital No. 2, Paris, (1918), chief of dispensaries, Department of Eure-et-Loir, France (1919), and chief visiting physician of Chartres Tuberculosis Hospital (1920), all under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Since 1922 she has been associate medical editor and director of the research department of the "International Medical and Surgical Survey," published by the American Institute of Medicine. She was decorated by the French government for her war work with the Medaille d'Honneur. Dr. Munson has lectured in England and America on medical, travel and religious subjects. She is also the author of "Kipling's India" (1915). She is a member of the American Medical Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, Monmouth County Medical Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and American Association of University Women She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. She was married in New York city, Feb. 16, 1924, to James Alexander Hare of Passaic, N. J.

RICHARDS, Charles Russ, mechanical engineer, president of Lehigh University (1922–), was born at Clarkshill, Ind., Mar. 23, 1871, son of Charles and Sarah Elizabeth (Watt) Richards. He was graduated at Purdue University in 1890 with the degree B.M.E., receiving the degree M.E. in 1891, and he was graduated at Cornell University in 1895 with the degree M.M.E. He was instructor in mechanical engineering at the Colorado Agricultural College for a year, and in 1892 joined the faculty of the University of Nebraska as adjunct professor of manual training, becoming professor of practical mechanics in 1894, professor of mechanical engineering in 1898, associate dean of the industrial college in charge of engineering, in 1907, and dean of the college of engineering, in 1909. Two years later he accepted the chair of mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois, and in 1915 became acting dean of the college of engineering and acting director of the engineering experiment station. During 1917–22 he was dean of the college of engineering and director of the engineering experiment station. In September, 1922, he was elected president of Lehigh University. After a detailed study of the needs of the university he instituted plans for the university's reorganization and development, some of which have already been carried into effect. Among these may be mentioned a substantial increase in the endowment and the organization of the Lehigh Institute of Research. During the world war Prof. Richards was in charge of the organization of the school of military aeronautics at the University of Illinois and served as consulting engineer on various projects, chiefly with the U. S. bureau of mines. His particular research work has been in connection with the thermodynamics of the steam engine and internal combustion engine. He has designed various buildings and laboratory equipment, and is the author of a number of valuable monographs, such as "Entropy Temperature Diagrams for Air"; "Reheating of Compressed

Air'' (with J. Vedder); ''Air-Steam Mixtures'' (with L. A. Wilson), and of many addresses and reports. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Western Society of Engineers, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, Pi Tau Sigma, and Sigma Chi fraternities. He received the degree Eng.D. from the University of Nebraska in 1920 and the degree LL.D from Lafayette College in 1921. He was married Nov. 26, 1891, to Alida Russell, daughter of George T. Beardsley, of Lafayette, Ind., and has two children: Lenore and Robert Watt Richards.

HINN, George Jacob, physician and surgeon, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., Aug. 25, 1872, son of George and Margaret (Weigel) Hinn. His father came from Dillenburg, Germany, in 1870 and established a contracting business in

Fond du Lac. The son was educated in Lewis Institute and a Chicago high school and was graduated in the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin in 1896. He spent two years at Northwestern University and having decided to follow the medical profession, entered the Illinois Medical School, now called Loyola University, where he received his medical degree in 1904. He established a practice in Chicago, Ill., specializing in diseases of the stomach and nervous diseases. He has served as examiner for a number of life insurance companies and fraternal insurance organizations. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society and the Protective Home Circle. Dr. Hinn was married, Apr. 3, 1907, to Anna Katharin, daughter of Weigand Klingelhoefer, a lumber manufacturer of Chicago, Ill., and has two sons, George Joseph and William Carl Hinn.

BAXTER, Harold, mining engineer and lawyer, was born in Denver, Colo., Sept. 1, 1881, son of Joseph Nickerson and Edith Munro (Shedd) Baxter. He received his preliminary education in public schools, including the East Denver high school, and was graduated E.M. at the school of mines of Columbia University,

in 1906, and LL.B. at Columbia (University) law school, in 1914. He entered the practice of mining engineering at Goldfield, Nev., in 1906, and began his career at the bar in Phoenix, Ariz., in 1914, practicing alone, except during 1919–20, when he was associated with J. L. B. Alexander and George D. Christy in the firm of Alexander, Christy & Baxter. In 1916, he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the house of representatives, third Arizona legislature, but, in the next year, obtained leave of absence from the governor to enlist for service in the world war. In October, 1917, he became a private in a volunteer regiment (23d engineers) for road service in the American Expeditionary Forces, and served for seventeen months in the engineering and judge advocate's departments, participating in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He received successive promotions to the grade of first lieutenant of engineers, and was honorably discharged, July 9, 1919. During 1924–26, he served as special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, resigning upon the completion of the work for which he was appointed. Among his more notable trials are the cases of Taylor vs. Tempe Irrigating Canal Co., involving the right to service of irrigating water from Salt River, Arizona, in accordance with the ''Kent Decree'' adjudicating these

rights (193 Pacific Reports 12); U. S. vs. Cameron, involving citation, for contempt of court, of U. S. Sen. Ralph H. Cameron, for failure to comply with the mandate of the U. S. supreme court in re. Cameron vs. U. S. (252 U. S. 450); U. S. vs. Stetson, involving the right of the federal government to cancel mineral entries upon lands withdrawn by Pres. Roosevelt to create the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona; U. S. vs. Cameron, Jr., involving right of the federal government to cancel mineral entries upon lands adjacent to the Colorado river in Arizona and Nevada, withdrawn by the secretary of the interior for power and reclamation purposes; and he instituted the case of the U. S. vs. Gila Valley Irrigation District, involving the adjudication of rights to waters of the Gila river in Arizona and New Mexico. He is past president (1924) of the Arizona society, Sons of the American Revolution; past commander (1923) of his post, American Legion; a director in the Phoenix Y.M.C.A.; has been chairman (1924) of the Americanization Committee of Arizona; was chairman (1925) of the Central Arizona chapter of the American Red Cross; was chairman (1925–26) of the Phoenix district, Boy Scouts of America, and is president (1927) of the Roosevelt Council, Boy Scouts of America; a member also of the American Bar Association, the Arizona State Bar Association, the Phoenix Bar Association, and the Arizona and the Phoenix Country Clubs, Phoenix. He is senior warden (1927) of Trinity Cathedral Parish (Protestant Episcopal), Phoenix. He finds his chief recreation in literary studies and in institutional church work. He was married, Dec. 30, 1909, to Helen, daughter of Joseph L. B. Alexander, a lawyer of Phoenix, Ariz.

WILLISTON, Anne Robson Sterling, conservation leader, was born in Toronto, Canada, May 16, 1869, daughter of John Robert and Octavia Lucretia (Grece) Sterling. Her education, begun in the public schools of St. Thomas, Ontario, was completed at the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. In 1888 she became a cashier for the Michigan Central Railroad at St. Thomas and in 1891, was transferred to the Michigan Central office in Jackson, Mich. She has been associated for many years with the conservation water and waterways projects in the United States and has made valuable contributions to their development including the Mississippi for flood control and Colorado River improvements in co-operation with the National Reclamation Association. Mrs. Williston represented the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the first congress called in the United States at the Detroit Board of Commerce in the interest of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tidewater improvement and attended the first meeting called in Windsor, Canada, as a friend of the project, being called the "Mother of the St. Lawrence Waterway." She is chairman of the Women's auxiliary executive committee of the National Reclamation Association, and during 1918–22 served as chairman of the water and waterways committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, former chairman of the conservation committee, chairman of the waterways committee of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs and during the war their conservation chairman, conservation chairman of the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs, the Detroit Review Club and adviser of the Twentieth Century Club, pertaining to conservation matters. She is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the New England Society. In the world war she participated

in the war garden campaign and in a statewide knitting campaign to supply knitted garments for members of the U. S. forestry regiments in France. Since 1926 she has been chairman of the journalistic committee of the Michigan Woman's Press Association. She is a persuasive and convincing speaker and has appeared before hundreds of audiences in behalf of causes which have engaged her interest. She has been particularly active in memorial tree planting and in promoting various public movements in Detroit and the state of Michigan. She was charter member of the Phoenix Circle, Jackson, Mich., organized in 1893, serving as secretary and president and on leaving Jackson for her home in Detroit was created a life member of the Phoenix Circle. An active worker in the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Detroit, she taught a Bible class of nurses at the Henry Ford hospital during the world war made up of eight denominations. She was married Sept. 16, 1891, to Benjamin Franklin Williston (q.v.), of Jackson, Mich.

McLEAN, George Payne, U. S. senator and 41st governor of Connecticut, was born in Simsbury, Conn., Oct. 7, 1857, son of Dudley B. and Mary (Payne) McLean. After a public high school education, he joined the staff of the Hartford "Post," in 1877, as a reporter, and two years after began the study of law under Henry C. Robinson in that city, supporting himself meantime by keeping the books of Trinity College. Admitted to the bar in 1881, he began his practice in Hartford and entered politics. He was elected to the legislature in 1883 and 1884

as a Republican. As chairman of the committee on state's prisons he originated and effected the passage of the measure creating the existing board of pardons, of which he was clerk for six years. Gov. Harrison appointed him to a commission formed to revise the state statutes in 1885 and the following year he was a member of the state senate. By this time he had become one of the recognized public men of the state despite his youth. Advancement in public office came in 1892, when Pres. Harrison appointed him U. S. attorney for Connecticut, a post he held four years. In the same period he also acted as counsel for the state comptroller, and state treasurer, winning a suit brought in 1893 against the latter by the corporation of Yale University to restrain him from paying to Storrs Agricultural College any part of funds acquired by the state under certain acts of congress. He was nominated for governor in 1900 for the 1901–03 term and at the election defeated his Democratic opponent on a reform platform by a majority exceeding 14,000. His policy as governor embraced constitutional, tax, and administrative reforms and was fruitful in results, including the passage of measures which authorized the calling of a constitutional convention in 1902, created the office of tax commissioner, amended the laws regulating taxation, and reorganized the state militia and governor's staff. As governor he declined to appoint to office any member of the general assembly. While in office his health broke down and he was obliged to forego reelection and withdraw from public life. In 1911 the Republican caucus nominated him for U. S. senator against Sen. Morgan G. Bulkeley, who sought reelection and he was elected by the general assembly on a vote of 158 to ninety-six. Sen. McLean was reelected in 1916 and 1922 and is now serving his third term. In the senate he sponsored and brought about the enactment of the federal law protecting migratory birds. He was opposed to American ratification of the League of Nations covenant without the reservations adopted by the senate but voted for American representation in the permanent court of international justice. As a liberal conservative in politics he is quick to advocate and support needed measures specially related to social reform and conservation, but firmly opposes legislative experiments the efficacy of which he mistrusts because unsound in principle. His speeches on the bonus question and the world court were regarded as among the best delivered in the senate. He is chairman of the senate committee on banking and currency, stands second on the finance committee and is a member of the committee on foreign relations. He was a member of the committee of conference which framed the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill and the revenue act of 1926. Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1904. Sen. McLean was married, Apr. 10, 1907, to Juliette, daughter of Lucius G. Goodrich, of Simsbury, Conn.

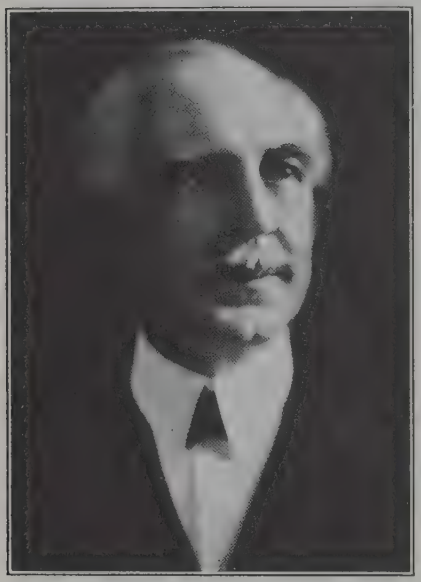
ICKES, Harold L., lawyer, was born at McCune's Mills, Blair co., Pa., Mar. 15, 1874, son of Jesse Boone Williams and Martha Ann (McCune) Ickes, grandson of Dr. John Loy and Mary Jane (Strode) Ickes, great-grandson of Nicholas and Susannah Loy (Barnhisel) Ickes, and g.-g.-grandson of Michael Ickes who came to America from Saxony probably with William Penn and settled in Montgomery county, Pa. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Chicago in 1897 and received the degree of J.D. cum laude at the University of Chicago law school in 1907. He has since practiced his profession in Chicago, being a member, successively, of the firms of Richberg, Ickes & Richberg; Richberg, Ickes, Davies & Lord; Ickes, Lord & Cobb; Ickes, Lord, Wire & Cobb, and is now practicing alone. Since 1897 Mr. Ickes has been active in municipal reform politics in Chicago, being prominent in the mayoralty campaigns of John Maynard Harlan and Charles E. Merriam. He was one of the organizers of the Progressive party in 1912; was county chairman, Illinois state chairman, national committeeman and a member of the national executive committee of that party. He was a delegate-at-large to the Progressive national convention in 1916, a member of the Hughes campaign committee in the same year, a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1920 and manager of Hiram Johnson's presidential primary campaign in Illinois in 1924. He had charge of patriotic propaganda under the Illinois state council of defense during the first year of America's participation in the World war, resigning that position in April, 1918, to go to France as a voluntary Y.M.C.A. worker. In France he was attached to the 35th division, A.E.F. as business manager until the armistice was signed. He is a member of the national, state and Chicago bar associations, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Phi

Delta Theta and the Phi Delta Phi fraternities. In religion he is a Presbyterian. He was married at Lake Geneva, Wis., Sept. 16, 1911, to Anna Wilmarth Thompson, daughter of Henry M. Wilmarth (q.v.), of Chicago, and they have four children: Frances, wife of W. ReQua Bryant, Wilmarth, Raymond and Robert Ickes.

NICKERSON, William Emery, inventor, was born in Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 5, 1853, son of Amos and Mary Abbie (Emery) Nickerson. His paternal American ancestor was William Nickerson, who came from Norwich, England, in 1637, and after living at Watertown, in Boston and at Yarmouth, Mass., bought land from the Indians and founded the town of Chatham, Mass. William Nickerson's wife was Anne Busby, and from them the line descends through their son William and his wife Mercy Williams; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Bangs; their son Jonathan and his wife Sarah Collins; their son Seth and his wife Martha Atwood; their son Jonathan and his wife Bethiah Young and their son Jonathan Nickerson and his wife Sally Miller, who were the grandparents of William Emery Nickerson. His boyhood was spent on or near the sea, and he was graduated B.S. in chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1876. His first employment was by an association of tanners to investigate their methods of leaching bark and extracting tanning material from various substances. His initial invention was a barkcutting machine, patented in 1878 and at that time he obtained his first acquaintance with iron-working and machine-shop practice. After a visit to Europe in 1879 in the interest of several patented inventions, he opened a chemical laboratory at Somerville, Mass., for assaying, refining and analytical work. He also engaged in testing the values of aniline dyes for a Boston importing firm, and travelled among the cotton and woolen mills of New England introducing these dyes. During 1881–86 he was in Georgia, engaged first in river dredging for gold, and afterwards in a saw-mill and planing-mill enterprise. Returning to the North, several years were occupied in producing safety devices for elevators, among which were electrical means for stopping the car at a predetermined floor by the pressure of a button. These were in advance of the time, and ten years later the patents, seven in number, were sold to an elevator company. In 1890 he became interested in vacuum pumps and incandescent lamps. A company, known as the Beacon Vacuum Pump & Electrical Co., and based largely upon his inventions, was organized and for three years did a profitable and growing business in manufacturing incandescent lamps until it was attacked by the Edison Co. on the ground of infringing its patent on the all glass hermetically sealed lamp bulb. The suit went against the Beacon Company and the business came to a standstill. He then designed a so-called "plugged" lamp which the company successfully marketed for a year and a half when the Edison patent expired. But the price of Edison lamps was then reduced below the cost of manufacture and the Beacon Company could not compete. The Nickerson "plugged" lamp was the only commercially successful lamp ever made without the hermetical seal now universally employed. Automatic weighing machinery next attracted his attention. His first efforts in that direction resulted in automatic coffee weighing scales for the firm of Chase & Sanborn of Boston. Organizing the New England Weighing Machine Co., he proceeded to develop apparatus for the automatic weighing and packing of cereals, coffee, tea, baking-powder, lard, sugar, and other commodities. Later this company absorbed the weighing machine department of the Pratt & Whitney Co., of Hartford, Conn., and was reorganized as the Automatic Weighing Machine Co., of Jersey City, N. J. Mr. Nickerson's connection with the business was severed in 1904. Many new methods of weighing were developed by him, some of which became standard. In 1901 he was requested to direct his attention to the development of a safety razor. King C. Gillette devised a thin razor blade which theoretically could be made so cheaply as to justify being thrown away when dull. Mr. Nickerson attacked the problem and by remodelling the razor and the blade and inventing new methods and machinery for manufacturing them, perfected and made possible the successful manufacture of the Gillette razor. Mr. Gillette said of Mr. Nickerson, "The most marvelous fact is his ability to construct in thought an intricate mechanism with hundreds of parts and many accurately timed movements, without drawing a line on paper until it is completed and operated in his mind, and when the machine materializes it works as he saw it working with his mind's eye." In 1919 he donated a large library for the use of Gillette employes. He continues in daily attendance at the Gillette factory and is active in designing and inventing new machinery for the manufacture of Gillette products. He is a director and a member of the executive committee of the company. He is also a director in the Commercial Security National Bank of Boston. He is a life member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Boston, a 32d degree Mason, member of the Electrochemical Society, the S.A.R., the Society of Colonial Wars and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He was married Sept. 1, 1875, to Nellie R., daughter of Horace Partridge.

DALE, Porter Hinman, U. S. senator (1923–—), was born at Island Pond, Vt., Mar. 1, 1867, the son of George Needham and Helen (Hinman) Dale, and grandson of James Dale who was born in Ireland, emigrated first to Canada, and about 1835 settled at Waitsfield, Vt. His father, George N. Dale, served as representative in the Vermont legislature, 1860 and 1892, state senator in 1866–70 and 1894, lieutenant-governor in 1870–72, and later as president of the Vermont Bar Association. Porter H. Dale, after attending the schools at Island Pond and Montpelier, went to the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and then spent two years in the West. On his return he was educated by private instructors in Philadelphia and Boston and for two years studied under James E. Murdoch, the actor. He was principal of Green Mountain Seminary at Waterbury, Vt., for two years and from there went to Lewiston, Me., where for a short time he occupied a chair of instruction in Bates College. His preparation for the law was made in the offices of Armstrong Taylor in Minneapolis and of his father at Island Pond, Vt.; he was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1896 and to the U. S. courts in 1900. Since 1893 his home has been at Island Pond, a railroad terminal in the town of Brighton, and his legal practice has been mainly connected with business enterprises. He is a Republican and his first political office was that of chairman of the district convention in 1896. He next served as colonel on the staff of Gov. Josiah Grout and in 1897 he was appointed deputy in charge of the customs port at Island Pond, having thirteen deputy collectors and in-

spectors. He was chairman of the Vermont Republican state convention in 1898 and again in 1920. During the years to 1910 he was engaged in various enterprises at Island Pond, where in addition to the office of chief deputy collector of customs he was president of the Island Pond National Bank and the Island Pond Electric Co. He was elected to the state senate in 1910, resigning his position in the customs



office, and re-elected, in 1912. He served on the committees on judiciary and education and was chairman of the committees on federal relations, banking and the joint committee on temperance. In 1910 he was made judge of the Brighton municipal court. On March 4, 1915, he took his seat in the national congress, lower house, and served until the summer of 1923, when he resigned to seek the office of U. S. senator, in place of Sen. William P. Dillingham, deceased. His candidacy was sharply contested by John W. Redmond, a corporation lawyer of Newport, and Stanley C. Wilson, superior judge, of Chelsea, but Mr. Dale received more votes than his opponents combined. Vermont is largely an agricultural state and as both a congressman and a senator he has been a constant espouser of the farming classes; his strength is largely among them, and he publicly claims to be a friend of the plain people. He was an advocate of woman suffrage in Vermont and has always stood firm for prohibition, and voted for both the 18th and 19th constitutional amendments. He was one of the few men present on the early morning of Aug. 3, 1923, when Calvin Coolidge, by the light of a lamp, was sworn in as president of the United States by his father at the farm house in Plymouth, but he has not stood with the president on every issue since then. He voted against the administration on both the adjusted compensation or bonus act and the postal employes' pay measure, thus calling on his head a storm of indignation from thousands of the voters of his state who felt keenly his non-support of a Vermont-born president in whom Vermonters as a whole take a great pride. To them he answered that he was not against the president but he should stand for the policies he advocated to his constituents in 1923. His term as senator expired in 1927, and the election for the succeeding term came in 1926. In the spring of 1926 ex-Gov. William W. Stickney, of Ludlow, a relative and firm friend of Pres. Coolidge, announced his candidacy against Dale in the primaries. His issue was that of standing by the administration, his strength was mainly in the larger centers and he claimed the support of a large majority of the Vermont newspapers and lawyers. Dale, although by no means wholly forsaken in the cities and larger regions, was not well supported by the press or the bar and he fell back for his strength largely on the agricultural classes and in the smaller communities. In July, Stickney, who had been stricken with serious physical impairment, retired from the contest, and Dale was nominated by about a hundred per cent larger vote than in 1923 and again elected. In the senate he is a member of the committee on rules, the senate steering committee of seven, and of the committees on pensions, civil service and public lands. While in the house he introduced the first bill for retirement with annuities for civil service employes and he is a champion of the idea of making the system more co-operative between the government and its workers. In addition to the offices heretofore mentioned he is, or has been, president of the Fitzgerald Land & Lumber Co., of the Fitzdale Paper Co., and vice-president of the Dalton Power Co. He is a Congregationalist and a member of the Vermont Bar Association, the Vermont Historical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was twice married: (1) in 1891 to Amy K., daughter of Alvin Bartlett, of Island Pond, who died in 1907, leaving four children: Marian J., wife of Arthur F. Bennett, of Providence, R. I.; Timothy C.; Amy Porter, and George N. Dale; and (2) in 1910, to Augusta M., daughter of Willis W. Wood, of Boston, Mass.

PUTNAM, Brenda, sculptor, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., June 3, 1890, daughter of Herbert and Charlotte Elizabeth (Munroe) Putnam, and granddaughter of George Palmer Putnam (q.v.), the publisher. Her father (q.v.) is the present librarian of congress. She studied sculpture at the Boston Art Museum School and the Art Students' League of New York, her teachers being Bela Pratt, Charles Grafly and James Earle Fraser. She has had a studio in New York since 1912 and has traveled extensively abroad. Since the age of four years she has studied music and she played professionally as pianist of the Edith Rubel Trio for two and a half years, when overwork compelled the abandonment of a dual career. She has made a specialty of teaching artistic anatomy and modelling and in her work, of children, fountain figures and portrait busts. Her more important works include: a memorial to Anne Simon, in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C.; "Memorial to a Child," in Colorado Springs, Colo.; "Baby and Sea Horse Sundial"; fountain figure, property of C. J. Bell, Esq., Washington, D. C.; bust of Harriet

Beecher Stowe in the Hall of Fame; portraits of Pablo Casals, the cellist, purchased by the Hispanic Museum, New York, Harold Bauer, pianist, and Artur Bodanzky, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House; the marble relief of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, the life-size bronze

relief of William Dean Howells, American Academy of Arts and Letters; "Charmides," "Mischievous Faun," "Girl with a Dove," "Peter and the Rabbits" and "Young Narcissus," and other sculpture of equal merit. She has illustrated an edition of "Pilgrim's Progress" by pen and ink drawing simulating the old wood cut productions. She was awarded the Helen Foster Barnett prize for 1922 at the National Academy of Design and the Widener gold medal of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for her "Baby and Sea Horse Sundial," the prize for sculpture of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in 1923 for "Mischievous Faun" and the Avery prize for sculpture of the Architectural League of New York. Her "Charmides" was shown in the exhibit of representative American sculpture at the Metropolitan Museum and she exhibits at the National Academy of Design, the Grand Central Art Galleries, the Ferargil Galleries, the Milch Galleries, etc. She is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors and the Beethoven Association. She finds her chief recreation in music.

HANCOCK, Thomas Ragsdale, shipping executive and financier, was born at Hopkinsville, Ky., Mar. 17, 1882, son of Thomas Rudd and Rebecca (Ragsdale) Hancock. His father, a native of Virginia, was a large tobacco merchant in Clarksville, Tenn., and president of the Clarksville tobacco board of trade. It was the son's ambition to become a lawyer, but owing to financial reverses which his father met, he was forced to forego this purpose and engaged in newspaper work in Clarksville under the preceptorship of Joseph Wilson, a brother of Pres. Woodrow Wilson. In 1909 he entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. as a bill clerk. Several years later he was transferred to Memphis as chief rate clerk, and when he left the service of the road in 1910 to again go to Texas, he was joint agent at Memphis for the Louisville & Nashville, and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroads. Settling at Dallas, Tex., he became associated with the general traffic department of the Texas & Pacific Railway. Later he went to Texas City as traffic manager of the Texas City Terminal Railway Co., in which capacity he served until he became associated, in 1921, with the Galveston, Tex., shipping firm of S. Sgitcovich Co., the largest enterprise of its kind in Texas, of which he has been president since 1921. This company does an extensive steamship agency and ship brokerage business with general offices at Galveston and branches at Houston, Beaumont, Texas City, Port Arthur and Dallas, Tex., New Orleans, and New York city. It operates the Sgitcovich Lines, a regular shipping service from Texas ports to Liverpool, Manchester, London and other United Kingdom ports, and also to Havre, Antwerp and Ghent. S. Sgit-

covich & Co. is a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the Dallas Cotton Exchange, the Houston Cotton Exchange and the Galveston Cotton Exchange. Mr. Hancock is also president of United Gulf Steamship Co., Galveston Motor Finance Co., the Galveston Insurance Agency, the Globe Stevedoring Co., Inc., the Houston Ship Channel Stevedoring Co., Inc., and a director in the City National Bank of Galveston, the Clark W. Thompson Co., and other commercial, industrial and finan-

cial corporations. He is a member of the advisory board of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the B.P.O.E., the Galveston Golf & Country Club, the Artillery Club, the Aziola Club, and the River Oaks Country Club, Houston, and the New York Club and Columbia Yacht Club, New York city. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Methodist church. He finds his chief recreation in golf, hunting and yachting. Mr. Hancock, as a business man, is enterprising, resourceful and constructive, and by his kindliness and friendly disposition has won the regard of all who know him. He was married Apr. 30, 1921, to Winifred (Teller) Sgitcovich, of Galveston, daughter of Judge Teller of Colorado. He has two children: Lucille and Stephen F. Hancock.

CATTS, Sidney Johnston, clergyman and twenty-third governor of Florida (1916–20), was born near Pleasant Hill, Ala., July 31, 1863, son of Samuel W. and Adeline R. (Smyley) Catts and a descendant of George W. Catts, who came from Holland in 1760 and settled in Germantown, Pa. He was educated at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala., Howard College, Marion, Ala., and was graduated LL.B. at the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School in 1882. He practiced law in Dallas co., Ala., and managed his mother's plantation for three years, when he entered the Baptist ministry. He held pastorates in Dallas and Lowndes counties, and Tuskegee and Ft. Deposit, Ala., and resigned from the min-

istry in 1904 to engage in farming and mercantile ventures in Dallas county, at intervals preaching to rural congregations. He was pastor of the First Baptist Church at De Funiak Springs, Fla., during 1911–14 and then became state agent for a fraternal life insurance company. He was a candidate for governor of Florida in 1914, two years before the election. Defeated for the Democratic nomination in the first primary held in the state, he entered the race on a combined prohibition-independent ticket and was elected by a majority of nearly 10,000. Of his election the Tampa "Tribune" said editorially: "The successful candidate was an entire stranger to the people of Florida when he announced his candidacy. His first announcements were greeted with derision—as a political joke, yet he defeated four of the strongest and best-known men in the state. He had against him not only these four men and their following, but practically the solid liquor influence, office-holding influence, Catholic influence, and the state press. He made the race practically without a campaign fund. Throughout the campaign he boldly denounced from the stump certain things which no candidate for office in Florida had ever dared to denounce, pursuing a policy which had always theretofore been considered equivalent to political suicide. Yet this man, a new-comer, virtually a stranger, with no record of public performance to stand upon, with no part in the history of the state, political, commercial or otherwise, has been chosen as its next governor. It cost him to make the race less than half as much as any of his opponents spent." The principal events of his administration were: Economy in administration of state and county government; lowering the tax rate each year; forcing the county officers to do their duty or after warning removing them from office; calling an extra session of legislature and passing prohibition law and referendum; in everything forcing the interests of the people to the front; compulsory education and convent inspection law. He was the author of a notable reform in the history of penology, whereby a new official is created for the help of the prisoner, known as "The Friend of the Convicts," whose duty it is to remain in prison, come in contact with the inmates, learn the stories of their lives and form a fiduciary relation with them to such a degree that he might take their part as an advocate before state and prison officials. After his retirement from office he was indicted in the federal court on a charge of peonage and in a state court on the charge of bribery in connection with pardons. He was acquitted on the former charge in 1922, and on the latter in the same year. He is a member of the Masonic order, Woodmen of the World, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Knights of Pythias and Guardians of Liberty. He is also a member of farmers' organizations of every kind and a deep sympathizer with the federated societies of labor. He is a natural leader of men and is fearless in defense of what he thinks is right and in his denunciations of wrong. He was married in 1886, to Alice May, daughter of Marcus B. Campbell of Montgomery, Ala., and has six children: Edward Douglas, Ruth Austin, Bessie Catts Paderick, Sidney J., Jr., Rosier Dulaney Catts and Mrs. Joe Brown.

McNARY, Charles Linza, U. S. senator (1917–..), was born in Marion county, Ore., June 12, 1874, son of Hugh Linza and Margaret (Claggett) McNary. He took a special course at Leland Stanford Jr. University and studied law in the office of his brother, John H. McNary, in Salem, Ore. Upon being admitted to the bar in 1898, he began to practice in partnership with his brother under the firm name of McNary & McNary. The brothers built up a large clientele and were among the most successful lawyers in the state. In 1913 he was

appointed justice of the state supreme court and upon leaving the bench after a two years' term, resumed the practice of law. He was appointed U. S. senator in 1917 to fill the vacancy resulting from the death of Sen. Harry Lane and in 1918 was elected on the Republican ticket for the full term, and reelected in 1924. He is chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry. Aside from his professional activities Sen. McNary has been connected with various agricultural, commercial and financial enterprises. He was president of the Salem board of trade during 1909–10 and in 1909 was one of the organizers of the Salem Fruit Union, of which he has ever since been president. He is a member of the National Economic League, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity, and of the Illihee Club, Salem. He was chairman of the Republican state central

committee in 1916–17. He is a member of the Baptist church. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 19, 1902, to Jessie, daughter of Eugene Breyman, of Salem, Ore., and (2) in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1923, to Cornelia W., daughter of Maj. Morton, U. S. A.

HARZA, Leroy Francis, engineer, was born in Brookings county, S. D., Feb. 6, 1882, son of William Frederick and Clara S. (Jolley) Harza. He was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering at South Dakota State College in 1901 and after spending two years at Michigan State College as instructor in mathematics entered the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated B.S. in civil engineering in 1906 and with the degree C.E. in 1908. He was assistant to Daniel W. Mead, consulting engineer, in Madison, Wis., during 1906–12, was a consulting engineer in Portland, Ore., for four years, and chief engineer for James O. Heyworth, contractor, in Chicago, Ill., 1916–18. During the World war he was in charge of concrete ship construction for the U. S. shipping board at Jacksonville, Fla. Since 1920 he has practiced independently as a consulting engineer in Chicago. Mr. Harza has specialized in the design and construction of municipal water supply, hydraulic and hydro-electric power projects. Among the last named have been plants for the Great Lakes Power Co., on St. Mary's river at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; for the Central Power Co., at Kearney, Neb.; for the Lake Superior District Power Co., Flambeau River, Wis.; for the Chickasha Gas & Electric Co., Okla.; for the Kentucky Hydro-Electric Co., the Dix river project with a dam 275 feet high; for the Interstate Public Service Co., in Indiana, six automatic stations; Michigan Gas & Electric Co., Three Rivers, Mich., and Lake Superior District Power Co., at Ashland, Wis.; besides dams, pipe lines and other appurtenances for water storage at Pineville, Ky., Greenville, Ky., and Okmulgee, Okla. Many of these contracts include incidental construction work, such as highways, railroads and bridges, among which is an unusual highway bridge near Burgin, Ky., 250 feet above the river and 900 feet long. Mr. Harza is the author of "The Hydraulic Ram" (Univ. of Wis. Bull.), "Principles of Electricity" (Univ. of Ore. Bull.), and "Columbia River Power Project" (Journ. Electricity), as well as articles in the technical press and discussions before engineering societies. He is a member

of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Western Society of Engineers, National Electric Light Association, American Concrete Institute, and the American Mathematical Society, and the Union League, the Engineers and South Shore Country clubs, of Chicago.

He is a Mason and attends the University Church of the Disciples. He was married in Chicago, May 27, 1922, to Zelma, daughter of John Davidson, and they have two children: Arthur Charles Hoffman, and Richard Davidson Harza.

BROWN, Arlo Ayres, university president, was born at Sunbeam, Ill., Apr. 15, 1883, son of Robert Ayres and Lucy Emma (Sanders) Brown. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. The son was graduated at Northwestern University with the degree of A.B. in 1903 and at Drew Theological Seminary in 1907, and was associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, during 1907–09. He then served for three years as pastor of Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, and in 1912–13 was agent in Jerusalem for the Methodist board of foreign missions. He was executive secretary of the Newark (N. J.) District Church Society in 1913–14 and superintendent of teacher training for the board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal church during 1914–21. In July, 1918, Dr. Brown was commissioned 1st lieutenant and chaplain, U. S. army, and assigned to the 318th engineers, 6th Div., American Expeditionary Forces, of which he became senior chaplain in December, 1918, and captain in the following March. He was honorably discharged from the military service in June, 1919, and is a commissioned major-chaplain in the Officers Reserve Corps. In July, 1921, he was elected president of the University of Chattanooga, a position he still occupies. During his administration the student enrollment increased from 261 in 1921 to 524 in 1927, and the endowment fund increased from $501,000 to $1,003,000. New departments added to the university were those of business administration, education, Bible, religious education, physical education, political science, music and public speaking. Dr. Brown is the author of "Studies in Christian Living" (1914); "Primer of Teacher Training" (1916); "A History of Religious Education in Recent Times" (1923), and "Youth and Christian Living" (1927), and also co-author of "Life in the Making" (1917). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Cornell College in 1921 and that of LL.D. by Syracuse University in 1927. Dr. Brown is a member of the Rotary, Mountain City and Chattanooga Golf and Country Clubs, of Chattanooga, the City Club of New York city, the University Club of Evanston, Ill., and the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholarship fraternity. He was married in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14, 1914, to Grace Hurst, daughter of Rev. Joshua Morris Lindale, of Red Lion, Del., and has two children: Arlo Ayres, Jr., and Robert Lindale Brown.

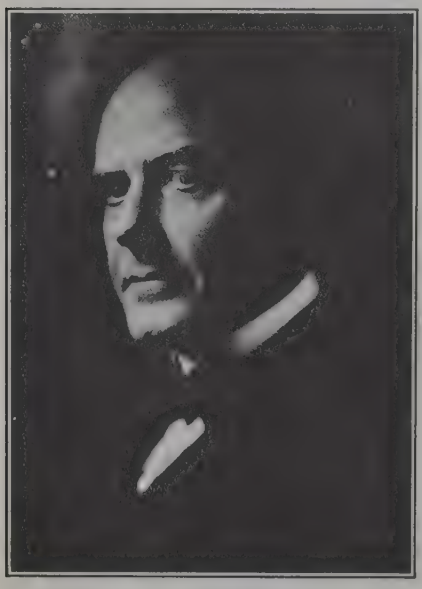
DRAYTON (Viola) Grace Gebbie, artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1876, daughter of George and Mary Jane (Fitzgerald) Gebbie. Her father, a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, was a book publisher of Philadelphia. She received her education in private and church schools, including the Convent of Notre Dame, Philadelphia, and the Convent of Eden Hall, Torresdale, Pa. Her talent for drawing was developed at an early age. As an illustrator of juvenile books, she began to sketch piquant, doll-like figures of children, caricatures of herself, for newspapers and periodicals, through which she has become known as the world's foremost portrayer of children. Among her creations are the comic series Bobby Blake and Dolly Drake, which ran for two years in the "Philadelphia Press"; "The Turr'ble Tales of Capt. Kiddo," for the "New York American"; "Undiscovered Beauties," for the "New York Herald"; the "Campbell Soup Kiddies"; the "Dolly Dingle Cut-outs," for the "Pictorial Review"; the "Bear Cub" series in "St. Nicholas"; also, "Dimples," "September Morn with Apologies," "Gee Gee Dollies," "Peek-a-Boo Dollies," "Bunnikin Dollies," "September Morn Statuette" and the "Peek-a-Boo Book." She also illustrated "Mother Goose Rhymes," a series of verse by her sister, Margaret G. Hays, which ran for five years in the "Associated Sunday Magazine," and another series by Mrs. Hays for the "Philadelphia North American," and herself wrote and illustrated numerous books for children, including "Bobby Blake," "Dolly Drake," "Tiny Tots," "Chickie Cheepie" "Bunny's Birthday," "Bettina's Bonnet" and "G. G. Drayton's Jumble Book." She has also drawn caricatures of many of the world's master paintings, known as "Great Little Masters," a private exhibition of which in New York city in the spring of 1927 attracted much attention. Mrs. Drayton is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts (life) of Philadelphia, the Authors' League of America, the Society of Illustrators, and the New York Art Center. She was twice married (1) Apr. 18, 1900, to Theodore E. Wiederseim, of Philadelphia, from whom she was divorced in 1911, and (2) June 23, 1911, to W. Heyward Drayton, 3rd, of Philadelphia, from whom she was divorced in 1923.

BEECKMAN, R[obert] Livingston, forty-eighth governor of Rhode Island (1915–21), was born in New York city, Apr. 15, 1866, son of Gilbert Livingston and Margaret (Foster) Beeckman, and a descendant of Wilhelmus Beeckman (also spelled Beekman), the ancestor of the famous family of that name in New York. Following a public school education, he entered upon a business career, and at the age of twenty-one, became a member of the firm of Lapsley, Beeckman & Co., with which he remained until 1906. He served as a representative in the state legislature for three terms, 1909–12, and the state senate for two terms, 1912–14. It was in the state senate that Mr. Beeckman sponsored the workmen's compensation bill, which brought him prominently before the Republican organization as a candidate for governor in 1914, to succeed Aram J. Pothier. In the general election Mr. Beeckman had five opponents, Patrick H. Quinn (Democrat), Fred D. Thompson (Progressive), Edward W. Thienert (Socialist), Ernst L. Merry (Prohibition), Peter McDermott (Socialist-labor), and he received a clear majority at the polls. His administration was notable for the policy of reform for the state prisons, hospitals, insane asylums and other state institutions. He was re-elected in 1916. The United States was preparing to enter the World war when Gov. Beeckman was inaugurated (1917) and his second administration had to do with the war activities which were carried on in all the states, and to which he gave his hearty support. After aiding in the mobilization of the resources of the state for the war and aiding in the carrying out of the marine activities on the shores of the state Gov. Beeckman made a trip to France where he personally visited the Rhode Island troops on the battle line. Mrs. Beeckman was also active in war work, heading the Rhode Island unit of the Red Cross, and took part in the other of the women's activities of the war. The war was in its most crucial period when the time for election of a governor came in the fall of 1918 and he was elected for a third term. He retired to his private business in the spring of 1921 and in the following year was the Republican nominee for the U. S. senate to oppose Sen. Peter Goelet Gerry, but was defeated. He is a director of the Industrial Trust Co., The Newport Trust Co., and The International Silver Co. He is a member of the Episcopal church, the Knickerbocker, Union, Metropolitan and Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was married in New York city, Oct. 8, 1902, to Eleanor Thomas, of Zanesville, O., who died in 1920, and again, Sept. 1, 1923, to Edna Marston.

HUNTING, Fred Stanley, manufacturer and engineer, was born at East Templeton, Mass., Sept. 30, 1867, son of William and Mary (Day) Hunting, and a descendant of John Hunting, who with his wife, Hester Seaborne, came to America from England in 1638 and settled at Dedham, Mass. From John Hunting the line is through his son John, and his wife, Elizabeth Paine; their son Stephen, and his wife, Rebekah Woodward; their son Stephen, and his wife, Hannah Converse; their son Converse and his wife, Mary Parker, and their son Josiah and his wife, Elizabeth Green, who were grandparents of Fred Stanley Hunting. He was graduated B.S. at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1888, and, in October of the same year, began his professional career as a draftsman for the Fort Wayne (Ind.). "Jenney" Electric Light Co. Through various changes of corporate organization he continued with this company for nearly thirty-four years. In 1889, he was made assistant to Marmaduke Mark Michael Slattery, the inventor, who was then in charge of all designing and engineering for the company, and, later, as assistant in the engineering department, had charge of the building of central stations and the installation of all apparatus sold. He became chief of the engineering department, in 1893, and was elected vice-president of the Fort Wayne Electric Corp., in January, 1899. This company, which was the successor of the Fort Wayne Electric Co., was liquidated a short time afterward, its property being sold to the General Electric Co., which reorganized it as the Fort Wayne Electric Works. Mr. Hunting became treasurer and sales manager, with general executive responsibility for administration. The plant of the Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., was purchased by the Fort Wayne Electric Works in 1909, and came under his management, and, in 1911, he was elected vice-president and treasurer of the company. Later in the same year the Fort Wayne works was merged with the General Electric Co. and operated as one of its departments, Mr. Hunting being made general manager, in charge of both manufacturing and commercial departments. Since July 1, 1922, he has been president of the Robbins & Myers Co., manufacturers of electric motors, generators and fans, Springfield, O. Early in his connection with the Fort Wayne works, Mr. Hunting was granted letters patent on several electrical inventions, most importantly on a method and device for transforming a two-phase or three-phase alternating current into any required

number of phases with any desired phase displacement. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (manager, 1911–14; vice-president, 1914–16); vice-president and a governor of the Electrical Manufacturers' Club, and a director of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. He was president of the American Association of Electric Motor Manufacturers, in 1910, and was a member of the board of governors (1915–18, 1923–26) and vice-president (1917–18) of its successor, the Electric Power Club, which was merged into the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, in 1926. Mr. Hunting is a 33rd degree Mason; a member of the Covenant Presbyterian Church of Springfield, O.; a member of the executive board of the Springfield Community Fund; an honorary member of the Quest Club of Fort Wayne and a Rotarian. He has been twice married: (1) May 1, 1889, to Harriet A., daughter of Oscar L. Sawyer, of East Templeton, Mass., who died in 1904; (2) June 10, 1907, to Elma P., daughter of William Balthis, of Chicago, Ill. By the first marriage, he is father of three sons, Ralph William, Lawrence Stratton and Harold Stanley, and by the second, of one son, William Fred Hunting.

FARQUHAR, Percival, financier, was born in York, Pa., Oct. 19, 1864, son of A. B. and Elizabeth (Jessop) Farquhar. He was prepared for college at York Collegiate Institute



and was graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1884 with the degree of Ph.B. In 1898 he formed a syndicate with Col. George Harvey and Dr. Frederick S. Pearson of New York, and Hanson Bros., of Montreal, Canada, and in conjunction with a French group, purchased the mule tramway lines of Havana, Cuba, reconstructing and electrifying the road as the Havana Electric Railway. Two years later in association with Sir William Van Horne, he organized the Cuba Company, of which he was assistant to the president and built the Cuba railroad, extending through the eastern two-thirds of the island, and sugar mills along the line of the railroad. In 1903 he joined Minor C. Keith and Sir William Van Horne in forming a syndicate (later including Gen. Hubbard) which organized the Guatemala Railway Company and took over the government railroad extending from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, to the base of the mountains. After completing the railroad to Guatemala City the company acquired the Huntington lines on the Pacific slope in Guatemala and some lines in San Salvador and is now constructing the connecting line between the two systems, giving Salvador a direct outlet to the sea through Puerto Barrios. He was associated with Dr. Pearson during 1904–5 in the organization and operation of the Rio de Janeiro Tramways, Light & Power Company, which acquired the four tramways in Rio de Janeiro, electrified them, purchased the gas and telephone properties, installed an electric lighting system and constructed a 90,000 h.p. hydro-electric generating station, and recently a much larger electric generating station; and then in the construction of harbor works, quay walls and warehouses at Para, Brazil. He organized the Brazil Railway Co., which, with its subsidiaries, controlled and operated 5000 miles of railway, port works, lumber mills, cattle and packing house properties, in the four southern states of Brazil. In 1916 he organized the International Products Co. owning and operating Quebracho extract mill, cattle and packing house properties in Paraguay and Colombia. In 1919 he formed the Itabira Syndicate of which he was the head. Mr. Farquhar is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, International Chamber of Commerce, American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society of Friends of Roumania. He is a director of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, of New York. His clubs are: Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Yale, Automobile, City Midday, Creek and India House, of New York, Metropolitan, of Washington, D. C.; and the St. Cloud Country Club of France. He was married in New York city Aug. 9, 1918 to Cathya M. F., daughter of General Elie Popesco, of Roumania and they have three children, George R. P., Donald Percival and Gordon Farquhar.

CAMPBELL, Thomas Edward, second and fourth governor of Arizona (1917, 1919–23), was born at Prescott, Ariz., Jan. 18, 1878, son of Daniel and Eliza (O'Flynn) Campbell. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, served in the U. S. army and went to Arizona in 1867 as a member of the Wheeler expedition. The son was educated at St. Mary's College, Oakland, Calif. In 1900 he was elected for two years to the territorial legislature and was a factor in effecting legislation concerning education, taxation and industrial welfare. During 1902–05 he served as postmaster at Jerome and in 1906 was chairman of the Yavapai county Republican committee. He served terms as county assessor during 1907–11 and 1912–15; was candidate of his party for congress in 1912, and in 1914 was elected state tax commissioner for a six-year term, being the only Republican elected to a state office that year. He was elected governor of Arizona, on the face of the returns, in No-

vember, 1916, but relinquished the office, Dec. 25, 1917, after a recount of votes showed a plurality of forty-three for his opponent. The next year he was elected governor for the term 1919–21, and was reelected in 1920 for the term expiring in 1923. During his administration legislation of importance included the creation of a state child welfare commission, soldier land settlement commission, immigration commission, state board of nurse examiners and a state board of registration for engineers, architects and land surveyors; and the passage of a state financial code, which provided that appropriations for carrying on the government must be included in a single appropriation bill accompanying the governor's budget. Since 1920 he has been president of the League of The Southwest; chairman of the Committee of Western Governors on the Colorado River Basin Project in 1921; chairman of the Fact Finding Commission on Federal Reclamation in 1923–24; chairman of the Board of Survey and Adjustments of Federal Reclamation Projects in 1925, and is national councillor for the National Highways Association. He is a member of the Republican National committee and of the Arizona Club of Phoenix, the Yavapai Club of Prescott, and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. He was married at Jerome, Ariz., June 18, 1900, to Eleanor Gayle, daughter of Henry J. Allen, and has two children: Allen and Brodie Campbell.

SMART, Allen Rich, certified public accountant, was born at Peterborough, England, Oct. 21, 1867, son of Thomas and Sarah (Rich) Smart. He was educated at Smith's Academy, in his

native city, where, in 1885, he began his professional career, in association with his brother, John Rich Smart. Five years later, he came to the United States, and, in 1891, entered the service of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., certified public accountants, of Chicago and New York. In 1897, he was admitted to partnership in this firm, with headquarters in Chicago, and continued his association with it until 1922, when he withdrew to found the accounting firm of Smart, Gore & Co., which was reorganized as Allen R. Smart & Co., in 1927. Mr. Smart is a member of the American Institute of Accountants (fellow), Illinois Society of Certified Public Accountants (president 1903–05), Ohio State Society of Certified Public Accountants, and a member also of the British Schools and Universities Club, the Dayton City and Dayton Country clubs (Dayton, O.); the Toledo Club (Toledo, O.), and the Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, Flossmoor Country and Press clubs of Chicago; the New York Athletic Club, Westchester Biltmore Country Club, New York, and the Congressional Country Club and Army and Navy Country Club, Washington, D. C. He finds his chief recreation in golf and motor-boating. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Smart was married, April 27, 1897, to Anna, daughter of the Rev. Cyrus Rightmyer of Fairfield, O. He has two sons, Jackson Wyman and Robert Ferrell Smart, and one daughter, Martha Rich, wife of George Hartman.

BUCHMAN, Frank N. D., clergyman, was born at Pennsburg, Pa., June 4, 1878, son of Frank and Sarah A. (Greenawalt) Buchman. He was educated at Perkiomen Seminary, Allentown high school and Muhlenberg College, being graduated at the last in 1899 with the degree of A.B. and which conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1902 and the honorary degree of D.D. in 1926. After graduating he took up the study of theology at the Mt. Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, and was ordained to the Lutheran ministry in 1902. In later years he continued his studies at Westminster College, Cambridge University, England. His first call was from the Church of the Good Shepherd, Overbrook, Pa. In the summer of 1902 he visited Europe for a special study of Inner Missions. In 1904 he founded the first Luther Hospice in America at Overbrook and in September, 1905, became house father of the Luther Hospice, Twentieth and Race streets, Philadelphia. In 1907 he founded in Philadelphia the first Luther Settlement in America. The following year he spent in travel in the Near East, including Turkey, Greece and Egypt. As secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Pennsylvania State College during 1909–15, his evangelistic work among college students attracted wide attention. During 1915–16 he made a tour with Dr. Eddy through India, Korea and Japan, devoting most of his time to personal evangelism in these countries and during 1917–19 he toured in the Far East for the same purpose. From 1916 to 1921 he was an extension lecturer under the Hartford Theological Foundation. In 1921 he became the center of a new religious movement known as "A First Century Christian Fellowship." Since then he has devoted himself to personal evangelism, both in this country and abroad. Dr. Buchman's work is a movement for vital, personal religion within the churches, the sole aim of which is to make the principles of the New Testament practicable as a working force today. Dr. Buchman describes it thus: "We are putting before people no new Gospel, no sect, no way other than the old, old way of a surrendered and guided life. It is not

man-centered but Christ-centered. We are incarnating the Gospel in terms this generation understands and grasps better than any other group I know. We believe in three things: (1) The need for the unconditional surrender of the human will to the will of God made manifest in Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour. (2) The need for continuous daily contact with God through the Bible, prayer, and listening for the voice of the Holy Spirit. (3) The need for every Christian to witness for Christ, and to bring others to Him. Anyone can see that here is only what has been emphasized again and again in Christian history, generally with an arousal of the Church for its fruit. There is nothing here which is novel. It is a demand for a New Testament Christianity, such as you find in the Acts of the Apostles.'' The movement has been described by Harold Begbie in ''Life Changers'' and its principles have been laid down by Howard Walter in ''Soul Surgery,'' published in India and America. During the World war Dr. Buchman served abroad with a flying squadron, looking after war prisoners, under the direction of Dr. John R. Mott (q.v) of the Y.M.C.A.

ENGLANDER, Samuel, lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1875, son of Bernhard and Therese Englander. He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania law school, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1898, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He has been especially active in connection with building and loan association work and has organized

and is the solicitor for the Lester, Pannonia Beneficial, Ellwood, Felix, Penton and the Imperial building and loan associations. For a number of years he was a member of the executive council of the Jewish Community of Philadelphia and a director of the Hebrew Orphans' Home and the Eagleville Sanitarium for Consumptives. In behalf of these two organizations, as well as of the Mt. Sinai hospital, he was very active in past years in connection with numerous entertainments arranged for their benefit. He is a member of the Pannonia Beneficial Association (past president), having served as chairman of its building committee and chairman of the board of governors of the Pannonia building for many years after its completion. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Law Association of Philadelphia, the Jewish Publication Society of America and the American Jewish Historical Society. For many years he has been prominent in Masonic circles, having been one of the organizers of William B. Hackenburg Lodge, No. 703, F. & A. M., of which he was the first master and the representative in the Grand Lodge from its inception. He is also a member of Keystone Chapter, No. 175, R.A.M., and of Joppa Council, No. 46, R. & S.M. In 1923 he was appointed district deputy grand master, having supervision over twelve lodges. He is active in the Independent Order of Brith Sholom, having been one of the original forty-four who organized this order and one of the committee of seven which drafted its platform, formulated its purposes, and selected its name. In politics he is an Independent and his religious affiliation is with the Jewish faith and he is a member of the Congregation Ohev Zedek (past president, chairman of the executive board, 1926). He was married, May 15, 1904, to Gussie Schoenfeld and has two sons: Ellwood Lipman and Lester Joseph Englander.

GOODNOW, George Frederick, consulting engineer, was born at Rochester, Vt., Nov. 15, 1863, son of Omri Elverton and Susan Eliza (Tilden) Goodnow. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Iowa and at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., where he was graduated B.S., in 1885, and M.S., two years later. During 1887–88, he was a special student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He began his professional career as an engineer, in 1888, with the Lynn (Mass.) Gas Co. In the next year he became superintendent of the Dedham & Hyde Park (Mass.) Gas & Electric Co., there continuing until 1894, when he became superintendent of the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gas Co. During nineteen years (1898–1917), he was president and manager of the North Shore Gas Co., Waukegan, Ill., and from 1920 to 1923, was president of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Gas Co. At one time, also, he was for several years a director of the Foundation Oven Co., New York city, and about 1910 he served as consulting engineer of the Hamilton (Ont.) Gas & Fuel Co., Ltd. In 1923 he organized George F. Goodnow & Co., Inc., consulting and construction engineers, with headquarters in Chicago. His two sons, Albert C. and George N. Goodnow, are associated with him as consulting engineers. Originally interested chiefly in gas companies, the activities of this company have been expanded. Among their various interests are the Standard Silica Co., of Ottawa, Ill., of which Mr. Goodnow is now president; coal companies in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, as well as manufacturing enterprises in various localities. Mr. Goodnow is widely known as an authority on coal and water gas, oven gas and natural gas, which, during his

long career as a consulting engineer, have been the subjects of numerous reports for leading bond houses and banking institutions, including such prominent firms as N. W. Harris Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co.; Garard Trust Co., etc. About 1900, he built the first high pressure gas distribution system west of the Alleghany mountains, running from Waukegan, through intervening towns, to Highland Park, Ill., a distance of about fifteen miles. Its success was so pronounced that it has been greatly extended and improved, and, in 1917, included over 200 miles of distribution pipe lines. Mr. Goodnow has built many gas works and main sytems during the last quarter of a century, notably those in El Paso and Austin, Tex ; Jacksonville, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Ishpeming, Mich., Negaunee, Mich., and Waukegan, Ill. He is the inventor of a gas mask, patented in 1908, by means of which it is possible to breathe fresh air even in an atmosphere filled with poisonous gases. During the World war, he was chairman of the Lake County War Stamp Committee, and was otherwise prominently active in the support of various patriotic movements of that period. He is a member of the American Gas Association; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New York and Chicago Engineers' clubs, and of several other engineering and scientific organizations. He is a life member, also, of the Chicago Art Institute and the Chicago Historical Society, and his clubs include the Caxton Club; the Bob o'Link Golf Club (secretary, 1915–19); Chicago Union League Club (member, education committee, 1926–27); Exmoor Country Club; Illinois Seniors' Golf Association, and the Romany Club of Chicago. He has devoted considerable attention to the work of the boys' foundation of the Union League Club of Chicago and to other educational interests of the city. Mr. Goodnow was married, in 1889, to Anna, daughter of the late B. F. Nichols, a farmer of Marshall county, Ia. They are the parents of two sons, both in active service during the World war: Albert Clarke Goodnow, consulting engineer and vice-president of the Standard Silica Co., and George Nichols Goodnow, a mechanical engineer connected with the Western Electric Co., Chicago.

STONER, Winifred Sackville, Jr., (Mrs. Charles P. de Bruché), author, was born in Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19, 1902, daughter of James Buchanan and Winifred (Sackville) Stoner. Her father, a descendant of Alexander Stoner, who came from England to Virginia with Capt. John Smith and became one of the founders of Jamestown, was a surgeon in the U. S. public health service, and her mother is the founder of a system of natural education planned for children and the organizer and director of the International Natural Education Association. Mrs. Stoner educated her daughter according to the system that she had herself developed, which included home instruction, through purposeful play, typewriting, attending university lectures, and travel. So effective were these methods that at the age of three, the child wrote rhymes and jingles which were published in newspapers and magazines, and at the age of five, wrote her first book "Jingles" (1907). "Jingles" was followed by "Patrino Anserino" (Mother Goose in Esperanto, 1908); "Journeys with Fairy Christmas" (1911); "A Plea to Gallant Knights" (1913); "Facts in Jingles" (1915); "Freakish Animals" (1916); "Valuable Fur Bearing Animals" (1916); "Sweetest Songs of the Air Kingdom" (1917); "History of the United States" (1919); "Jingle History of Rome" (1919); "Giants of Old" (1919) and "My Friends of the Zoo" (1919). She is co-author with her mother of "The Manual of Natural Education" (1916); "A Modern Princess" (1923); "Chess for Concentration" (1923); "Toys as Peace Makers" (1923); "Keen Children Psychology" (1923); "Ge-omies" (geometry for children, 1924); "Mother Stoner's Jinglelays" (1924); "Games with Aims" (1925); has produced numerous scenarios, plays, songs and magazine and newspaper articles, and is the founder and editor of "Mother Stoner's Bulletin" (1923). Miss Stoner's exceptional precocity as a child was shown on the lecture platform, and among other lectures was one on Esperanto before the American Conference

of the Eastern Public Education Association. At the age of five she made an address before a tuberculosis conference in Washington, D. C., and has appeared frequently as a public speaker ever since, notably in the Lee Kedrick series of lectures with Gilbert K. Chesterton, Sir Oliver Lodge and others. At the same age she made a tour of the world with her mother, speaking at various foreign capitals in behalf of Esperanto, and was introduced at every court in Europe. In 1908, she became president of the Junior Esperanto Association, and, in 1909, president of the Junior Peace Organization. At the age of nine she passed college entrance examinations and Dr. M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, said of her, at the age of twelve, "This little girl knows more and can do more than the average university

graduate.'' She is a member of the League of American Pen Women; Authors' League of America; Little Mothers' Association; League for Fostering Genius (director); and International Natural Education Association (vice-president). Her favorite diversions are horseback riding and chess. She was married, Aug. 7, 1921, to Charles Philippe de Bruché, of Paris, France, who met his death in Mexico City, Aug. 1, 1922.

VAN DUYNE, Sarah Elizabeth, physician, was born in Newark, N. J., Apr. 6, 1873, daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth Frederica (Ricord) Van Duyne. She was educated at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md., graduating A.B. in 1894, and at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for women and children, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1899. After two years of interne work in the New York Infirmary, she engaged in general practice in Newark and was a member of the staff of the Hospital for Women and Children. She was resident physician at the Working Girls' Vacation Society in 1915, the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Farmingdale, N. J., in 1916, Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., during 1916–20 and since 1920 has been resident physician at Goucher College. She was also professor of physiology and hygiene during her connection with Converse College, lecturer on hygiene in the summer normal schools of the

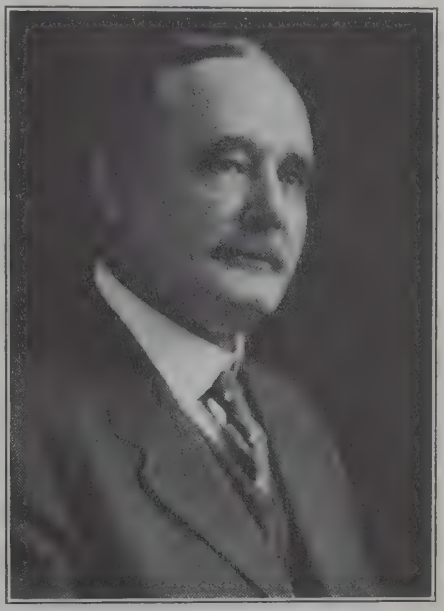
Virginia state boards of health and education in 1920 and since that year has been assistant professor of hygiene at Goucher College. She has devoted particular attention to preventive medicine, a branch of practice in which she is a recognized authority, and is the author of an article, ''How I Keep Fit in Winter'' (''Hygeia,'' February, 1925) and ''Some Observations on Dysmenorrhea at Goucher College'' (American Journal of Obstetrics, February, 1925). She is a member of the American Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, the Medical Women's National Association, the American Association of University Women and the Baltimore branch of the College Club.

CORNELIUS, David William, educator and lecturer, was born in Linton, Ind., Apr. 28, 1885, son of William Fletcher and Alice Victoria (Osborn) Cornelius, grandson of William Huff and Sarah Ann (Robbins) Cornelius, great-grandson of Daniel and Judith (Huff) Cornelius and g.g.-grandson of Abram Cornelius, born in Italy about 1701, who went to Holland to escape religious persecution and then came to America, settling in Maryland about 1730. He was graduated A.B. at DePauw University, in 1906,

after serving as assistant in physics during his senior year. He was an instructor in physics at Purdue University, in 1906–08, and at the University of California, in 1908–10, spending the following two years at the University of Illinois as a fellow, and receiving the degree of Ph.D., in 1912. Thereafter he was professor of physics at Ottawa University, 1912–13; assistant professor of physics and astronomy at Kansas University, 1913–15; instructor in physics at University of Missouri, 1915–17; professor of physics at Alma College, 1917–20; visiting professor of physics at University of Michigan, summer of 1920 and professor of physics at University of Chattanooga from 1920 to the present time. Dr. Cornelius has met with noteworthy success, both as teacher and administrator. At Alma College and again at the University of Chattanooga, he built the physics departments from small beginnings to an advanced stage of development. Through his efforts, the University of Chattanooga boasts one of the best equipped physics departments

in the South, offering courses of the highest standard. He designed the interior arrangement, and details such as switchboards, lecture tables, etc., of the new physics building, in which his department is housed. Dr. Cornelius' special lines of research have been in photoelectricity, high resistance and X-rays. He is widely known as a lecturer on popular science topics, and has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, visiting between 300 and 400 universities and colleges. He is the author of brochures on "Velocity of Electrons in the Photo-Electric Effect as a Function of the Wave Length of Light" and "A Liquid High Resistance as a Substitute for a Bronson Resistance." Dr. Cornelius is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Physical Society, American Association of University Professors (president of local chapter), Tennessee Academy of Science (vice-president, 1926–27), the Alpha honorary scholastic society (president of local chapter), and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and is a Mason. He is a man of studious mind, analytical, interested in economics and business, and is fond of travel, outdoor life and photography. He was married, Aug. 17, 1912, to Orrelle, daughter of Charles C. Fidlar, of Terre Haute, Ind.

JONES, Andrieus Aristieus, U. S. senator (1917–..), was born near Union City, Obion co., Tenn., May 16, 1862, son of Rev. James H. W. and Hester A. (May) Jones. As a typical self-made man, he enjoys the distinction of having supported himself since the completion of his preparatory course, teaching school for two years in his native state, and defraying all the expenses of tuition in Bethel College, Tenn., and Valparaiso University, Ind. He was graduated B.S. at the latter institution in 1884 and A.B. in 1885, and thereafter, for two years, was principal of schools at Las Vegas, N. M., in the meantime reading law. He was admitted to the bar in 1888, and entered at once upon a growing practice, which brought him favorable recognition in both professional and political circles. He was elected mayor of Las Vegas in 1893; was president of the New Mexico bar association, in 1893–94, and special U. S. district attorney in 1894–98. He was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1894. His prominence in political circles is attested by his services as a delegate to the Democratic national convention, Chicago, Ill., in 1896, as chairman of the New Mexico Democratic committee, in 1906–08, and again in 1911, and as a member of the Democratic national committee, during 1908–22. He was a prominent factor in securing New Mexico's admission to statehood in 1911, and was the candidate of his party in the legislature for the U. S. senatorship. In 1913, he was appointed first assistant secretary of the interior, and held the office until his election to the senate by popular vote in 1916, taking his seat Mar. 4, 1917. His record in the senate has been conspicuous for his support of all measures expressing advanced ideals. He favored the policy of armed neutrality, until declaration of war became inevitable, and then followed the recommendations of the president. He was a supporter of the eighteenth amendment, also of the nineteenth, granting the right of suffrage to women. As chairman of the committee on woman suffrage, he sponsored this amendment, and was able to bring the measure to vote. Although defeated in this congress by one vote, his activity in its behalf won for Sen. Jones the active support of suffragists throughout the country, and after reelection he was able to carry it to a successful issue. After the close of the war, Sen. Jones was a strong supporter of the treaty of peace and the league of nations, speaking and voting against the Lodge reservations, until their final adoption by the senate. After the

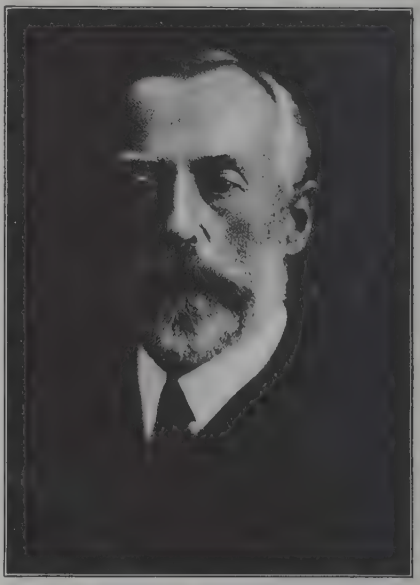


rejection of the league of nations, however, he opposed the Knox peace resolutions offered by the Republican leaders of the senate. Sen. Jones has been an advocate of the income tax, excess profits tax, inheritance tax, tax on ante-mortem gifts intended to evade the inheritance tax, and other measures to compel wealth to bear its just proportion of the support of the government. He began his second senatorial term in 1923. Sen. Jones is an Elk, a 32d degree Mason, and a member of the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of New Mexico, and of the Chevy Chase, Cosmos, National Press and Racquet clubs of Washington, D. C. He is extensively interested in the cattle business in New Mexico. Sen. Jones was married, Aug. 7, 1902, to Natalia Stoneroad of Las Vegas, N. M.

CORBETT, Harvey Wiley, architect, was born in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1873, son of Samuel James and Elizabeth (Wiley) Corbett. His father was a physician and his mother, a sister of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley (q.v.) the chemist, was also a licensed physician, having been graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., with the M.D. degree in 1880. He was graduated at the University of California, with the degree of B.S. in mechanical engineering, in 1895, being elected to the Sigma Xi honor society. He is also a graduate in architecture of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, where he received a government diploma in 1900, together with medals in architecture,

mathematics, modeling and free-hand drawing. While abroad he designed the administration building for the Compagnie Generale des Trainways Electriques in Geneva, Switzerland. His professional career in New York city began in the office of Cass Gilbert in 1901. Two years later he formed a partnership with F. Livingston Pell, under the firm name of Pell & Corbett which continued until 1912 when he became associated with Frank J. Helmle, as Helmle & Corbett. Mr. Corbett is well known for his active interest in all phases of civic and commercial architecture and his valuable contributions to that branch of his profession. He is a recognized authority on city planning, zoning and the regulation of building heights, and has written and lectured extensively on those subjects. As a member of the New York committee of city planning and survey organized by Mayor Walker in 1926 he has been a factor in the regulation and control of buildings for both height and use. Mr. Corbett made the designs of the municipal group and civic centre of Springfield, Mass., the Maryland Institute and School of Arts and Design, Baltimore, Md., the Navy and Marine Memorial in Washington, D. C., the Washington Masonic National Memorial, Alexandria, Va., the School of Applied Design for Women, New York city, the Bush Terminal office buildings in New York and London, the Camp Merritt World War Memorial in New Jersey, the Stambaugh Auditorium, Youngstown, O., besides many hospitals, churches, banks, hotels, office buildings and apartments. He is a lecturer on architecture at Columbia University and the Boston Arts School of Architectural Design in New York. He is a member of the advisory board of the school of architecture at Princeton University and architect member of the fine arts commission of New York state. He is an associate of the National Academy of Design; fellow of the American Institute of Architects and the Royal Institute of British Architects and a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, the Architectural League of New York (ex-president), Societe des Architectes Diplomés par le Gouvernement Francais (ex-president), Architecture Club, London (first foreign member), National Sculpture Society, New York Building Congress, American Federation of Arts, Archaeological Institute of America, English-Speaking Union, the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and the Players, Transportation and Faculty of Columbia University clubs. He was married, June 28, 1905, to Gail, daughter of Frederick C. Sherman, of Syracuse, N. Y., and they have two children, Jean and John Maxwell Corbett.

JOHANSEN, Johan, manufacturer, was born in Wang county, Norway, Sept. 4, 1851, son of Johanes and Karin (Christiansen) Johansen. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, and upon attaining his majority came to the United States and settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1872. For two years he worked in Jacob Mitchell's factory and was later interested in the Cooperative Shoe Factory. In 1876 he became associated with his brother, Mikkel Johansen, in the manufacture of ladies', misses' and children's shoes in St. Louis, under the firm name of Johansen Bros., employing about fifty people. In 1902 the business was incorporated as the Johansen Bros. Shoe Co., of which he has since been president, and which now employs 600 people in the making of ladies' fine footwear exclusively, and has annual sales approximating $2,000,000. His brother retired from the business in 1904. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, and his religious affiliation is with the Congregationalists. Politically, he is a Republican. He was married in St. Louis, Oct. 4, 1876, to Augusta, daughter of Johanes Lofgren, a farmer of Sweden, afterwards of Minneapolis, Minn., and has three children:



Helen Roselie, wife of Dr. August Gustav Wichman, John Alvin and Harry Gulbran Johansen, vice-president and treasurer of the Johansen Bros. Shoe Co.

SCHNERING, Otto Young, candy manufacturer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1891, son of Julius and Helen E. (Curtiss) Schnering. His father (b. 1852), a native of Elberfeldt, Germany, but reared in Philadelphia, Pa., began his business career in Chicago, in 1865, was for thirty-three years a partner in the wholesale jewelry firm of Clapp-Young & Co. (now Otto Young & Co.) and its sole manager for twenty-one years, also treasurer of one of the largest department stores of the city for twenty-one years. His mother was a daughter of Ethan Curtiss, then resident in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and a descendant of early New England colonists. Mr. Schnering received his preliminary education at the Douglas School, and the University high school, Chicago, where he was president of the class, and editor of the school year book. He was graduated Ph.B. at the University of Chicago, in 1913, having completed the four-year course in less than three years. While in college, he was prominently active in the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, being chiefly responsible for the erection of the new chapter house on University avenue. After graduation, he was em-

ployed for several years as a manager in the retail sales division of the George P. Bent Piano Co., and, when he resigned from this connection, engaged in independent business under the style, United Sales Co. In February, 1917, he began candy manufacturing on a small scale, with some second-hand machinery, one candy maker and three girls in a small establishment on North Clark street. Five months later, larger quarters became necessary, and so great was the success of the new enterprise that its factory and office force, within this short space, had increased to 125 people. In January, 1919, the establishment was again removed to larger quarters. The business is known as the Curtiss Candy Co., being named in honor of his mother, and, besides its plant on Briar place, has two others on East Illinois street. The three plants contain a total of almost 200,000 square feet floor space and give employment to more than 3,500 people. The most widely known of its several products is a popular confection known as "Baby Ruth," which sells in astounding quantities. Mr. Schnering's remarkable success has been founded on the high quality of his products, low sales prices, quantity production, extensive and aggressively original advertising methods, and unusual executive ability. His plants are models of system, coordination, cooperation, cleanliness, and mass production. Raw products are systematically inspected and are analyzed by skilled chemists. Factory sanitation and careful attention to the health of employees are matters of constant concern. The business has grown to such immense proportions that it has become possible to buy raw materials at minimum prices, to use every labor-saving device and the most modern and up-to-date equipment, and to practice efficiency and economy in every department. All peanuts, of which large quantities are used, are roasted in one plant, and the roasting machinery used is the largest in the world. Several million bars of candy are produced daily. The yearly tonnage of the principal raw materials used in making these products and consisting of sugar, chocolate, milk, corn syrup, cocoanut and peanuts, totals 4,120 carloads. Four thousand five hundred carloads per year of paper wrappers, wooden cases, and empty set-up boxes, and nearly 500 carloads of miscellaneous materials bring the total number of carloads of inbound freight to 9,000. The finished products require another 9,000 carloads for shipping, and this vast traffic results in a freight revenue to the various railroads handling it of $3,500,000 per year. One billion paper wrappers are used each year, requiring eighty freight cars to bring them to the Curtiss factories. The daily consumption of wooden cases is 3,000 and of paper boxes, 150,000. An average total of 1,000,000 lbs. of freight is handled every day. In order to distribute this vast output, which is sold in every part of the country, a permanent sales force of 150 traveling representatives is maintained, and very large sums of money are annually expended in advertising the various products. In his special field, Mr. Schnering is known as one of the most enterprising, daring and aggressive advertisers, and much of his success is due to his firm belief in the necessity and power of publicity. In 1927, as the result of a steady growth in sales and of the most systematic planning of distribution, the Curtiss Co. was enabled to ship its products in trainloads, and in that year thirty-two such trainloads left its plants. Though naturally much of Mr. Schnering's success must be attributed to the inherent merit of his products and to the efficiency of his organization, the major share of it is the result of his personal effort. In addition, Mr. Schnering has organized and is president of the Curtiss Gum Co. of Chicago, manufacturer of Baby Ruth peppermint flavored gum, and is the organizer and president of the Curtiss Cigar Co., manufacturer of the Baby Ruth five cent cigar. He is a member of the North Central Business Men's Association of Chicago, the American Insurance Union, the Loyal American Life Association, and the Travelers' Protective Association, and a life member of the Steuben Club, Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Press Club, Field Museum, Breakers Beach Club, and Evanston Century Club. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic, University, South Shore Country, University of Chicago Alumni, Sunset Ridge Country and Old Colony clubs, all of Chicago, and the Advertising Club of New York, as well as of the Geographical Society of Chicago and the Chicago Y.M.C.A. Fraternally he is associated with Birchwood Lodge, No. 1012, A.F. & A.M.; Woodman's Circle; Tribe of Ben Hur; Independent Order of Foresters; Brotherhood of American Yeomen; Maccabees; Royal Arcanum, and the general assembly, the Cherry Circle and the Curtiss Baby Ruth Class, Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Schnering has always been interested in athletics, particularly track sports and baseball, and is a skilled boxer. He has a keen appreciation of the arts, has taken numerous courses in drawing and sculpture at the Chicago Art Institute, is a great lover and a keen student of music, a consistent supporter of the opera and a pianist of considerable ability. He is also interested in agriculture, and, while still a boy, engaged extensively in breeding and raising pigeons, pheasants and game poultry on his father's estate near St. Joseph, Mich. This love of animals he has handed down to his children, whom he encourages in breeding and raising dogs and other animals at their home in Evanston. Mr. Schnering was married, March 15, 1927, to Mrs. Dorothy (Russell) Blessed, daughter of J. H. Russell of Evanston, Ill., western representative for the Whitney Carriage Co. of Massachusetts. Mrs. Schnering, by her first marriage, is the mother of three children, Robert, Philip and Barbara, who have been adopted by Mr. Schnering.

COWLES, John Henry, merchant and Masonic official, was born in Edmonson county, Ky., Aug. 22, 1863, son of Joseph P. and Martha (Mitchell) Cowles. He was a student at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1879–80, but was forced by ill-health to leave in his senior year. He began his business career in 1881 as a clerk to Cowles & Co., wholesale grocers of Louisville, Ky., of which his father was senior partner. Subsequently for varying periods he was connected with the Pyne Co., structural steel contractors; the Standard Printing Co.; Martin & Cowles, insurance; John H. Cowles & Co., brass founders, and Globe Building & Loan Co. Interests in all of these businesses, however, have been disposed of since he became an official of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. He became interested in and af-

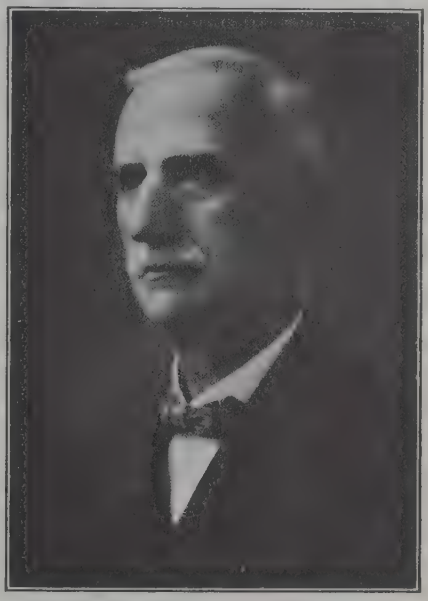
filiated with Masonry in 1888, and has served as an officer in all of the Masonic and allied bodies of which he is a member, and in nearly everyone has passed through the line and served as the presiding officer. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky in 1909 and president of the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada for two years. He represented the grand lodge of Kentucky at the Masonic peace jubilee in London, England, in 1918. In 1911 he was elected secretary-general of the supreme council (Mother Council of the World) of the

Thirty-Third and Last Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, for the southern jurisdiction of the United States of America, and served until October, 1921, when, at the regular biennial session, he was elected grand commander of the supreme council and still holds that office. He is an honorary member of Thirty-Three Masonic and other organizations scattered throughout the country, and a member of a number of other societies and organizations and some half a dozen clubs. He was captain of company H, 1st Ky. volunteer infantry during the Spanish-American war, stationed in Porto Rico. For a time, as a Democrat, he was active in politics in Kentucky, serving as clerk of the Jefferson county fiscal court for a number of years, but is now politically independent.

GOODWIN, Clarence Norton, jurist, was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1872, son of Richard La Barre and Belle (Norton) Goodwin. He was graduated A.B. at Syracuse University in 1894 and LL.B. at Harvard law school in 1897. He was engaged in a general practice in Chicago, Ill., with the firm of Green, Robbins & Honore, until June 1, 1899, when he was appointed assistant corporation counsel and placed in charge of all questions arising in connection with the city's relations to the local transportation companies and its litigation with them. He brought and won several hundred suits against the Chicago Union Traction Company to compel compliance with a universal transfer ordinance passed ten years before but which had never been observed and he secured compliance with an ordinance requiring street car companies to clean their right of way. He was special traction counsel to the mayor of Chicago in 1907 and special counsel to the board of education during 1906–11. He was elected judge of the superior court in 1911, and after serving for two years as trial judge was given special jurisdiction over all questions of pleadings and assigned to mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus and naturalization proceedings. He heard more than 7,000 naturalization applications and was instrumental in establishing general public meetings of newly naturalized citizens, and in the organization in 1915 of the National Americanization committee, formed to bring home to the naturalized citizen a sense of the importance and dignity of American citizenship and of his obligations to the government. He was judge of the Illinois Appellate court in 1915–17. On Jan. 1, 1918, he was appointed special assistant to the U. S. attorney general to brief and argue the question of the navigability of the Desplaines river, a part of the Lakes-to-Gulf waterway, in the circuit court of appeals and the U. S. supreme court where he obtained a ruling establishing the navigability of the river, thus making the waterway possible. He was chairman of the national conference on legal education representing 170 bar associations which met in Washington in 1922 and recommended standards of legal education now being adopted generally and he was chairman of the conference of bar association delegates in 1921–22. He has contributed leading articles to the "Harvard Law Review," the Journal of the American Bar Association, and other law publications. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, American Law Institute (charter), Law Club of Chicago, Masonic order, Delta Upsilon fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Eta Society of Harvard. He was married, Nov. 11, 1912, to Augusta, daughter of John J. McDonald of Chicago, and they have two children: Macdonald and Norton Goodwin.

GREENOUGH, Charles Edward, lawyer and engineer, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1880, son of Charles Edward and Frances Gray (Dawson) Greenough. He is a descendant of Robert Greenough of Prescot parish, Lancashire, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1670, and later at Rowley, where he was selectman and recorder. From Robert Greenough and his wife, Martha Epes, the line is traced through Robert, 2d, and his wife, Hannah Dole; Robert, 3d, and his wife, Edna Knight; Richard Greenough and his wife, Elizabeth Hoag; Ezra Greenough and his wife, Caroline Ormes, and Charles Backus Greenough and his wife, Martha Ann Spalding, parents of Charles E. Greenough, 1st. Richard Greenough was the first builder of road coaches in America, and conducted the business for many years at Salisbury, N. H. Charles B. Greenough was a bank president in Colorado, and is internationally noted as builder of the first street railway in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. After completing his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., Charles E. Greenough entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and was graduated Ph.B., in 1902. During his college course, he was repeatedly awarded high honors for scholarship, and at the same time was active in athletics, particularly as a member of his class crew. After graduation, he pursued a special course in mining engineering, then traveled extensively in Europe. In 1905 he acquired valuable mining properties in Mexico, and organized the Grand Union Mining Co., of which he was treasurer. Because of the revolutionary disturbances in Mexico, he devoted increasing attention to the development of mines in the United States, and since 1919 has been principally interested in extensive properties in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. During the World war he was captain of infantry R.O.T.C., early in 1917, and major in the following September. He sailed for France, in April, 1918, as commander of the 2d battalion, 371st infantry, and having been assigned to duty with the 157th division of the French army, participated in engagements before Verdun, at Mort Homme and Avocourt, in the Champagne offensive and in the Vosges. He was severely wounded in September, 1918, and in February, 1919, was discharged with his regiment at Camp Jackson, S. C., with commission as major O.R.C. For his conspicuous war service, he was awarded the Victory medal with four bars of the United States, the Croix de Guerre and Medaille Commemorative of France, and the service cross and World war medal of the state of New York. After the war he studied law in Columbia University, was graduated LL.B. in 1924, and admitted to the New York bar in 1925. Apart from his business and professional activities, Maj. Greenough has been known for many years as a keen collector of first editions, autographs, maps, colored prints and steel engraved portraits of celebrities. He is a member of the American Geographical Society (fellow), the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, Order of Indian Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Veteran Corps of Artillery & Military Society of the War of 1812, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the World War, Society of American Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Society of American Military Engineers, National Security League, the English Speaking Union and the Americo-Yugoslav Society, and the Delta Phi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Maj. Greenough was married twice: (1) Nov. 16, 1909, to Eleanor Lucia, daughter of Frederick W. Whitridge (q.v.) of New York city, who died in 1914, leaving two sons, John Whitridge and Richard Dawson Greenough; (2) Aug. 20, 1920, to Mrs. Edmee (Busch) Reisinger, daughter of Adolphus Busch (q.v.) of St. Louis, Mo.

SHERWOOD, Carl G., jurist, was born near Whitney Point, Broome co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1855, son of George and Mary Ann (Jeffords) Sherwood. His father (1821–1904), a farmer, was a prominent advocate of anti-slavery and temperance and a member of the New York state assembly (1873–74). After completing the course in the Binghamton high school, he read law in the office of E. K. Clark of that city,



later in the office of A. R. McCoy at Clinton, Ia. In 1881, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Clark, S. D., serving as county register of deeds, in 1882–86, and there continuing until his appointment to the bench of the 3d judicial circuit court of the state, in 1912. He was elected to the same office for a term of four years, in 1914, but resigned, in 1917, in order to care for the practice of his son, who had enlisted for service in the World war. In 1921 he was appointed an associate justice of the state supreme court, and in 1924 was elected to succeed himself, continuing in the office to the present time (1927). In the course of his practice, Judge Sherwood has been associated in some of the most famous cases tried in his state. He was retained as special prosecutor in the trial of Carl Christianson for wife murder—the first murder case in Clark county—and secured his conviction and sentence to life imprisonment. He defended, and obtained the

acquittal of Carl Jackson, charged with making a false report to the public examiner—one of the first cases under the law—after two trials in the circuit court and two in the state supreme court. This case established the rule that verdicts in criminal cases must be returned in open court and in the presence of the judge, and not during recess, and affirmed the principle that no man may be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense. As a judge of the supreme court he wrote the opinions in Peterson Oil Co. vs. Frary, state inspector of petroleum (46 S. D. 258), later affirmed by the U. S. supreme court; in Stavig vs. Van Camp, commissioner of insurance, involving a construction of the Hail insurance law of the state; also in Buboltz vs. Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co. (47 S. D. 512), which established the rule that the driver of an automobile approaching tracks is bound to look and listen, whenever such actions would be effective and that failure to do so is contributory negligence. Judge Sherwood has served as chairman of several Republican state conventions; was a delegate to every Republican state convention, during the first twenty years of statehood; was delegate to the national Republican convention of 1896; chairman of the Republican state central committee in the campaign of 1912, when every Republican candidate on the state ticket was elected; was delegate to the state constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1889, and served as state senator, from the 29th senatorial district, in 1889–90, the first session of the South Dakota legislature. During the World war, he was chairman of the American Red Cross for Clark county; a member of the legal advisory board under the Federal selective service (draft) act, and one of the state speakers for the Y.M.C.A. and the Red Cross. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the South Dakota State Bar Association (president, 1910), the Clark County Bar Association, the Phi Delta Phi and Masonic fraternities, the I.O.O.F., the K. of P., the B.P.O.E., and of several fraternal insurance associations, and of the Kiwanis Club, Pierre. He is teacher of the Men's Bible Class in the local Methodist Episcopal church. He finds his chief recreation in walking, in gardening and in floriculture. He was married Feb. 10, 1885, to Nellie C., daughter of George H. Fountain, and had two sons: George F. and Harry Allen (deceased), and two daughters: Mary Carleton, wife of G. S. Levitt, and Dorothy, wife of Capt. Malcolm Byrne.

HANKS, Stedman Shumway, banker, aviator and author, was born in Manchester, Mass., July 17, 1889, son of Charles Stedman and Clarina Bartow (Shumway) Hanks, and a descendant of Benjamin Hanks, who came over from England in 1699 and settled in Plymouth county, Mass. The line from Benjamin Hanks is through Benjamin and his wife Mary White; Uriah and his wife Irene Case; Benjamin and his wife Alice Hover; Horace and his wife Sophia Wright and Rev. Stedman Wright who married Sarah Humphrey Hale, and was the grandfather of Mr. Hanks. He attended Groton School and was graduated A.B. at Harvard (as of June, 1912), and went to London, England, in that year as secretary to the U. S. ambassador, Whitelaw Reid. Subsequently he was special agent of the U. S. department of state, in which capacity he represented the secretary of state on three important confidential missions, and later was secretary to Pres. Charles A. Stone, of the American International Corporation, and investigator for that organization. In 1920 he organized and has since been president of Stedman Hanks & Co., New York, agents in the United States for foreign interests, as well as

representatives of foreign and domestic corporations and individuals. He was also associated with Kean, Taylor & Co., in 1924. Mr. Hanks became actively interested in aviation in 1916, and shortly after the United States entered the world war was commissioned captain in the U. S. signal officers' reserve corps, being detailed to duty as aide to Gen. George O. Squier, chief signal officer, war department. He was promoted to the rank of major in the same year and in 1918 was assigned to the department of military aeronautics. Continuing in aviation after the war he was commissioned a major in the air service, officers' reserve corps in 1923 and commanded the 77th division air service troops and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the air service reserves in 1925. He is a director of the American Company of Liberia, Ltd., and the Rubinat Company, Inc. He is a member of the American Society of International Law and the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Metropolitan Club. He is the author of "Honors, Courtesies and Ceremonies," a compilation of precedents used by the department of state and published by the department in 1914. Mr. Hanks was married, Feb. 11, 1919, to Margery, daughter of Lewis Hancock, of Austin, Tex., and they have one son, Roger Stedman Hanks.

PICKARD, William Lowndes, president of Mercer University (1914–18), clergyman, author, was born in Upson county, Ga., Oct. 19, 1861, son of James La Fayette and Ann Haseltine (Ross) Pickard. His father, a prosperous planter and a descendant of Huguenot colonists, met his death in service during the civil war, leaving the family in very straitened circumstances. Accordingly, much of the boyhood and youth of Dr. Pickard was passed in the home of his uncle, James Pound, in Talbot county, where, while attending school, he developed his appreciation of standard literature in the well-selected home library. At the age of nineteen, he entered Temple College, Newnan, Ga., where he passed one year, then transferring to Mercer University, Macon, Ga., and continuing the course to graduation in 1884. Following his determination to enter the ministry, he was ordained in 1883, and thereafter filled temporary charges and supplied vacant pulpits, until his graduation at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., in 1887. His first pastorate was over the First Baptist Church, Eufala, Ala., in 1887–88, and in this charge he demonstrated unusual ability as a preacher, filling the church at every service, and adding greatly to the membership. The same success attended his zeal as pastor of the First Church, Birmingham, Ala. (1889–93), and the Broadway Church, Louisville, Ky. (1894–98), since in both places the accessions to church membership were numbered by hundreds. His fame as an effective preacher led to an invitation from the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, to deliver lectures and addresses, during the regular sessions, and, while here, he received and accepted a call to the First Baptist Church, Cleveland, O. At the end of another four years (1899–1902), he returned to the South, serving, successively, as pastor of the First Church, Lynchburg, Va. (1903–07), and of the First Church, Savannah, Ga. (1907–14), and as president of Mercer University (1914–18). While, as a pastor, his work has been eminently successful in increasing membership and founding new congregations, his career as university president was characterized by similar success. During his administration, Mercer University reached and passed a crisis in its history, but the influence of Dr. Pickard was effective in overcoming all difficulties and restoring failing confidence in the institution. Through his efforts, the scope of the university curricula was enlarged; the student attendance was increased; the endowment was augmented, and the vexed question of secret fraternities among the students was effectually adjusted. After four years of arduous effort, he resigned, to accept the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn. During his residence in Georgia, Dr. Pickard served for seven years as a trustee of the Bessie Tift College for Women, Forsyth, Ga., and of Mercer University, and for five years (1913–18) was president of the board of education of the Georgia Baptist Convention. He has been a member, also, of the Southern Baptist Convention (board of education), since 1915, and of other denominational societies and institutions at various periods in his career. In addition to his work in the ministry, Dr. Pickard has been a lecturer in thirty-five states of the Union, a constant contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature, and the author of a volume, "Under the War Flags of 1861." The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Alabama, in 1887, before he had reached his twenty-seventh birthday, and the degree of LL.D. by Mercer University, in 1910. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, a Mason and a Shriner. He was married, June 15, 1886, to Florence Martha, daughter of Thomas

Henry Willingham of Albany, Ga., a lady of marked artistic and literary ability, and the author of several significant volumes.

PICKARD, Florence Willingham (Mrs. William Lowndes Pickard), author and artist, was born at Smyrna, near Old Allendale, S. C., Mar. 7, 1862, daughter of Thomas Henry and Cecelia Matilda (Baynard) Willingham, and a descendant of Thomas Henry Willingham, who came from Ahiman Rasen, now known as Market Rasen, England, and settled on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, S. C. Her father was one of the largest cotton planters in the South. She was a student at Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., during 1874–77; was graduated with honors at Miss Sallie Reynold's School, Albany, Ga.; attended Woman's College, Richmond, Va., and Mary Baldwin's Seminary, Staunton, Va., and she was graduated in 1881 with first honors (gold medal) in art. She studied art abroad in 1905 and 1913. As an artist she was awarded the silver cup at the Georgia State Fair, 1918, 1919. Her best known painting is "Choosing the Crown." She is author of "The Ides of March" (1901) and "Between Scarlet Thrones" (1919), and has delivered a number of lectures on art and literature. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Alpha Delta Pi fraternity, and the Chattanooga Writers' Club, Tenn. Authors' and Press Club, League of American Pen

Women, Art Club, Kiwanis Auxiliary, and honorary member of the Macon Writers' Club. She was married at Albany, Ga., June 15, 1886, to Rev. William Lowndes Pickard, a Baptist clergyman, and had four children: William Lowndes,

Julia Baynard, wife of Ralph Edward Bailey, Florence Martha, wife of Leverett Roland Harrison, and Elizabeth Belle, wife of Paul Daggett Karsten.

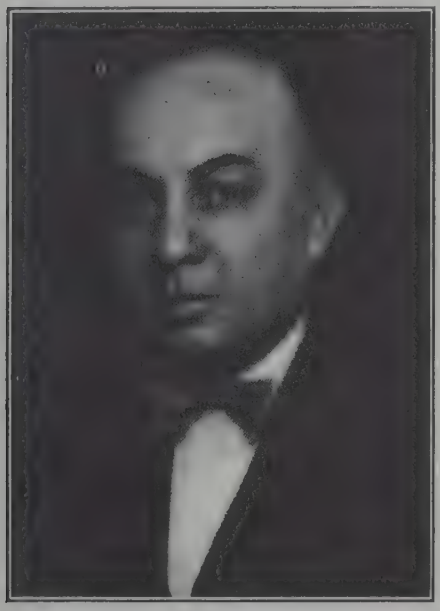
STRAUSS, Philip, merchant, was born near Czernowitz, Austria, May 14, 1885, son of Judah Hirsch and Bessie Strauss. During his school training he developed a marked inclination for a commercial career and with an ambition beyond the environment of his native community, he came to the United States at the age of eighteen, after having spent a year in London, and entered the employ of Benesch & Sons, furniture manufacturers and dealers of Baltimore, Md. He served an apprenticeship of three years to learn the details of every department of the business and in 1906 became buyer and general manager with a furniture firm in Nanticoke near Wilkes-Barre, Pa. During a period of eleven years in this capacity he laid the foundation for a later development in the furniture industry. In 1919 he established a business of his own in Nanticoke, Pa., under the name of the Strauss Million Dollar Stores, dealing in all kinds of home furnishings. The second establishment of the same character was opened in Plymouth, Pa. five years later. Successful from the beginning the enterprise is remarkable for the rapidity with which it has grown to its present outstanding magnitude. At the present day the two stores comprise some 200,000 square feet of floor space, including large storage warehouse facilities and employ from seventy-five to 100 people. In keeping abreast of the times Mr. Strauss has adopted the most complete and efficient present day methods in display, lighting, advertising and delivery, and has won recognition as one of the most enterprising and successful of American furniture men. His business has not only exerted a substantial influence on the extensive community it serves but Mr. Strauss himself has taken an active interest in civic affairs. He took the active leadership in urging the elevation of Nanticoke Borough to a city of the third class in accordance with the legal classification of the state, which was brought to a successful issue by its incorporation as such in 1925. During the World war Mr. Strauss was a consistent and liberal supporter of all patriotic enterprises and placed the facilities of his stores and offices at the disposal of national war time agencies. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilkes-Barre, the National Retail Furniture Association, the Masonic order and the Order of Elks. He is married and has two children, John and Bessie Evelyn Strauss.

MUHS (Mooz), **Clifford Collin,** civil engineer, was born at Collin, Ia., Jan. 29, 1886, son of Gus A. and Ida A. (Collin) Muhs, and grandson of Jochim Muhs, who came from Schleswig Holstein in 1844, was a "Forty-niner" in California, and a veteran of the Iowa Indian wars. He

was graduated at Cornell College, Iowa, in 1905, with the degree B S.C.E. and at once entered the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission in Panama. He later transferred his affiliation to the Ferro Carril del Cauca in Colombia, which in 1908–09 was locating and building a railroad from the coast into the interior over the western range of the Andes, and had adopted a continuous 3½% compensated line crossing the Andes through the Cresto Gallo pass. The illness of the locating engineer left Mr. Muhs in charge. He ignored instructions to abandon the attempt to carry through a lighter grade and completed the road

with a 2½% compensated line without switchbacks, making five loops. In 1921 he was foundation engineer in the design of the substructure for a bascule bridge over the Fox river at Green Bay, Wis. His chief work has been on harbors, subaqueous foundations, dams, bridges, reinforced concrete structures with representative American and foreign concerns. He is a contributor to the "Engineering News-Record" and the "Ingenieria Internacional." His leading engineering work besides the successful location of a railway over the Andes, previously declared impossible, is the design of the new hollow type pier to resist flotation and ice pressures in particularly difficult location. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Western Society of Engineers. Riding, swimming and hunting are his chief recreations. He was married in Buenos Aires, Aug. 27, 1913, to Beatriz Elena, daughter of John A. Maguire, of Quebec, Canada.

CHAPIN, Lowell Mead, financier, trustee, and manufacturer, was born at Niles, Mich., May 8, 1885, son of Charles Augustus and Emily Mary (Coolidge) Chapin. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Yale University in 1910 with the degree Ph.B. Shortly afterward he entered

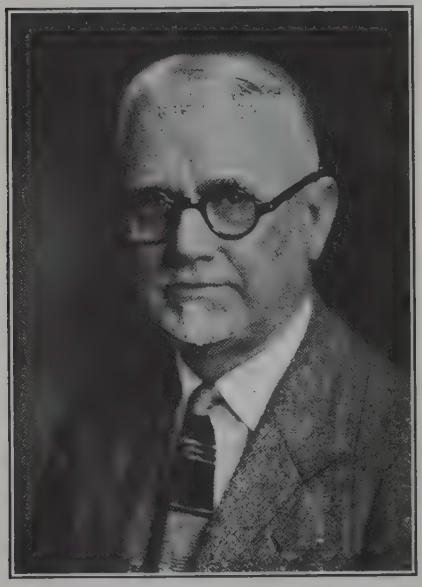


the employ of the Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., South Bend, Ind., of which his father was then president, serving as secretary and treasurer of the company for ten years (1912–22). Since 1913 he has been president and general manager of the Zouri Drawn Metals Co., Chicago, and since 1913 trustee of the estate of his father. The Zouri Drawn Metals Company engaged in the manufacture of copper store front construction material and is the largest distributor of this product in the United States. Its capital is $525,000 and its factory is located in Chicago Heights. During the World war Mr. Chapin was in the Red Cross service in France. He is a member of the Yale Club, of New York, and of the Yale, the Racquet, the Saddle & Cycle, the University, and the Onwentsia clubs, of Chicago. Politically, he is a Republican, and in religion, a Presbyterian. His favorite outdoor diversions are yachting, golf and tennis. He was married, May 11, 1911, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jos. L. Chalifoux, of Lowell, Mass., and they have two children: Betty, and Coolidge Mead Chapin.

TEEPLE, John Edgar, chemist, was born at Kempton, Ill., Jan. 4, 1874, son of William Harvey and Abby M. (Hinckley) Teeple and grandson of James Teeple, of German extraction. After completing the academic course in Valparaiso University (Ind.), where he was graduated B.S., in 1893, and A.B., in 1894, he was professor of chemistry and physics for four years (1894–98) in Fremont College. Then, after another year of study in Cornell University, which awarded him the degree of B.S., and an appointment as instructor in chemistry, in 1899, he entered another five years of teaching. Meanwhile in 1903 he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by Cornell. In the following year he began practicing as a consulting chemist and chemical engineer and has participated in several lines of industrial activity. Nearly the most important of these, for a number of years, was his service in devising and improving processes for utilizing waste products, which increased to such proportions as to demand the establishment of The Industrial Laboratories for chemical research and analysis in New York city, of which he was the director. His process for extracting turpentine and wood oils, from waste wood in forests and from the refuse of sawmills, resulted in the construction of numerous plants in the lumber regions of the South, and notable increase in both quantity and quality of products. Through him, in fact, a new branch of industry was founded. Another line of work which has occupied a large share of his attention has been the manufacture of pure chemical products of uniform quality and high standards of excellence. In recent years, his efforts have been effective in developing the potash industry in California. He is vice-president and director of the American Potash & Chemical Corp., at Searles Lake, Calif. which manufactures potash, borax and boric acid from the brine of a salt lake. It is the largest borax plant in the world and one of the three or four largest potash plants in the world. He is also interested in promoting the manufacture and use of decolorizing carbons, which were the basis for the work of the Darco Corp. In recognition of these, and other significant contributions to industrial chemistry, the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry was presented to him, in 1926. During the World war, Dr. Teeple served as chairman of the committee on wood distillation products of the National Research Council, and, for a short time also as chief of the chemical section, production division of the U. S. signal corps, having charge of the manufacture and purchase of all chemicals used in airplane production. His advice was frequently sought by other departments of the government, as well as by the British War Mission. He was a member of the National Research Council for seven years, and,

to the present time, is a consultant to the Chemical Warfare Service. In addition to his general professional practice, Dr. Teeple was professor of chemical engineering in Columbia University, in 1917. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, American Electro-chemical Society, the Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American Anthropological Society. Dr. Teeple was married, August, 1897, to Lina, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Pease of Flushing, Mich., and has three children, Charlotte Marian, John Hazen and Granger Odell Teeple.

CHRITTON, George Alvah, lawyer, was born at Attica, Fountain co., Ind., June 4, 1870, son of John William and Sarah Ann (Brown) Chritton. His first American ancestor was Christopher Chritton, or Crittenden, who came from Wales. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of Fountain county, Ind., and Sedgwick county, Kans.; at Wichita (Kans.) Business College, and at the State Normal School, Emporia, Kans., and he was graduated LL.B. at Kent College of Law, Chicago,



in 1896, and again at the College of Law of Lake Forest University in 1897. He began his professional career in 1896, in charge of the personal injury department of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Co., and continued in that relation until 1904, when he became secretary of the Fair-Chritton Lumber Co., of Chritton, Miss. Within a year, however, he returned to Chicago, and resumed practice as a member of the firm of Dyrenforth, Lee, Chritton & Wiles, with which he is still associated. He has devoted particular attention to corporation, trademark, copyright and real estate law, and, for many years has acted as patent and trade-mark counsel for the city of Chicago, as well as for the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. During the World war, he was a member of the legal advisory board (Oak Park district) and a lieutenant in the Illinois militia. As a resident of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, he has long been active in civic and municipal matters; serving for many years as vice-president of the Oak Park Republican Club; as chairman of the local non-partisan political organization for several years, after 1904, and for eleven years, as a member of the Oak Park Board of Education, of which he was president, during 1907–18. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Patent Law Association, and the Chicago Bar Association and Union League Club of Chicago; the Oak Park Country Club, the River Forest Country Club (president, 1926–27), and the Oak Park Club (past vice-president). His civic activities and influence in Chicago led to his election as president of the Illinois Vigilance Association, and chairman of the vice-conditions committee of the City Club. His religious affiliations are with the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, and he is a past president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union, a member of the Chicago Baptist Executive Council, and a director and president of the Baptist Old People's Home, Maywood, Ill. He is a member, also, of Oak Park Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; Cicero Chapter, R.A.M., and of Siloam Commandery, Knights Templars. His favorite pursuit is the collection of books, particularly those relating to the civil war, of which he has an unusual collection. Mr. Chritton was married, in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1897, to Laura, daughter of George Fair of Memphis, Tenn., and has two sons, Ernest Fairfax and George Alvah Chritton, Jr.

WALSH, Charles Clinton, lawyer, financier and author, was born in Kirkwood, Ill., May 29, 1867, son of James Bolinger and Katharine (Long) Walsh. After completing the course at the Monticello (Ill.) high school, as valedictorian of his class, in 1886, he taught school for four years, and then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated LL.B., in 1893. In the same year, he located at Gonzales, Tex., and formed a partnership with Thomas F. Harwood, under the firm style, Harwood & Walsh, one of the most successful firms in southwest Texas, specializing in corporation and real estate law and representing important railroad, financial and business interests. In 1904, Mr. Walsh abandoned the practice of law to engage in the banking business, and with his brother-in-law, George W. Hay, organized a chain of banks in north Texas, consisting of the Farmers' National Bank of Van Alstyne, the Allen State Bank, the Melissa State Bank, the Tom Bean State Bank, and the First National Bank, of Franklin. He was president of the Van Alstyne bank, and with Mr. Hay held a controlling interest in the others, all of which prospered from the date of their organization. In 1907, they disposed of their stock in these institutions, and removed to San Angelo, Tex., organizing the San Angelo Bank & Trust Co., with a capital stock of $250,000, of which Mr. Walsh was president from its incorporation, until 1914, when it was nationalized as the Central National Bank of San Angelo. Under his leadership the San Angelo Bank & Trust Co., and its

immediate successor, the Central National Bank of San Angelo, developed into one of the strongest financial institutions in west Texas. At the time of Mr. Walsh's resignation as president, its deposits were over $2,000,000, its cash reserve $1,210,000, and total resources more than $4,000,000, with capital stock of $500,000, surplus of $250,000, and undivided profits of $150,000. In addition to his banking activities, he became prominently identified with efforts to promote the agricultural, livestock and general business development of west Texas. He was the originator of a plan for concentrating the wool and mohair grown in his section in warehouses, and selling it in pools, and, in 1909, organized the sheep and goat growers of west Texas into the Wool Growers' Central Storage Co., the pioneer wool cooperative organization in Texas, having at this time over $400,000 in capital, surplus and undivided profits, and more than $2,000,000 in total resources. It has handled, since its organization, 58,956,900 pounds of wool and mohair, which brought a cash return to the producers of $19,244,575.37, making San Angelo, Texas, the largest inland wool and mohair concentration point in the United States. Mr. Walsh was chairman of the board of the Security Building & Loan Association of San Angelo, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000, and he was one of the founders, in 1915, of the West Texas chamber of commerce, one of the strongest regional business organizations in the country. He was a member of its first board of directors and president in 1924. Since 1925 he has been chairman of the board and federal reserve agent of the eleventh district Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has long served as treasurer of the West Texas conference, treasurer of its board of missions and secretary-treasurer of the superannuate endowment fund. He was one of the founders of the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, of which he is an active trustee and liberal supporter. While in law school he compiled a three volume work entitled "The Student's Quiz Book" (1893–96), which had a large sale and gave him his first substantial income. He is also the author of several volumes of verse: "Early Days on the Western Range" (1917); "The Nestor and the Tenderfoot" (1918); "America's Tribute to Great Britain" (1918); "How Uncle Sam Got Ki Bill's Goat" (1912); "Heavenly Mansions" (1920) and "The Old Quartet" (1923), for which he was given the sobriquet "Poet Laureate of the Southwest." He is a man of gracious and genial manner and his extended interest, mature judgment, inflexible integrity, high purpose and devotion to the interests of his state have given him a place of leadership and wide influence in the life of the commonwealth. Mr. Walsh was married, June 11, 1890, to Emma, daughter of Enos Farnsworth, and they have one daughter, Gladys Alida, wife of Lieut. Mark R. Woodward, U. S. A.

WEEKS, Carl, manufacturer, was born at Toddville, Ia., Dec. 2, 1876, son of Charles G. and Laura (Chamberlain) Weeks, grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Clement) Weeks, and a descendant of Leonard Weeks, who came over from West England to Vermont about 1635. While working in a Des Moines drug store he attended the Highland Park College of Pharmacy, later a department of Des Moines University, and was graduated in 1892 with the degree Phar.G. He began his business career with the Green & Bentley Drug Company, Oskaloosa, Ia., in 1893. He was proprietor of a drug store at Centerville, Ia., in 1900–01, and two years later became associated with his brother Deyet in D. Weeks & Company, manufacturers of drugs, of Des Moines. Here he began experimenting with face powders, and in 1905, while in Paris, conceived the idea of mixing face powder and a small amount of cold cream in dry powder form. Continuing his experiments at home he finally produced what was called Armand cold cream powder, the pioneer of its kind. It was first sold in 1915 and met with such success that he organized The Armand Company to handle it. He has since been president of The Armand Co. and its subsidiaries, the Florian Company, Florian & Armand, Ltd., England; Armand Ltd., St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada; Armand de Mexico, Mexico City, and Florian et Armand, France; of D. Weeks & Co., D. C. Leo & Company and the Drake Stadium Corporation. To the original product, cold cream, has been added a complete line of everything needed for the personal toilet of both men and women. In 1919 he introduced the Armand merchandising policy, which was crystallized in "a declaration of belief" applying the golden rule to the ethics of business. The phenomenal success of his own business is a splendid demonstration of the soundness of his policy. During the world war, Mr. Weeks served as head of the war industries board for Iowa. He is a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, the Iowa State Historical Society and the Des Moines Association of Fine Arts. He is a 32nd degree Mason, an honorary member of the Phi Delta Chi fraternity and a member of the Rotary Club, of which he was president. His diversions are trout fishing, mountain climbing, collecting antiques and paintings, and studies in archaeology and ethnology, particularly as they relate to the American Indian. In his religious affiliation he is a Protestant, and politically he is a Republican. He was married, Feb. 27, 1907, to Edith, daughter of Charles B. van Slyke, an underwriter of Des Moines, Ia., and they have four children: Charles van Slyke, William C., Evert D. and Lafayette Weeks.

TROUT, Grace Wilbur, lecturer and suffragist, was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, the daughter of Thomas and Anne (Belden) Wilbur. The family in America was founded by Samuel Wildbore, who emigrated from Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Mass., and became a freeman in 1634. From Samuel and his wife Ann Bradford the line is traced through their son William and his wife Martha ————; their son John, who changed the name to Wilbur, and his wife Hannah; their son John and his wife Sarah Palmer; their son Aaron and his wife Mary Church; their son Benjamin and his wife Elizabeth Hammond and their son Elisha and his wife Polly Tilton, who were Mrs Trout's grandparents. Following a public school education she received special instruction from private tutors in languages, literature and dramatic art. While residing in Chicago, Ill., after her marriage, she made an exhaustive study of Mormonism, the result of which was a

story, "A Mormon's Wife" (1896). Her interest in suffrage work began when she joined the Chicago Political Equality League, organized by the Chicago Woman's Club in 1894. She was elected president of the league in 1910 and during her term the membership of the league increased from 143 to 1,000. At the state convention held at Galesburg, Ill., Oct. 2, 1912, she was elected president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. She devoted her enthusiasm

and efforts to the passage of the presidential and municipal suffrage bill, by the Illinois legislature. This great victory for the suffrage cause was gained June 11, 1913, and gave Illinois a record of being the first state east of the Mississippi to break down the conservatism of the great middle West. She was re-elected president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in 1913 and refused to serve another term but was called back to office in the fall of 1915. In 1915 she participated in what is known as the "rainy day suffrage parade" in Chicago, when 5,000 women marched in a pouring rain more than a mile down Michigan boulevard to the Coliseum where the National Republican Convention was being held. Mrs. Trout was one of a committee of four selected to address the platform committee of which Henry Cabot Lodge was chairman on suffrage. Just as their plea was finished the rain-drenched paraders made a dramatic climax by marching into the Coliseum where the hearing was being held. In spite of the opposition of Sen. Lodge, a full suffrage plank was put into the national platform of the Republican party. From 1915–20 she again presided over the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association which now has organizations in every senatorial and congressional district, with an affiliated membership of 200,000 women. She spent many months in Washington working for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment, and made a personal appeal to Pres. Wilson on its behalf. When the suffrage amendment was finally ratified, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association disbanded and its members formed the Illinois League of Women Voters, affiliated with the National League of Women Voters to go on with its patriotic work of arousing women to realize that it was as important to vote for one's country as it was to fight for one's country. Mrs. Trout's unusual gifts made her successful on the lecture platform, where she spoke without manuscript or notes. Her study of a theme was exhaustive, her preparation painstaking and the finished product sparkled with wit and humor. She was a member of the Chicago Chapter, D.A.R., the Chicago Woman's Club, the Illinois Woman's Press Association, the Nineteenth Century Club and honorary member of the General Federation of Women's clubs. She was married, Jan. 5, 1886, to George William Trout of Maquoketa, Ia., and had four children: Thomas Wilbur, Philip Wilbur, Ralph Belden and John Vernon Trout. They adopted an orphan nephew, George Wilbur Sackett, who was killed in action in the World war.

MOODY, Paul Dwight, tenth president of Middlebury College (1921–..), was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 11, 1879, son of Dwight Lyman and Emma C. (Revell) Moody. His father (q.v.) was a noted evangelist and founder of the Northfield Schools and of the Chicago Bible Institute. The son was graduated at Yale University in 1901 with the degree A.B. His studies were continued at New College, Edinburgh, Scotland, the Glasgow (Scotland) Free Church College and the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary. He taught in the Mt. Hermon School during 1903–09 and he was for two years with the New York publishing houses of F. H. Revell Co. and George H. Doran Co. Ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1912, he was pastor of the South Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt., for five years and associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city, from 1919 to 1921. In 1921 he was elected president of Middlebury (Vt.) College. During the World war, he served as chaplain of the 1st Vt. infantry, and of the 103d U. S. infantry (26th division). He was assistant to Bishop Brent, senior chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces, and on his retirement was appointed chaplain in his place. He was one of three chaplains at the general headquarters of the American army in France from 1918 until the close of the war. For his services he was decorated Officer of the Academie (French) in 1920 and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France in 1924. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Norwich University in 1922 and Yale University in 1924. He is a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. Dr. Moody is author of one volume, "A Short History of the English Bible", and was a collaborator on the "Biography of Evely: Hall." Since he became president of Middlebury College there has been a small but steady growth of the student body and a twenty-five per cent increase in the endowment of the college, also a quarter of a million dollar increase in the value of the plant. He was married at Fairfield, Conn., Apr. 14, 1904, to Charlotte May, daughter of John Hull, of Southport, Conn., and has two children: Charlotte and Margaret Emma Moody.

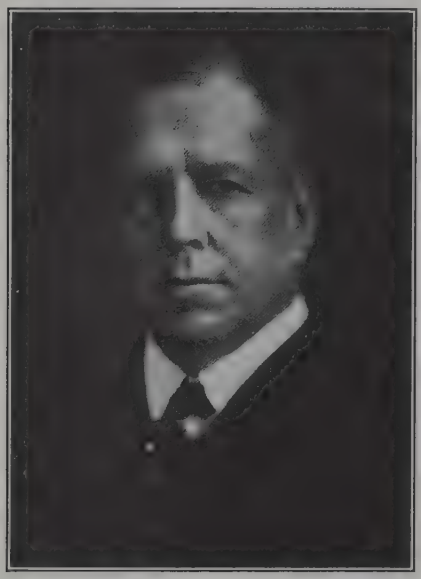
GIBBS, Louis DeWitt, jurist, was born at Lodz, Poland, Oct. 16, 1880, son of Isidor and Pauline (Greenbaum) Gibbs. His father (1855–1912), also a native of Poland, then a part of the Russian Empire, removed with his family to New York city, in 1890, and for many years was engaged in mercantile business. Judge Gibbs received his general education in the public schools of New York, afterward pursuing advanced courses in the Cooper Institute, and making his professional preparation in the New York Law School. After his admission to the bar, in 1907, he engaged in general practice, winning favorable recognition as a trial lawyer in all the courts of the city, and demonstrating his faculty for leadership by his activity in Democratic politics. He served one term in the New York state assembly, and as a member of the committee on judiciary, first appeared as an advocate of modern methods in the administration of criminal law, a subject upon which he has frequently lectured since that time. In

1914, he was elected first judge of the county court of Bronx county for a term of six years, and was reelected in 1920. During a consecutive service of eleven years (Jan. 1, 1914–Dec. 31, 1924), he tried practically all the important criminal cases in the county, including several noted murder cases, and achieved the enviable record of no decisions reversed or overruled on appeal to higher courts. He was elevated to the bench of the supreme court by popular election, in November, 1924, after a spirited campaign, in which his candidacy was endorsed by the New York city and Bronx county bar associations and the New York County Lawyers' Association. His term expires in 1939. During the World war, Judge Gibbs participated actively in Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, particularly as a speaker and organizer, and in these and other civilian services won such favorable recognition that he was elected an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a keen student of international law and foreign relations, and for many years has been a leading advocate of reform in judicial procedure, particularly in the administration of criminal law. His professional affiliations are with the National, New York State and Bronx County bar associations and the New York County Lawyers' Association, and he is a member of the National Democratic and City Athletic clubs of New York, and of the Milburn (L. I.) Country Club. Judge Gibbs was married, Oct. 14, 1906, to Anna, daughter of Hyman White, a merchant of New York city. They have two daughters, Isadora Frances and Harriett Gibbs, and one son, Howard Jefferson Gibbs.

FLINT, Charles Wesley, sixth chancellor of Syracuse University (1922–..), was born at Stouffville, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 14, 1878, the son of George and Eliza (Barnes) Flint, and grandson of George Flint who came from Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1852, and settled at Rochester, N. Y. He attended Victoria College of the University of Toronto and was graduated A.B. in 1900. Entering the Methodist Episcopal ministry he held pastorates at Pocahontas, Ia., 1900–02, Marathon, Ia., 1902–04, and Bayville, L. I., N. Y., 1904–06. While established at Bayville he was able to attend Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., where he received the degree of B.D. in 1906. While in charge of a church in Bensonhurst, N. Y., he took a special course at Columbia University which gave him the master's degree in 1908. His subsequent charges were churches in Middletown, Conn., 1908–13, and Brooklyn, N. Y., 1913–15. In 1915 he was offered the presidency of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., which was accepted. In 1922 he became chancellor of Syracuse University, a position he still holds. While in Iowa he was a member of the state board of educational examiners. He is a member of the university senate of the Methodist Episcopal church and the advisory council of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. He is a member of the national council of the National Economic League, the Masonic fraternity (33d degree), Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Phi Kappa Phi fraternity and Phi Beta Kappa society. He was married at Sheldon, Ia., Sept. 4, 1901, to Clara Janette, daughter of Rev. D. M. Yetter, D.D., Sioux City, Ia. He has two children: Lois Henrietta and George Yetter Flint.

SACKETT, Frederic Moseley, Jr., U. S. senator (1925 ..), lawyer and financier, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 17, 1868, the son of Frederic Moseley and Emma Louisa (Paine) Sackett, and grandson of Adnah Sackett, who was head of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Sackett, Davis & Co., Providence, R. I. His father (q.v.) was a member of the woolen manufacturing firm of Paine & Sackett, with extensive mills in Olneyville, R. I., and later became treasurer of the Richmond Paper Co., with mills at what is now Phillipsdale, East Providence, R. I. He was graduated at Brown University in 1890, and at Harvard Law School in 1893. After admission to the bar of Ohio he practiced his profession in Columbus during 1893–97 and in Cincinnati in 1898. He moved to Louisville, Ky., in 1899, where he continued active law

practice until 1907 when he became president of the Louisville Lighting Co. and the Louisville Gas Co., afterwards consolidated as the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. He severed this connection in 1911 to become president of the Pioneer Coal Co. and the Black Star Coal Co. He has also served as a director of the Louisville branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, the American Tar Products Co. and the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Co., of Louisville. Other business activities included the vice-presidency of the North Jellico Coal Co. and the Louisville Cement Co. He was elected president of the Louisville board of trade in 1917, resigning the position in August to become Federal food administrator for Kentucky during the same year. He was a member of the Kentucky state board of charities during 1919–23 and was again president of the board of trade in 1922–23. He was elected U. S. senator from Kentucky in 1924 for the term of six years. As a member of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry he has shown deep interest in farming conditions and cooperative marketing. His two most notable speeches on the floor of the upper house of congress were on the bill to create a cooperative marketing division in the department of agriculture, June 21, 1926, and on the



development of nitrates for fertilizing purposes under the terms of the leasing of Muscle Shoals, Dec. 13, 1926. In his former speech he explained that while he was not a farmer he had some knowledge of the latter's problems because of his service as food administrator of Kentucky during the World war as well as his membership in the committee on agriculture and forestry. He called for a proper appraisal of the problems and their exhaustive study by the business elements of the country for the purpose of reaching a proper solution. He took the position that the main issue is in the cost of production — a business proposition that should be solved in a business manner. "I believe" he said, "as a business man that there lies ahead of this country an opportunity not to treat agriculture as a sick child with a subsidy, or to raise the price of agricultural products above that which now exists, but to attack the whole problem on the basis of the cost of production, and thereby bring about a rejuvenation of the whole agricultural industry." His speech on the production of nitrates at Muscle Shoals was made as a member of a special committee of both houses of congress which investigated the possibilities. "By supplying the necessary capital investment in plants and the use of large revenues to be received from proper lease of the water-power facilities at Muscle Shoals, already impressed with a trust for the purpose, in carrying forward the development of low-price production and popularizing the use in revitalizing the soil," he contended, "I feel that the government and the government alone, is in a position to enter the field of nitrogen fixation in a way that will prove a real benefit to the agricultural interests of the country. It can blaze the trail of production and use." He made a direct demand for government operation of Muscle Shoals and cited many reasons and precedents for its entering upon such an understanding. Because of his personal leadership and great success in the realm of big business the speech made a profound impression and caused considerable comment in the newspapers of the country. He is also a member of the senate committees on banking and currency, on interstate commerce and on the District of Columbia. As a member of the last-named committee he is working to make the nation's capital more beautiful, as well as to provide better homes for some of the poorly housed governmental departments. In 1926 he served as a member of the joint committee of both houses of congress in the investigation of the Northern Pacific land grants. He is a member of the American, Kentucky State and Louisville bar associations, the Harvard Club of New York, the Louisville Country and Pendennis clubs of Louisville, and the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Burning Tree Country clubs of Washington, D. C. He is a Republican in politics and a Unitarian in religion. He finds his chief recreation in travel. He was married, Apr. 12, 1898, to Olive, daughter of James B. Speed, of Louisville, Ky.

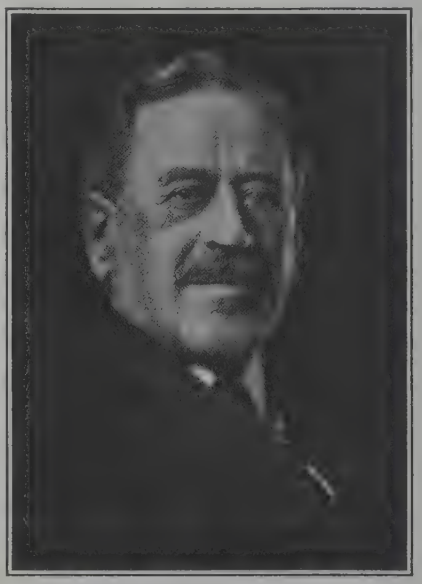
THERRELL, Daniel MacLauchlin, electrical engineer and inventor, was born in Marlborough county, S. C., Sept. 18, 1868, son of James Hamilton and Katharine (Martin) Therrell, grandson of David and Margaret (Wilkinson) Therrell and great-grandson of William Therrell of Norman French extraction, who came from England in 1796, and settled in Virginia. He was educated in the public schools and Union Institute, Monroe, N. C. He began the study of law in Monroe, but before admission to practice, turned his attention to scientific pursuits, followed later by a course in electrical engineering with a correspondence school. He began his career as a telegrapher with the Western Union Telegraph Co., and assistant railway agent at Laurinburg, N. C. For nine years he was in turn operator, chief operator and manager, in various southern cities and during 1895–1900 was engaged in electrical railway work, journalism and as electrician with the Postal Telegraph Co. In 1900, he formed an

association with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., which has continued to the present time (1927). He was wire chief in charge of the toll line department for two years; special agent to the general manager (1902–03); district manager, Charleston, S. C. (1903–04); superintendent of the South Carolina and Georgia divisions (1904–08); assistant general traffic superintendent (1908–10), and special agent on the general staff, from 1911 to the present time. Meantime for a year he was superintendent of traffic for the southeastern states with the Western Union Telegraph Co. At the present time, he is supervisor of machine switching conversions and radio relations, on the general staff, of The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., at Atlanta, Ga. Throughout his career, Mr. Therrell has been a close student of physics and electrical science, keeping abreast of all advances and improvements. After an exhaustive mathematical and analytical study of the nature and production of sound, he was among the first to discern the necessity of treating separate frequencies or overtones of articulate sounds as so many independent waves or frequencies coexisting upon a single wire circuit, so that the characteristics of each should be properly developed and maintained. For this purpose, as he says, he conceived the idea (1900) of "splitting up or filtering the transmitter voice current into its partial tones or waves, and of reinforcing the upper characteristic frequencies, by adjusting the phase relations, so as to make the higher frequencies initially dominant over the fundamental, thus permitting transmission over a long circuit." The method followed in developing this theory involved the conversion of the primary variable direct current in the circuit including the transmitter, into a two-phase alternating system, which, in turn, by dephasing, is transformed into a three-phase system by split transformers. In the further process, "the three-phase currents are again reassembled and transmitted over a single-phase circuit, with certain frequencies superposed and others at single values." With an apparatus embodying these principles, a test was made, Feb. 12, 1902, over a circuit from Atlanta, Ga., to Omaha, Neb., including intermediate cities, during which a whisper was distinctly audible at the receiving terminal. This achievement marked a distinct and long advance in telephonic transmission. Further research in sound transmission made by him was concerned with tuning the characteristic frequencies by resonance, involving "the discovery of means for the derivation of an alternating current from the varying direct current of the telephone transmitter primary circuit, so as to obviate magnetic saturation due to the direct current component, avoid extraneous harmonics and permit the use of inductance and capacity for tuning to the different frequencies as desired." This result was accomplished by shunting a low-resistance inductance across the transmitter circuit and placing a capacity in series with the primary of the line transformer, in multiple with the inductive short circuit. He invented the balanced four-winding auto-transformer for reducing impedance and neutralizing reflection losses on long loaded lines and at junctions of dissimilar conductors. In addition to these fundamental inventions, the rights of which have been acquired by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Mr. Therrell perfected a duplex fire alarm system with automatic repeater, permitting two simultaneous signals, and perfect transmission even with an open or grounded circuit, as well as other improvements in general telegraphy and telephony. His published writings include miscellaneous poems and a series of biographies of Southern authors (1898–99); together with technical and scientific papers and "Voice Overtones, or Harmonics, as Affecting Long Distance Telephone Transmission" (1905) and "Transformer Efficiency of Telephone Induction Coils as Related to Long-Distance Transmission" (1906). He is also a gifted artist with brush, pen and pencil, and has produced several poems of distinct merit, notably, "Evolution—the Plasmic Urge," an ode to creative evolution. In the midst of his exacting scientific and professional work, Mr. Therrell has found time to fill numerous public offices and civic functions. He was a delegate to the South Carolina Democratic state convention in 1892 and delegate-at-large to the Pan-American bi-metallic convention in St. Louis in 1893. He is a member of the Atlanta board of education, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (associate), the Georgia Historical Society and the Atlanta Affiliated Technical Society. He was twice married, (1) in October, 1890, to Marie, daughter of George W. Gates of Salisbury, N. C., who died in 1898, and (2) Jan. 25, 1900, to Marie, daughter of Willard Harrison Clowe, of Atlanta, Ga. He has two daughters, Annie Marie, wife of Charles Walton Underwood, and Willard Clowe Therrell, and four sons, Daniel M., James Hamilton, George Noble and David Clowe Therrell (twins).

SCRUGHAM, James Graves, thirteenth governor of Nevada (1923–27), was born at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 19, 1880, son of James Grin-

stead and Theodotia (Allen) Scrugham. He was graduated at the State University of Kentucky in 1900 with the degree of B.M.E., receiving the M.E. degree from that institution in 1906. He took postgraduate work at the University of Michigan. He entered the service of the Creaghead Engineering Co., Cincinnati, O., in 1900, as a laborer, and the next year became a boiler washer and engine wiper with the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Co., Chicago, Ill. Subsequently he was employed by the Abner Doble Co., San Francisco, Calif. He became professor in the engineering department of the State University of Nevada, in 1903, and was dean of the engineering college of this institution during 1914–17. In 1916 he was appointed an associate member of the U. S. naval consulting board. He was commissioned major in the officers' reserve corps of the U. S. army in 1917, and in 1918 as a lieutenant-colonel, served as chief of the carriage section, production and artillery divisions, ordnance department, and afterwards as a member of the artillery board of the ordnance department. He was state engineer for Nevada during 1919–22, inclusive, and public service commissioner for the state during 1919–23. In 1922 he was elected governor of Nevada for a term of four years. During his administration legislation was enacted imposing certain regulations concerning strikes; making the divorce laws more rigid; establishing free employment agencies; creating a Colorado river development commission; establishing old age pensions and providing for absentee voting. In 1927 he was appointed special adviser to the secretary of the interior on the development and conservation of the waters of the Colorado river. Gov. Scrugham was commissioner of exhibits for Nevada at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915; was chairman of the jury of award on machinery and manufactures, San Diego Exposition, 1915, and was Nevada agent and signatory of the Colorado River Compact in 1922. He was state commander of the American Legion for Nevada in 1919–20; served as national vice-commander of the Legion, 1920–21; and is a member of the Tau Beta Pi, the Sigma Chi, the Phi Kappa Phi fraternities, the B.P.O.E., and the Masonic order. He was married, Aug. 4, 1904, to Julia, daughter of Thomas McCann, of Lexington, Ky., and has two children: James G., Jr., and Martha Scrugham.

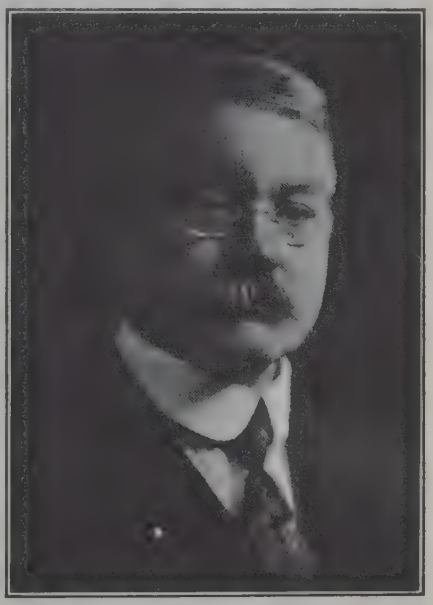
BUSH, William Henry, manufacturer and promoter, was born at Martinsburg, Lewis co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1849, son of James and Caroline Lucretia (Hills) Bush. He traces descent from John Bush who came from England in 1635 to Boston, Mass., and Wells, Me., and his wife, Grace Walker, through their son Samuel and his wife, Mary ———; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Mirriam ———; their son Zachariah and his wife, Mary Ann Loomis; their son Zachariah and his wife, Mary Falley; and their son Henry and his wife, Sarah Rockwell, who were the grandparents of William Henry Bush. Following a public school education, he began his business career as clerk for Seth Miller & Son, general merchants, at Constableville, N. Y., in 1866. Three years later he removed to Chicago, Ill., and then for thirteen years he was a partner with King Bros. & Co., wholesale hatters. In 1885 with F. T. Simmons, a brother-in-law, he formed the corporation of Bush, Simmons & Co., wholesale dealers in hats, caps and gloves. In 1903 the hat department was incorporated as William H. Bush & Co., later the Bush Hat Co., with Mr. Bush as president and treasurer, and the ladies' kid glove department, as Francis T. Simmons & Co. Since his retirement in 1916, Mr. Bush has been extensively interested in Texas farm lands. His holdings, amounting to 119,000 acres in Potter, Moore Randall and Sherman counties, are being developed and sold to northern farmers, actual settlers, on the installment plan. He maintains offices at Amarillo and Bushland, Tex. Mr. Bush is a member of the Chicago Historical Society, also of the Chicago, Cliff Dwellers, Caxton and Shore Acres Golf clubs, also of the Amarillo (Tex.) Golf Club, and is a director of the Chicago Art Institute. Religiously, he is a Presbyterian, and politically a Republican. In 1925 he gave to Martinsburg, N. Y., a library building known as the William H. Bush Free Library in memory of his father and mother. He was twice married (1) Feb. 1, 1877, to Elva, daughter of Joseph F. Gidden, the original inventor of barbwire of De Kalb, Ill.; she died in 1906. He was married (2) Oct. 20, 1908, to Ruth Russell, daughter of Richard Gentry of Kansas City, Mo.; they have two children, Caroline Gentry and Ruth Emeline Bush.



McCONAUGHY, James Lukens, president of Wesleyan University (1925——), was born in New York city, Oct. 21, 1887, son of James and Eleanor (Underhill) McConaughy, grandson of David and Leana (Mathews) McConaughy, and a descendant of Robert McConaughey, who came from the north of Ireland in 1691 and settled in Adams county, Pa. He was graduated at Yale University in 1909 with the degree A.B. and at Columbia University in 1913 with the degree Ph.D. He has also received master

degrees from Bowdoin and Dartmouth colleges. He was professor of education and English and Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Bowdoin College during 1909–15 and professor of education at Dartmouth College during 1915–18, at the latter being also director of the summer session and executive secretary of the committee on admission. In 1918 he was elected president of Knox College, Galesburg, Ills., and held the chair of education during the seven years he was at Knox. Ten years later he was offered the presidency of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and has since held that position. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi and Phi Delta Kappa fraternities, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the University Club, New York. Politically he is a Republican and in religion a Congregationalist. He is author of "The School Drama" (1913), and "Sunday School Teaching and Management" (1915). He aroused wide interest in 1918 by a discussion of the German education system in "The Educational Review," in which he said: "The aping of Germany is seen in our higher institutions in many ways; the pernicious type of the Ph.D. scholarship, too often resulting in useless research and soulless teaching; the insertion of a four-year course between high school and professional training; the lecture method of instruction so wasteful of energy of students and teachers." He was married June 30, 1913, to Elizabeth Townsend Rogers, daughter of Edward H. Rogers, of New Haven, Conn., and has three children: James L., Jr., Pierce Rogers, and Phoebe McConaughy.

RICHARDSON, Charles Henry, geologist, was born at Topsham, Vt., Sept. 26, 1862, son of Robert Fletcher and Rosetta (Dexter) Richardson. His father was a member of the Vermont state legislature. The family descends from Ezekiel Richardson, of Charlestown and later Woburn, Mass., and his wife, Susannah, through their son, Capt. Josiah Richardson, and his wife, Remembrance Underwood; Josiah Richardson, 2d., and his wife, Mercy Parish; Robert Richardson and his wife, Deborah Parish; Zachariah Richardson and his wife, Sarah; Robert Fletcher Richardson and his wife, Betsey Harding, and Robert Richardson and his wife, Rosina Healy, who were the grandparents of Charles H. Richardson. His academic career consisted of two years at Bates College and two at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated A.B. with special honors, in 1892. Three years later Dartmouth gave him the degree of A.M. and in 1898, that of Ph.D. He pursued advanced courses in the University of Chicago, in 1902, and in Johns Hopkins University, in 1906. In the meantime he served as principal of the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt. (1892–93), and of the Green Mountain Seminary and Minard Commercial College, Waterbury, Vt. (1893–95). While a fellow at Dartmouth in 1895, he was appointed instructor in chemistry, geology and mineralogy, subjects which he continued to teach for ten years. In 1906 he accepted the assistant professorship in geology at Syracuse University. He has continued in this institution to the present time (1927), having been promoted to associate professor in 1907, and professor of mineralogy and head of the department, in 1909. Apart from his professorial work, he has been engaged in research and exploration with the Vermont geological survey, since 1895, and with that of Kentucky, since 1920. Among his discoveries are the Cambrian glaciation in northern Vermont; erosional unconformity of Cambrian and Ordovician terranes in Vermont, and the location of marbles in twenty-five counties of Kentucky, where none were known to exist. Dr. Richardson is the author of "Economic Geology" (1913); "Building Stones and Clays" (1917), a college textbook; "The Glass Sands of Kentucky" (1920); "Building Stones of Kentucky" (1922); "The Road-Building Materials of Kentucky" (1923); "The Mineralogy of Kentucky" (1924); "The Molding Sands of Kentucky" (1925); "The Cement Materials of Kentucky" (1926); numerous contributions to periodical literature, including several poems and stories, and more than 1,000 public addresses. Detailed accounts of much of his field work have appeared in the reports of state geological surveys, and one on asbestos deposits in the New England states was issued by the Canadian Institute of Mining



Engineers, in 1911. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), the Geological Society of America and the Mineralogical Society of America (charter), the American Chemical Society, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, National Geographic Society, the Kentucky Academy of Sciences, the Vermont Botanical Club and American Association of University Professors. He has been a clergyman of the Congregational denomination since 1887, and during 1893–96, was a trustee of the New England Free Baptist Association. He was married, June 16, 1892, to Katharine May, daughter of George W. Davis, of Corinth, Vt. and they have one daughter, Evelyn Dee, wife of Prof. Louis Wade Currier of Rolla, Mo.

MERRILL, William Wesley, manufacturer, was born at Woburn, Mass., July 23, 1873, the son of William Russell and Lucilla Irene (Bell) Merrill. He was educated in the public and high schools of Woburn and the Burdett Business College, Boston, and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Boston and Maine railroad, in 1890. From 1892 to 1894 he was connected with the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago, and, since June, 1894, has been associated with the Chicago Fuse Manufacturing Company. He has served, in turn, as cashier and bookkeeper (1894–1907), secretary

(1906), assistant treasurer (1907–10), vice-president (1910–19), treasurer (1919–24), and president from 1924 to the present time. The company manufactures electrical protecting materials and conduit fittings, and, since Mr. Merrill became associated with the business, has developed into one of the leading manufacturing concerns of Chicago. Mr. Merrill is a devotee of outdoor sports, including golf and swimming. He is a member of the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Union League Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club and the Olympia Fields Country Club. He was married, Sept. 8, 1898, to Bessie Edna, daughter of George M. Porter, a wholesale merchant of Chicago. They have one daughter, Frances Porter Merrill.

JONES, Jesse Holman, financier, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., Apr. 5, 1874, son of William Hasque and Anne (Holman) Jones. Educated in the public schools of his native county, he entered the employ of the M. T. Jones Lumber Co., Dallas, Tex., in 1894, was made manager of the business Jan. 1, 1895, and three years later general manager. He directed the business of this company for seven years, operating several large yellow pine saw mills and many retail lumber yards in Texas and Oklahoma. In 1902 he organized the South Texas Lumber Co. and as its president, developed it into one of the large line yard companies of Texas and Oklahoma. Mr. Jones entered the banking field in 1905 when he organized and became president of the Southern Loan & Investment Co., the corporate name of which was changed to Jesse H. Jones & Co. in 1923. He also organized and became president of the Texas Trust Co. (1909) which two years later he consolidated with the Bankers' Trust Co., and was chairman of the board of the latter until 1920, when the Bankers' Trust Co. was succeeded by the Bankers' Mortgage Co., of which he is now chairman and president. He was also vice-president of the Lumberman's National Bank of Houston (1907–15), and the Union National Bank, Houston (1910–18). In 1922 he became president of The National Bank of Commerce, one of Houston's largest financial institutions. He extended his activities to the field of building operations in 1912 when he organized and became president of the Houston Hotel Association, Inc. (changed to the Houston Properties Corporation in 1925) which in 1913 built the Rice Hotel, one of the largest and most elegant properties of its kind in the Southwest. Since then the building operations have included numerous office and bank buildings, business blocks, hotels, apartment houses and theatres in Houston, Dallas and Forth Worth, Texas, and New York city. He extended the scope of his business activities to the newspaper field in 1926 when he became the owner of the Houston Chronicle Publishing Co., publisher of the "Houston Chronicle." In the World war Mr. Jones was director-general of the department of military relief of the American Red Cross, succeeding John D. Ryan in July, 1917. The department of military relief was one of the major divisions of the American Red Cross, comprising the bureaus of camp service, canteen service, motor service, medical service and construction and in the eighteen months during which Mr. Jones supervised its activities notable results were accomplished in safeguarding the health of soldiers and sailors and in contributing to their mutual moral and physical well-being. The department contained canteens and rest stations at 700 railroad and embarkation points, improved sanitary conditions around camps, organized fifty-one base hospitals and recruited forty-five ambulance companies for the army. His work was so efficient and successful that he was appointed a member of the Red Cross war council in December, 1918, in which capacity he rendered valuable service during the period of demobilization. In 1919 he was an American delegate to the Red Cross congresses at Cannes, France, and Geneva, Switzerland, where he assisted in the organization of the League of Red Cross Societies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex., in 1925. A Democrat in politics, he served as director of finance of the Democratic National Committee during the presidential campaign of 1924. In religion he is a Methodist. He was married Dec. 15, 1920, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Jasper Gibbs of Mexico, Tex.

HARRELD, John William, lawyer and U. S. senator (1921–27), was born in Morgantown, Ky., Jan. 24, 1872, son of Thomas Nelson and Martha I. (Helm) Harreld. After completing his

general education in the National Normal University, Lebanon, O., he read law in the office of Col. W. A. Helm, at Morgantown, and was admitted to the bar, in 1896. He began professional practice in association with Capt. Nathan T. Howard, of the firm of Howard & Harreld, continuing until 1906. During 1902–06, he served as county attorney of Butler county, Ky. In 1906 he removed his practice to Ardmore, Okla. and in 1917 to Oklahoma City. He was master in chancery in the federal court during 1907–13. He was elected to the 66th congress, from the fifth Oklahoma district, in 1919 but in 1920, before the close of his term, was sent to the U. S. senate for the six-year term (1921–27). His committee memberships have included agriculture, judiciary, buildings and grounds and Indian affairs. As chairman of the last named committee, Sen. Harreld has performed his most valuable services to the country. He was author of the act conferring full citizenship for the first time on all American Indians, also of the policy adopted by congress, and embodied in several successive laws, permitting any Indian tribe to bring suit in the court of claims to surcharge the settlement of its affairs by the government at the close of official guardianship, and promoted the passage of a bill stabilizing titles in the Indian Territory, which is recognized as an eminent example of constructive legislation. One result of his work on the judiciary committee was the authorship of a bill providing for the trial of criminal causes in the district where a crime was committed, applicable in prosecutions for fraudulent use of the mails, and obviating the previous rule under which an accused person could be summoned for trial to any distant point, as to the place where the alleged fraudulent letter was received, rather than in the place where it was mailed. Apart from his professional and public activities, Sen. Harreld is an extensive oil producer, having been one of the original developers of the famous Healdton oil field in Carter county, Okla. He is affiliated with the Republican party and with the Baptist denomination, being a trustee of the Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Ky., and of the Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, Okla. He is a member of the national and state bar associations, and of the Masons, Elks and Woodmen of the World. He was married, Oct. 20, 1899, to Laura, daughter of James Ward, a lawyer of Morgantown, Ky., and they have one son, Ward Harreld.

NYDEN, John Augustus, architect, was born in Moheda, Sweden, Mar. 25, 1878, son of Carl Gustaf Johansson and Marie Christine Danielsson (Humble) Nyden. Coming to the United States at the age of seventeen he completed his education at the University of Valparaiso (Ind.). After one year in the employ of George A. Fuller Co., general contractors of New York city, he began the study of architecture in the Art Institute of Chicago, Ill., and served an apprenticeship in the offices of several architects' firms in that city. He completed his study at the University of Illinois, passing the architects' examination in 1904. Three years later he opened an office for the practice of architecture in Chicago. Among the important buildings which he has designed are: the Admiral, Commonwealth and Melrose hotels, Chicago; the Evanshire Hotel, Evanston; the monument to the 370th regiment of the Illinois national guard, Chicago; the Goddard Memorial, Marion, Ill.; the John Morton Memorial building, League Island Park, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Henry P. Kranzs home on Sheridan road, Chicago; country estates for George E. Van Hagen and George E. Van Hagen, Jr., at Barrington, Ill.; the Edgewater Mission Church, the First Swedish Baptist Church, the Bethany Swedish Methodist Church, the Humboldt Gospel Tabernacle, all of Chicago, and many apartment buildings. During the World war he served as major, construction division, quartermaster corps. He was supervising constructing officer of forty-two general and debarkation hospitals in the United States involving a cost of more than $22,000,000,. and liaison officer between the construction division and the surgeon-general's office, being honorably discharged Feb. 24, 1919. In 1923 he became lieutenant-colonel in the quartermaster reserve corps of the U. S. army. In 1926 he was appointed state architect for Illinois and in that year he incorporated his business as the John A. Nyden Co., of which he became president and treasurer. He was also the founder and is the president of the Admiral Hotel Co. He is a member of the Illinois Society of Architects (vice president, 1920–21), the American Institute of Architects; the Construction Division Association (vice president, 1923), and the Swedish Historical Society (treasurer, 1916). He was a founder of the Edgewater Swedish Mission Church, having served as its financial secretary and president of the board of trustees. Painting and literature are his chief diversions. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Apr. 9, 1902, to Alma Ottilia, daughter of Sven Peter Hemmingsson, of Kristdala, Sweden, and they have two daughters, Adelaide and Valborg Nyden.

BAILEY, Guy Winfred, thirteenth president of the University of Vermont (1920–..), was born at Hardwick, Vt., May 7, 1876, the son of John Winthrop and Laura (Cahill) Bailey. In 1882 the family moved to Essex Junction, Vt., where his father engaged in the monument business. The son attended the Essex Junction schools and worked at his father's shed. Before he was sixteen he learned the stone-cutter trade and was able to both carve and letter granite. From the Burlington high school he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of A.B., a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He studied law in the offices of Allen Martin at Essex Junction and of Brown & Taft in Burlington, and in 1904 was admitted to the bar. Soon after his graduation he entered politics and public life. His first office was that of president of the village of Essex (1902–04), an office he again held from 1912 to 1914. In 1904 he was elected to the general assembly from Essex and served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on the revision of bills. From the close of the session in 1904 to the opening of that of 1906 he was clerk of the commission to revise the public statutes. In the latter year he was again elected to the general assembly, serving as a member of the committees on ways and means and the judiciary, and again was chairman of the committee on the revision of bills. In 1906 and 1907 he was one of the commissioners to edit the public statutes. In 1908 he was elected secretary of state and he

was biennially reelected without opposition until he resigned in 1917. In politics he was never defeated for any office and his administration of the affairs of secretary of state was so satisfactory he was looked upon almost as a permanent fixture in that department of the state government. In that period automobiles came into general use and he drafted the laws providing for their registration and regulation. By virtue of his position he was a state insurance commissioner for nine years; the state publicity bureau was established and its policies outlined by him; he was a member of the commission on municipal accounting and of the commission which drafted the workmen's compensation laws, and although he never practiced law his long service on the revision of the statutes made him one of the best read lawyers in the state. In 1916 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Vermont, held in 1917, he was elected to the newly established office of comp-

troller, being the only person considered for the position. Resigning all political offices, he entered upon his new duties at the university in the fall of 1917. During the World war he had charge of the erection of buildings used for training men for the service and in 1918 he supervised the rebuilding of the Old Mill after its partial destruction by fire. In 1919 Dean George H. Perkins, who was acting president following the term of Guy Potter Benton, retired on account of the infirmities of age, and Mr. Bailey was made acting president. In the following year he was unanimously elected president. During Pres. Bailey's administration the Redstone property was purchased and developed for the use of the university women, the Ira Allen chapel was erected and the endowment funds materially increased. The enrollment almost doubled, increasing from 599 in 1918 to 1,197 in 1926. The summer school of 1926 had 700 students coming from twenty states of the Union; the summer school faculty numbered thirty-three and in the departments of arts and sciences, medicine, engineering and agriculture combined, there were fifty-six officers of instruction and administration, fifty assistant and associate professors and eighty-two instructors. Pres. Bailey is a man of striking physical appearance and he is possessed of a charming manner. His name is repeatedly mentioned in connection with the candidacies for governor, congressman and U. S. senator. He is a director and vice-president of the Winooski Savings Bank, a director of the Howard National Bank and the City Trust Co., a director of Mary Fletcher Hospital, treasurer of the Vermont Children's Aid Society and president of the Kurn Hattin Home for Children at Westminster, Vt. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Vermont Historical Society, Vermont Colonial Wars Society, Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and Masons, also of several clubs, including the Ethan Allen, Waubanaukee Golf, Lake Champlain Yacht, Lake Mansfield and the Lake Wapanachi Trout clubs of Vermont. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his own university, Norwich University and Middlebury College in 1921. He was married, Dec. 22, 1904, to Mabel Gertrude Bingham, of Essex Junction, Vt.

PHELPS, Ruth Shepard, author and educator, was born at Aurora, Ill., June 18, 1876, daughter of Edmund Joseph and Louise Anne (Richardson) Phelps. Her earliest paternal ancestor in this country was William Phelps who emigrated from England in 1630, and from him the line of descent is traced through his son Nathaniel and the latter's wife, Elizabeth Copley; their son William and his wife Abigail Stebbins; their son Ebenezer and his wife, Sarah Langton; their son Ebenezer II and his wife Phebe Wright; their son Asahel and his wife Polly Sears, and their son Joseph and his wife, Ursula Wright, the grandparents of Ruth Shepard Phelps. Through her mother Miss Phelps is descended from Thomas Shepard, who emigrated from England in 1635, and was pastor of the First Parish Church of Cambridge, and one of the founders of Harvard College. Miss Phelps was graduated B.L. from Smith College in 1899, received her M.A. degree from Columbia in 1910 and her Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1924. She has also done graduate work at the University of Minnesota and at Radcliffe College. In 1910 she was appointed instructor in Romance languages at the University of Minnesota, and was made assistant professor in 1916, associate professor in 1919, and full professor in 1926. She is the compiler of a volume of poems entitled "Skies Italian" published in London in 1910. She is also the author of "An Italian Grammar" (1917); "Italian Silhouettes," a series of critical literary essays on contemporary Italian writers (1924), and "The Earlier and Later Forms of Petrarch's 'Canzoniere,'" a technical work on its artistic structure and chronology (1925). She is the editor of "Lyrics and Sonnets, by Arthur Upson" in "The Bibelot" for March, 1909, reprinted as "Sonnets and Songs by Arthur

Upson'' (1911), and Giacosa's ''Una partita a scacchi'' (1921). She is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the Dante Society, and Phi Beta Kappa, and belongs to the following clubs: Colonial Dames; American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C.; Women's University Club, New York; Woman's Club, Smith College Club, and Business Women's Club of Minneapolis, Minn.

HOTTENSTEIN, Marcus Stephen, lawyer, was born in Allentown, Pa., Aug. 19, 1876, son of Charles L. and Amanda H. (Butz) Hottenstein. He acquired his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Allentown, and was graduated A.B. at Muhlenberg College, in 1896, and A.M. in 1899. His professional studies were made at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he received the degree LL.B. in 1899. In the same year he was admitted to the bar. For fourteen years (1899–1913), he was engaged in practice in Allentown, after

which he was for three years special assistant to the attorney general of the United States, Washington, D. C., in cases involving Federal anti-trust laws. Since 1917, he has practiced in New York city, and, since 1922, has been counsel for the Lima (O.) Locomotive Works, one of the three companies in the United States manufacturing trunk line passenger and freight locomotives. Mr. Hottenstein is a member of the American Economic Association; the Royal Economic Society; the Academy of Political Science; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Bar Association; the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York city. He was a member of the American Bar Association delegation to England and France in 1924. Politically he is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with St. John's Reformed Church, Allentown. He is a lover of music, particularly the opera, and is a regular subscriber of the Metropolitan Opera Co. in New York. Mr. Hottenstein was married, June 18, 1901, to Nina B., daughter of Charles H. Ruhe, a manufacturer, of Allentown, Pa. They have one daughter, Louise R. Hottenstein.

WALLACE, Harry Brookings, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6, 1877, son of Asa A. and Mary Jane (Brookings) Wallace. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1899, and in the following September began his business career as a clerk in the stock and sample room of the Samuel Cupples Woodenware Co., St. Louis, of which his uncle, Robert S. Brookings (q.v.), was the head. He was quick to learn the details of the business and was advanced through the successive positions of assistant buyer, buyer, manager of the manufacturing department, assistant secretary, secretary, vice-president, to that of president of the company in 1918. The firm has long enjoyed the reputation of being the largest manufacturer of wooden and willow ware, its original products, to which have since been added paper, twine, rope, automobile tires, etc. Its business extends throughout the United States and the company maintains branch offices in all the large cities in the country. In its plant in St. Louis an average of 700 to 1,000 workmen are employed. Mr. Wallace has taken an active part in civic affairs in St. Louis, having served as a member of the city plan commission, president of the Mercantile Library Association and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Civic League, the Racquet Club (ex-governor), the Golf Club (a founder) and the Round Table. He is a member of the executive committee of the Yale Alumni advisory board and was president of the Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis. His favorite diversions are tennis and golf. During the world war he entered the service of the American Red Cross and was placed in charge of relief and welfare work in all military camps in the United States and in the following July was sent to France as deputy commissioner, with the rank of major. Mr. Wallace has established a reputation as an excellent business executive and is one of the most highly respected citizens of St. Louis. He was married, Oct. 29, 1902, to Mary R., daughter of Samuel M. Kennard, and they have two children: John K. and Anne K. Wallace.

BYRD, Harry Flood, 47th governor of Virginia (1926–..), was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., June 10, 1887, son of Richard Evelyn and Elinor Bolling (Flood) Byrd, and a descendant of William Byrd (q.v.), founder of the family in America, who came to Virginia in 1674 from Cheshire, England, as heir to a large estate. The line from William Byrd and his wife Mary Horsemanden is through their son William and his wife Marion Taylor; their son William, his grandson, Richard Evelyn (named after the second William's daughter, Evelyn (q.v.), who attained fame for her wit, beauty and accomplishments) and his wife Ann Harrison and their son William and his wife Jennie Merriweather Rivers, who were the governor's grandparents. His grandfather was adjutant-general of Texas and served in the Civil war as colonel in the Confederate department of the Lower Mississippi, while his father (b. 1860) attained note as a

gifted lawyer in Virginia, where he was speaker of the house of delegates, U. S. district attorney (1914–20) and assistant to the attorney-general of the United States. The future governor, after an education at the Shenandoah Valley Academy in Winchester, Va., began his career as manager of the Winchester "Star" at the early age of fifteen, and at twenty established the Martinsburg "Evening Journal," which he placed on a prosperous basis and conducted three years. While engaged in journalism he entered (1906) the apple industry by leasing ten orchards. Later he acquired plantations of his own and became one of the largest apple growers east of the Mississippi, having 60,000 trees that yielded in 1923, 225,000 bushels or 500 car loads. His apples are shipped in barrels of his own manufacture throughout the United States, South America, Cuba and Europe. With other-fruit growers he organized the Winchester Storage Company, of which he is president, and which has a storage capacity for apples exclusively of 300,000 barrels. As chairman of a committee appointed by the Virginia State Horticultural Society for the purpose Gov. Byrd has aided substantially in standardizing grades of apples and in enlisting the cooperation of Virginia growers to pack their crops according to the standard grades under the state inspectors of the dairy and food commission. He is also interested in peach culture and general farming and a director of the National Food Products Company. His other business affiliations include that of director of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Winchester; manager of the Harrisonburg "Daily News-Record" and publisher of the Winchester "Star." For ten years (1908–18) he was president of the company operating the Valley Pike highway, which he made one of the best roads in the South after it had rapidly deteriorated through the advent of motor traffic, and passed it over to the state without cost, including toll houses and machinery and a large cash balance. Gov. Byrd's public career began in 1915, when he was elected to the state senate as a Democrat from Shenandoah county, which is normally Republican. During the American period of the World war he served as fuel commissioner for Virginia without compensation and shouldered the task of supplying both the customary needs of Virginia and the special needs of the war industries temporarily located in the state because of port facilities. He was re-elected state senator in 1919 and 1923 without opposition, and while in the senate served on the committees on finance, privileges and elections, and on roads. His intimate contact with road problems in the Valley Turnpike Company led him to take an active interest in state highways and their development as chairman of the last named committee. He shared in framing a measure appointing a commission, of which he was a member, to establish a state highway system, and after the board was formed sponsored further legislation for its reorganization. In 1923 he also headed a committee which investigated the state highway department in pursuance of a resolution the general assembly adopted at his initiative. As chairman of the state Democratic committee, to which he was elected in 1922, he established the party's strength in the ninth district, a Republican stronghold which he reorganized and which that year elected a Democratic congressman, the first in twenty years, who was re-elected in 1924. In 1925 he was elected governor of Virginia by a majority of 72,000 over his Republican opponent, S. H. Hoge. His inaugural address urged better facilities for education, tax reform and the appointment of a commission to report on necessary changes in the state constitution, besides indicating the need of fundamental changes in the state's administrative affairs in view of the handicaps under which the executive functioned. He viewed the efficiency and economy he sought as unattainable until every useless and overlapping state agency was abolished or consolidated, in which connection he cited the operation of nearly 100 bureaus, offices, departments and boards independent of the governor and of the relatively small number of posts over which he had appointive power, many important administrative officers owing him no direct responsibility whatever. In creed Gov. Byrd is an Episcopalian and in his church

serves as vestryman. Robustness of mind and physique, congeniality, energy and a fine perception mark his personal traits and give an index to the success he has attained in his public life and private undertakings. Gov. Byrd was married, Oct. 7, 1913, to Annie Douglas, daughter of J. B. Beverly of Winchester, Va., and has four children: Harry Flood, Westwood, Beverley and Richard Evelyn Byrd.

BYRD, Richard Evelyn, Jr., aviator, was born in Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1888, son of Richard Evelyn and Elinor (Bolling) Byrd, brother of Gov. Harry Flood Byrd, above. Led by the love of adventure which has marked his entire career he made a trip around the world alone when he was twelve years old, touching nearly every civilized country. He was educated at the Shenandoah Valley Military Academy, Virginia Military Institute, the University of Virginia, at the U. S. Naval Academy, being graduated at Annapolis in 1912. Detailed to the U.S.S. "Wyoming," he held successively positions of ship and fleet signal officer and assistant to the navigator. In 1913 he was made executive officer of the U.S.S. "Missouri" and a year later was transferred to the "Washington" which participated in the capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico. After a year of study at Harvard, where he received the A.B. degree in 1915, he was detailed as inspector-instructor of naval militia of Rhode Island, and was appointed commander of the state's naval forces, at the same time retaining his commission in the U. S. navy. He was retired from the service for physical disability Mar. 16, 1916, but was recalled to active duty in the following May and has since had the status of a retired officer on active duty. When the United States entered the world war he was made secretary of the navy department commission on training camp activities, which he organized. Later he was assigned to the aviation division of the navy, qualified as an aviator and in July, 1918, was ordered to Canada. As commander of U. S. naval air forces in the dominion he established and operated U. S. air stations at Halifax and North Sidney, sending planes out to sea to watch for enemy submarines. He was promoted temporarily to the rank of lieutenant-commander on the retired list in September, 1918. Early in 1919 he was placed in charge of the navigational preparations for the flight of the naval seaplanes NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4, to Europe and accompanied them to Trepossy bay, Newfoundland, as navigator of the NC-3. During 1919–21 he was assistant to the director of naval aviation and liaison officer with congress, in which capacity he rendered efficient and valuable service to the navy. It was largely due to his efforts that congress was induced to pass a bill creating the naval bureau of aeronautics. He is the inventor of the Byrd "bubble" sextant, which enables flyers to obtain an artificial horizon without taking into consideration the curvature of the earth, and to calculate positions in flight, and also the drift indicator, for the purpose of showing the direction of the wind. Because of his success in devising instruments and methods for air navigation he was sent to England in 1921 to assist in navigating to America the dirigible ZR-2 which had been purchased from the English government, and he was in England for that purpose when the ZR-2 exploded on a trial flight. He was in charge of the naval aviation unit, consisting of three Loening amphibian planes, with personnel of the MacMillan expedition which went to the Arctic in 1925 to search for islands supposed to exist in the polar sea. While it did not succeed in finding land the naval unit learned much concerning Arctic flying conditions and polar navigation. On the trip the naval flyers flew 6,000 miles, of which Lieut. Byrd and his pilot, Floyd Bennett, covered 3,000 miles, and explored from the air 30,000 square miles of Arctic territory. In 1926 he returned to the Arctic at the head of an expedition financed by Vincent Astor, Edsel Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dwight Morrow and Thomas F. Ryan, with the object of flying to the North Pole. The plane was a Fokker monoplane, driven by three Wright-Whirlwind motors, and named the "Josephine Ford." With Floyd Bennett as his pilot he took off from King's bay, Spitzbergen, soon after midnight May 9, 1925, and flew directly to the Pole, circled it several times, took observations, and returned to his base at King's bay, covering the round trip of 1500 miles in fifteen and a half hours. For his achievement of first flying to the North Pole, Pres. Coolidge at a public ceremony bestowed upon him the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal, the fourth time it was

conferred on an American, and the congress, by a special act, awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honor and promoted him to the grade of commander in the navy. He was also given medals by the Chicago Geographical Society and the Philadelphia Geographical Society. Early in 1927 Comr. Byrd accepted a commission from Rodman Wanamaker to make a non-stop flight from New York to Paris. With three companions, Bert Acosta, pilot; Bernt Balchen, relief pilot and mechanician, and Lieut. George O. Noville, radio operator, he took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, N. Y., in a Fok-

ker monoplane named the "America" with three Wright-Whirlwind motors on June 29, 1927. In the flight over the Atlantic the fog was so dense that the sea was invisible for nineteen hours. On arriving at the French coast he encountered a severe storm, low-hanging clouds and darkness; their compass became erratic and the radio set failed to function. For nearly eight hours he flew blindly over France, unable to see the earth or to find Paris. When the supply of fuel began to run low Balchen, who was piloting the plane, set out for the French coast and at 2:30 A. M. (Paris time) July 1, descended in the sea near the village of Ver-sur-mer, 135 miles distant from Paris. The flight lasted forty-one hours and the estimated distance covered, 4200 miles. In alighting in the surf the plane was damaged but the crew escaped serious injuries and easily made their way ashore in a collapsible rubber boat. Although the "America" failed to reach its goal, the flight was acclaimed an unqualified success and the skill and daring of the flyers received a notable welcome from the people of France. Comr. Byrd was made an officer of the Legion of Honor and the Aero Club of France presented him with its gold medal. While in France he made public his intention of attempting a flight to the South Pole in 1928. Comr. Byrd has had a distinguished career in the naval service, many of his superior officers having testified to his exceptional ability. In a report of the house committee on naval affairs in 1924 recommending his promotion from lieutenant to lieutenant commander, although he was on the retired list, twenty-two detailed reports of fitness were submitted, including seventeen citations for service performed over and above the call of duty. Four of these were for bravery, two of which were for acts of heroism in saving lives. For one of these he was awarded the congressional life saving medal. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa honor society and honorary member of more than forty other clubs and societies. Yale University conferred on him the A.M. degree and Virginia Military Institute the C.E. degree in 1927, shortly before his trans-Atlantic flight. He is the author of a booklet, "Navigation of the Air" (1920). He was married, Jan. 20, 1915, to Marie D., daughter of Joseph E. Ames, of Boston, Mass., and they have four children: Richard Evelyn, Jr., Evelyn Bolling, Katherine Agnes and Helen Byrd.

EWING, Charles Hull, merchant, was born at Randolph, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., July 11, 1868, son of Robert Finley and Aurelia (Culver) Ewing, of early colonial ancestry. In the paternal line were Samuel Finley (q.v.) his great-uncle, a president of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University) and Samuel Finley B. Morse (q.v.), inventor of the electric telegraph. His mother was a sister of Helen Culver (q.v.) of Chicago. His father was chief engineer in the construction of several of the early American railroads and was recommended to the Chilean government as the best locating engineer in the United States. Mr. Ewing obtained his academic education at Oberlin College and later, in Yale University, where he was graduated A.B., in 1893. During another year he studied at the Northwestern University law school, after which he spent two years at Moorhead, Miss., as manager of the Moorhead Stave Co. For thirty years he was chief assistant to Miss Helen Culver in the management of her business interests, and, as such, also manager of the Helen Culver Fund of the University of Chicago. Since 1903, Mr. Ewing has been engaged in the real estate and investment business, controlling valuable property holdings in Illinois and Florida, and being interested in several substantial developments in the latter state. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Southern Gypsum Co., Inc., of North Holston, Va., the first company to develop and manufacture gypsum products in the southeastern states, and a director of The Beaver Products Co. of Virginia, Inc., which controls the Southern Gypsum Co. The products of this company are widely used in the South, for fertilizing purposes, as constituents of Portland cement, and for hard wall plaster, plaster board and partition blocks. For building purposes it is very valuable, because of its lightness and its fireproof and sound-proof qualities. Mr. Ewing is also a director of the First National and State Banks of Lake Forest, Ill., and of the First National Bank and First Trust Co., of Bradenton, Fla. He has been a trustee of the Hull House Association, since 1920, and is a life-member of the Geographic Society of Chicago, which he served as president for two terms (1924–26), during his administration establishing the society's endowment fund. He is also a life-member of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the Press Club of Chicago and a member of the Historical Society of Chicago, the Phi Beta Kappa honorary scholastic fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and the Oberlin Men's Club of Chicago, of which he is the founder, the Elihu, City, University and Yale clubs, Chicago, the Onwentsia, Knollwood and Winter clubs, of Lake Forest, Ill., and the Bradenton Golf and Country, Palma Sola Country and Sarasota Country clubs, in Florida. He was married, Oct. 8, 1906, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas H. Everts of Minneapolis, and they have two daughters, Katherine Everts and Helen Culver Ewing.

PROCTOR, Redfield, fifty-ninth governor of Vermont (1923–25), was born at Proctor, Vt., Apr. 13, 1879, the youngest of the five children of Redfield Proctor, Sr. (q.v.), who was also governor of Vermont, U. S. Senator and secretary of war and founder of the Vermont Marble Co. The son attended the public schools of Proctor, the Friends' School in Washington, D. C., and took an engineering course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Upon the completion of his studies he became associated with his father's business, the Vermont Marble Co., first in the engineering department and subsequently as assistant superintendent and vice-president. The Vermont Marble Co. became the largest monument enterprise in the world. Capitalized at $6,777,000, its assets are over $14,000,000 and its annual output, $5,000,000. Its home town, Proctor, was named for the family and the company has offices in several of the larger cities. Gov. Proctor has long been a leader in the affairs of his neighborhood. He served four years as selectman, three years as trustee of the village of Proctor and one year as president. He represented his town in the general assembly in 1912, serving as chairman of the general committee, and on the com-

mittees on ways and means and state schools. He was reelected in 1915, serving as chairman of the committee on appropriation and on rules, and was a member of the committee on banks. He was elected a state senator from Rutland county in 1917 and served as chairman of the committee on finance and on the committees on appropriations, state and court expenses, banking and insurance. During the world war he was chairman of the Vermont chapter of the American Red Cross, resigning in August, 1917, to enlist in the military service as captain of engineers. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920, and in 1922 he was elected governor of Vermont over his Democratic opponent, J. Holmes Jackson, by a vote of about three to one. His administration was pledged to a reduction of state expenses; the state tax was reduced to twenty-five cents the first year and to fifteen cents the second, and a decided change in the administration of the education system was made. At the expiration of his administration he retired from office with the respect and approval of the people of the entire state. He is president of the Proctor Trust Co. and he has served on the board of trustees of the Mary Fletcher Hospital, the Vermont Sanitarium founded by his father, the Kurn Hattin Home, the University of Vermont and Middlebury College. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion, the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of the World War, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Vermont Society of Engineers and the Green Mountain Club. He was married Oct. 24, 1906, to Mary Sherwood, daughter of John A. Hedrick of Salisbury, N. C. and they had three children, Margaret, Robert Dutton and Katharine Proctor.

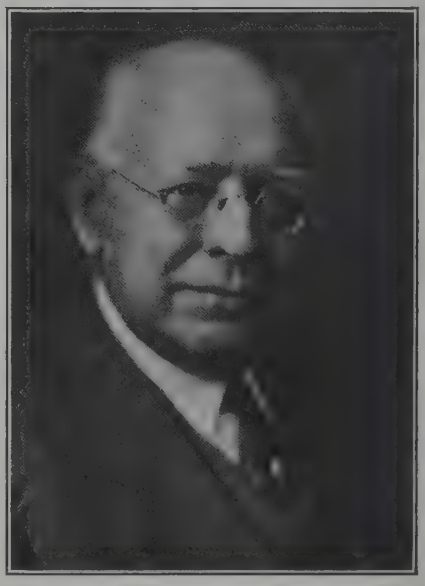
WHITE, William Allen, author and editor, was born at Emporia, Lyon co., Kas., Feb. 10, 1868, son of Allen and Mary (Hatton) White, grandson of John and Fear (Perry) White and a direct descendant of Nicholas White, who came to Massachusetts from England in 1639. His father, a physician, removed early from Raynham, Mass., to Ohio, thence, in 1859, to Emporia, Kans., and finally, in 1869, to El Dorado, Kans., where Mr. White was educated in the public and high schools. During 1884–86, he studied at Emporia College, in the meantime learning to set type on the "Democrat" and working in other printing offices alternately with his studies. While attending the University of Kansas he served as reporter and city editor of the Eldorado "Republican" in 1886–87 and as a reporter on the Lawrence "Journal" in 1888. He left the university before graduation to become business manager of the "Republican," but, in 1891, engaged as editorial writer for the Kansas City "Journal," also its Topeka correspondent, and in 1892, joined the staff of the "Star" as editorial writer. His management of the Emporia "Gazette," which he purchased in 1895, established him as a distinctive country editor whose pointed comments on national and state issues have since commanded general interest by reason of their tang, zest and humorous force. As a Republican he supported McKinley and the gold standard in the presidential campaign of 1896, the local conflict over the free-silver issue producing his celebrated editorial "What's the Matter with Kansas?" which he wrote hastily in a rage and left with his staff to be printed as convenient while he took a vacation in Colorado. The editorial was published in his absence, and caused a furore that echoed throughout most of the country's press. The same year Mr. White published a collection of short stories, "The Real Issue," the immediate success of which attracted magazine editors, and he began contributing to "Scribner's," "McClure's," "Atlantic Monthly" and "Harper's Weekly." A succession of novels followed: "The Court of Boyville" (1899), "Strategems and Spoils" (1901), "In Our Town" (1906), "A Certain Rich Man" (1909), "The Old Order Changeth" (1910), "God's Puppets" (1916), and "The Heart of a Fool" (1918). Mr. White has always been a conspicuous and piquant factor in Kansas politics, but neither sought nor filled any public office beyond that of a regent of the state university, which he held during 1903–13. In the Republican split of 1912 he joined the Progressive party under Roosevelt, was one of its national committeemen and chairman of its publicity committee. After America entered the world war in 1917 he went to France with Henry J. Allen (q.v.), a fellow editor and governor, as an observer of the American Red Cross relief work, and recorded his war experiences in "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me" (1918), a combination of fiction and travel sketches. In 1919 he represented a group of American newspapers at the Paris peace conference and was named by Pres. Wilson as an American delegate to a projected conference (which never met) with the various Russian governments at Principo. Mr. White was awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best editorial article written in 1923, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction. A representative selection of his editorials is contained in "The Editor and His People" (1924), collected by H. O. Machin. He was one of the judges who made the Bok peace plan prize award in 1924. The same year he fought the Ku Klux Klan in Kansas as an independent candidate for governor and drew a vote of 149,811, which testified to the extent of his personal following in the state. His later work as an author included important volumes to political literature, "Woodrow Wilson, the Man, the Times, and His Task" (1924), "Politics, the Citizen's Business" (1924), "Calvin Coolidge, the Man Who Is President" (1925), "Some Cycles of Cathay" (1925), and "Faces in the Pageant" (1927). In 1926 he presented a piece of land to Emporia for use as a public park in memory of his deceased daughter. Mr. White was married, Apr. 27, 1893, to Sallie, daughter of Joseph M. Lindsay of Kansas City, Kans., and has had two children, Mary (deceased), and William Lindsay White.

HOWARD, Ernest Emmanuel, engineer, was born in Toronto, Canada, Feb. 29, 1880, son of Henry Augustus and Emma (Skipp) Howard, both natives of London, England. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, later settled in Texas and the son was graduated at the University of Texas with the degrees B.S. and C.E. in 1900. He remained at the university for a year as instructor in engineering. In 1901 he joined the engineering firm of Waddell & Hedrick, bridge specialists, in Kansas City, Mo., and for six years was employed as draftsman,

designer and resident engineer directing bridge construction. He was resident engineer in 1903–04 in charge of the construction of bridges for the Vera Cruz al Pacifico railway in Mexico and during 1906–07 was resident engineer on the Sixth Street inter-city viaduct between Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. On the reorganization of the firm as Waddell & Harrington in 1907, he became associate engineer, and in that capacity worked on all phases of designing and constructing of bridges, and general direction of field engineering. In 1914 Mr. Howard became a partner in the firm of Harrington, Howard & Ash, which has since carried on the same work. His firm has constructed bridges totaling over $70,000,000 in

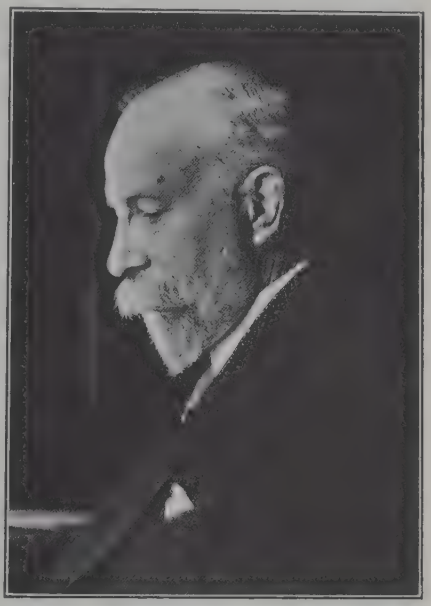
Canada, Mexico, China, Russia and Japan, as well as in all parts of the United States. Among these are seven bridges across the Missouri, and one or more across the Columbia, Fraser, Hudson, St. John's and other rivers, San Francisco and Mobile bays, and several large viaducts. These works represent nearly forty railroad and other corporations, and as many city, state and national governments. The firm maintains offices in Kansas City and New York. Mr. Howard is widely known as the inventor of numerous mechanical features of movable bridges, particularly vertical lifts, the rope operated bascule, rope clamps, indicators, automatic traffic gates, etc., and has given special attention to the study and development of the architectural treatment of bridge structures. He is the author of "Documents Governing Bridge Construction" (1916) and papers on bridge construction published in the technical press. He is a member of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers (president, Kansas City section, 1926), American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Kansas City Engineers Club (president, 1921), and the Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Beta Pi fraternities. He was awarded the Thomas Fitch Rowland prize by the American Society of Civil Engineers for his paper on lift bridges. In September, 1918, Mr. Howard was commissioned a captain of engineers, U. S. army, and served at Camp Benjamin Harrison until after the close of the World war. His favorite diversions are travel, books and music. He is unmarried.

BEMIS, Edward Webster, economist, was born in Springfield, Mass., Apr. 7, 1860, son of Daniel Webster and Mary Wood (Tinker) Bemis. His first American ancestor was Joseph Bemis who came from England in 1640 and settled in Watertown, Mass., and from him and his wife, Sarah, the descent is through their son, John, and his wife, Mary Harrington, Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth Peirce, Joseph and his wife, Ruth Simons, Sylvester and his wife, Molly Bemis, and Joshua and his wife Mary (Clark) Bemis who were the grandparents of Prof. Bemis. He was graduated A.B. at Amherst College in 1880 and Ph.D. in history and economics at Johns Hopkins University in 1885. In the latter year he gave the first university extension course in America at Buffalo, N. Y., and in the following year conducted the Amherst College senior class in economics. During 1886–88 he delivered lectures in economics at Vassar College, Ohio State University, Carleton College, Minn., Mt. Holyoke College and elsewhere and for four years he was associate professor of economics and history at Vanderbilt University, when he became associate professor of economics and sociology at the University of Chicago. From 1897 to 1899 he was professor of economics and history at the Agricultural College of Kansas. Besides his educational duties Prof. Bemis has been prominent in public work. He was superintendent of water works of Cleveland, O., during 1901–09; deputy commissioner of water



supply, gas and electricity of New York city in 1910 and a member of the advisory board of the valuation division of the Interstate Commerce Commission during 1913–23. Since 1911 he has been active as an appraisal engineer of large public utilities in the leading cities of the country. He has been called on frequently as an expert in the adjustment of rate cases. He was the government arbitrator in establishing the value of the Hoboken Shore Railroad bought by the U. S. government in the World war. He is the author of "Municipal Monopolies" (1899) and of many studies written for the U. S. department of labor and technical journals. He holds membership in the American Economic Association, the American Water Works Association, and City club. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He was married, Oct. 28, 1889, to Annie, daughter of Rev. George W. Sargent, of Clearwater, Minn., and has three children: Walter Sargent, Lloyd Edward and Alice Louise Sargent, wife of Dr. Frank T. H. Doubler.

WILEY, Franklin Baldwin, editor and author, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1861, son of Franklin and Sarah (Baldwin) Wiley. He was educated in preparatory schools in Plainfield, N. J., and was a student for four years (1884–88) at Harvard College. He began his literary career in 1879 by assisting Rev. John H. Vincent in the preparation of a textbook on Roman history for which he wrote a signed appendix. During 1881–83 he was employed in the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. after which he became a partner with his father in the banking firm of Franklin Wiley & Son. Meanwhile, he had been a contributor and correspondent for newspapers in New Jersey and in 1891 he joined the staff of the Boston "Evening Transcript." Since 1899 Mr. Wiley has been literary editor of the "Ladies' Home Journal." For the past twenty years, he has traveled extensively, visiting noted authors and arranging for contributions. In the same interval, he edited the "Literary Queries" department (1899–1903); contributed a series of articles, "The Literary Beginner" (1902–03); was associate editor of several special departments, including manuscripts, and, since 1920, has been engaged in general editorial work. As an author, Mr. Wiley is favorably known through several well-received volumes: "Roadside Rhymes" (1885); "The Harvard Guide Book" (1895); "Flowers That Never Fade" (1897), a perspicuous treatise on the Blaschka glass models in the Harvard museum; and "Voices and Visions," a volume of verse (1904). Among his contributions to periodical literature may be mentioned critical studies on Holmes, Longfellow and Wilde; dramatic criticisms on Booth, Barrett and McCullough; a series of Cambridge and Harvard sketches, and numerous poems and general articles. In addition, he has won considerable reputation as a lecturer on literary and historical subjects, particularly on Tennyson, Stevenson and Lincoln, and under such titles as "Authors I Have Known" and "A Patriotic Pilgrimage." During the World war, he was secretary of the personnel board of the Philadelphia war work council of the Y.M.C.A. and member of the war welfare council of Philadelphia. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Forestry Association, the Bibliophile Society, the Franklin Inn and Harvard clubs of Philadelphia, and the Harvard Club of New York. As a man of great mental activity, he finds his favorite recreations in outdoor sports and occupations, walking, tennis, gardening. He was married twice: (1), June 1, 1896, to Jessie Louisa, daughter of David Glen, of Cambridge, Mass., who died in 1915, leaving one



daughter, Barbara Wiley, and one son, Roger Wiley; (2) Oct. 8, 1921, to Mrs. Alma (Adams) Rogers, daughter of John C. Adams of Washington, Ia.

O'BRIEN, Robert Lincoln, editor, was born at Abington, Mass., Sept. 14, 1865, son of Patrick and Lydia Howard (Dunham) O'Brien. His father, a native of Glanworth, Cork county, Ireland, came to this country in 1851 and settled at Abington. The son received his early education in the public schools of Abington. His schooling was interrupted by his father's death in 1879 and during the next three years he worked with his brother, William S. O'Brien, in a heel and leather business. In 1882 he entered the state normal school at Bridgewater, and was graduated there two years later. Subsequently he taught for a year in the Oak Grove Grammar School at Natick and for two years in the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H., preparing in the meantime for college. After one year at Dartmouth College, he was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1891, and, immediately following his graduation, became a reporter on the "Boston Transcript." One year later he went to Buzzards Bay as stenographer to Grover Cleveland who was then running for the presidency, and his ability and energy created such a favorable impression that after Cleveland's inauguration he was appointed executive clerk at the White House. He resigned in 1905 to become Washington correspondent of the "Boston Transcript." The position of Washington correspondent on a big daily is one of the most cov-

eted and, in many ways, one of the most exacting in the newspaper world, and requires unusual tact and discretion, besides a thorough knowledge of politics and a wide acquaintance with public men. Mr. O'Brien filled that position on the "Transcript" for eleven years with much brilliance and with an accuracy of insight into political activities which was unsurpassed in contemporary journalism. In the meantime he served at intervals on special assignments for various publications in this country and abroad and contributed articles to the "Century," "Atlantic," "Munsey's," "Outlook," "Ladies' Home Journal" and other periodicals. For a number of years also he was an editorial writer on the "Youth's Companion." In 1906 he succeeded Edward H. Clement, as editor of the "Transcript." Since 1910 he has been president of the Boston Publishing Co., publishers of the Boston "Herald" and "Evening Traveler," and editor of the "Herald." Mr. O'Brien's reputation as a newspaper man is national. A brilliant reporter, he has shown even greater ability as an editor, and the prominent place held by the Boston "Herald" among the big dailies of the country is at once the most eloquent possible testimony to his talents and the most fitting crown to his very successful career. Mr. O'Brien was the Bromley lecturer at Yale in 1911 and was one of the speakers at Cambridge at the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of John Harvard. For several years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts State Library, during the last two years of that time serving as its chairman. He is one of the advisory board of the Pulitzer School of Journalism. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (honorary), the Union, Merchants (president five years) and Examiner clubs of Boston, and the Gridiron Club of Washington, D. C. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Dartmouth College in 1922 and from Brown University in 1924. He was married, Feb. 19, 1895, to Emily Ayers, daughter of James Riley Young, of Lisbon, N. H., and has two children, Miriam Eliot and Lincoln O'Brien.

WILLIS, Frank Bartlett, U. S. senator, was born at Lewis Center, Delaware co., O., Dec. 28, 1871, son of Jay B. and Lavinia A. (Buell) Willis, and grandson of Buckley H. Willis, who emigrated from Vermont to Ohio in 1838. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. After being graduated at Ohio Northern University, with the degree of A.B. in 1893, he became professor of history and political economy at that institution. From the beginning of his career he took an active interest in politics. Several speeches were made in the Hardin county campaign of 1894 and in the presidential contest two years later he campaigned for the Republican ticket in many parts of the state. Elected in 1900 to the Ohio house of representatives as a Republican from Hardin county, then strongly Democratic, he served in that body for four years and was the author of the Willis Corporation Tax law, which initiated a new era in Ohio taxation by making it possible to reduce the tax burden on home owners and by separating state and local taxes; he was also vice-chairman of the committee which prepared the municipal code of Ohio at a special session in 1902. In that year he received the master's degree from Ohio Northern University, and four years later relinquished the chair of history and economics, after occupying it for thirteen years. He studied law in his spare time at the university's law school, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1906, and upon his admission to the bar the same year continued to serve his alma mater for a time as professor of law. In 1910 he was elected to the national congress and was re-elected in 1912. His first term in congress was marked by his able presentation of factors bearing upon the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood in the house debate on the enabling act. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1914, defeating Gov. James M. Cox, Democrat, who had sought re-election. During his gubernatorial administration (1915–17) he conducted a policy of strict economy in the state government and emphasized the need of popular control of local affairs rather than the domination of a political machine directed by the governor; the highway laws were codified, the maintenance

of important roads was made compulsory by local bodies, and there was a great increase in road building and more legislation was enacted to protect the public health than during any previous administration in Ohio. In 1916 he was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by James M. Cox. He lost by only 7,000 votes, although Pres. Wilson carried the state for the Democratic national ticket by 90,000. Mr. Willis now returned to the practice of law, and added to his reputation as a speaker by his effective addresses on public questions. He was again candidate for governor in 1918, running upon the state's first political platform which declared for women's suffrage and prohibition of the liquor traffic. He was defeated largely because of his stand on the latter question. At the Republican national convention of 1920 he placed the name of Sen. Warren G. Harding

before the delegates for the presidential nomination in a notable speech that was credited with having had a determining influence in the selection of the Ohio senator as the choice of the convention. In the political campaign of that year the Ohio Republicans nominated him to succeed Sen. Harding in the U. S. senate for the 1921–27 term, and he was elected by a plurality exceeding 350,000. He also filled out the unexpired term of the president-elect in that body. In the senate he strongly supported the Harding administration, opposed American ratification of the League of Nations covenant as part of the Versailles peace treaty, and favored protection of American industries and labor against foreign competition by adequate tariff and immigration restrictions. He is a member of the senate committees on foreign relations, commerce, immigration, territories and insular possessions, being chairman of the last named committee. Sen. Willis is in great demand as a public speaker and delivers addresses on civic and other subjects in all parts of the country when his duties permit. He was married, July 19, 1894, to Allie, daughter of John H. Dustin, of Galena, O., and they have one child, Helen Willis.

LUKEMAN, [Henry] Augustus, sculptor, was born in Richmond, Va., Jan. 28, 1872, son of Augustus and Minnie Tucker (Curtis) Lukeman. His father, of English birth, came from Leamington, Warwickshire. The sculptor spent his early youth in New York city, and at the age of eleven began his art education at the National Academy of Design and Cooper Union art class. Meantime he worked for Launt Thompson as a studio helper while the latter was designing his colossal statue of Gen. Burnside, and evinced such an eager and penetrating interest in sculpture that his employer gave him some lessons. He acquired further insight into sculptural art in a bronze foundry, especially designing and modelling work, and studied anatomy for figure design at Bellevue hospital. Afterwards he learned stone-cutting, a calling he pursued while continuing his art studies at Columbia University. A period in Paris followed at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he studied sculpture under Jean A. J. Falguiere. Returning to the United States fully equipped to follow his chosen profession, he was associated with Daniel Chester French in his New York studio for fifteen years while executing commissions of his own. His sculptural creations took colossal forms, calling for virility, breadth and individuality in the treatment of heroic and symbolic figures, grouped or single, and in decorative effects, all harmonizing with the architectural design of the structure that served as their setting. Among his early examples were his groups, "Peace" and "Power," at the Buffalo exposition of 1901, and "Music," and the figures "Speed," "Heat," "Power" and "Light" at the St. Louis exposition in 1904, for which he received a medal. Much of his more permanent sculpture is conceived on a similar spacious scale, and also includes many single statues, portrait busts, bas-reliefs and war memorials. His outstanding works are statues of McKinley at Adams (Mass.) and Dayton (O.); the heroic figure of "Manu," mythical law giver of India, in the appellate court building, New York city; statue of Robert Livingston in St. Louis; four figures representing the eloquence of Hebrew law in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; statues symbolical of "Architecture," "Fisheries," "Mining" and "Railroads" above the architrave of the Royal Bank of Canada's building in Montreal; soldiers' monument at Somerville, Mass.; statue of Joseph Henry at Princeton University; of Francis Asbury in Washington and Drew Theological Seminary; "Genoa," a heroic figure of Columbus on the custom house, New York city; the monument, "Women of the Confederacy," in the capitol grounds at Raleigh, N. C.; "Spirit of the Lotus," memorial to Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., in San Diego, Calif.; statue of Franklin Pierce in Concord, N. H.; and war memorials in Prospect and Red Hook parks, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1925 Mr. Lukeman was selected to complete the mammoth Stone Mountain memorial to the Confederacy begun by Gutzon Borglum. The mountain is a huge mass of bare granite that extends 3000 feet in length and rises to a height of 900 feet above the surrounding country in DeKalb county, a few miles from Atlanta. Originally planned by the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a memorial to Robert E. Lee, the project was expanded to embrace a huge bas-relief carved on the scarp to commemorate the leaders and upholders of the Confederate cause. Elimination of the original Borglum scheme left Mr. Lukeman free to pursue his own conception of the memorial while embodying the unfinished head of Lee in his general design and conforming to the physical conditions existing. The design en masse contemplates the projection of the equestrian figures of Jefferson Davis, Gen. Lee and Gen. Jackson, with color bearers and other generals behind them, in the attitude of reviewing a marching army so assembled as to present the illusion of thousands of soldiers, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery, passing them on parade. The main figures will be 153 feet in height, Gen. Lee's shoulder alone forming a ledge of granite on which could be constructed a platform large enough to seat fifty people, while a man six feet tall could be placed between Lee's moustache and eyebrows. In undertaking to produce so vast a bas-relief on the mountain, which is designed to rank with the world's greatest memorials of similar character, the Lincoln Memorial and the Taj Mahal, Mr. Lukeman has shouldered the responsibility of perfecting a piece of sculpture without parallel in modern times. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society, also on its council, and its delegate to the Fine Arts Federation in New York city, composed of societies of sculptors, painters, illustrators, and other art bodies. He also belongs to the Architectural League of New York, American Institute of Arts and Sciences (associate), National Arts Club (charter member), and the Virginia Historical Society.

BRITIGAN, William Henry, realtor, was born at St. Marys, O., Dec. 9, 1881, son of Albert and Sarah (Gonce) Britigan. He was educated in the schools of Dayton, O., at Union Christian College, Merom, Ind., and at Valparaiso (Ind.) University and began his business career in 1899 in the advertising and sales departments of the National Cash Register Co. He was associated with the advertising and sales departments of the Library Bureau, Boston, Mass., during 1901-03. Removing to New York in 1903 he was educational director of the West Side Y. M. C. A.,

New York during 1904–07 and there organized, in 1905, the first real estate class in the country, consisting of 250 young men, prominent real estate operators of New York city being engaged to deliver series of lectures to the students. He was assistant to the controller of the real estate department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, in 1908-09, and was manager for Joseph P. Day, real estate auctioneer, of New York, during 1909-14. Mr. Britigan moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1914 to sell the real estate subdivision known as Marquette Manor for the Assets Realization Co. and in the following year established a real estate business under his own name which in 1922 was changed to William H. Britigan Realty Association. Mr. Britigan is the author of "Practical Real Estate Methods" and other books on real estate. He

is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Chicago Association of Commerce, and the Mid-day, Union League and South Shore Country clubs. He was married in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1902, to Mary P., daughter of D. E. Sibley, of Valley Falls, R. I., and has four children: Herbert Dana, Katherine Alice, wife of Wilfrid D. Combs, Wolstan Dixey and William Henry Britigan, Jr.

DAVIE, Preston, lawyer, was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31, 1881, son of George Montgomery and Margaret Howard (Preston) Davie, and a descendant of Archibald Davie, who came over from Whitehaven, England, to America in 1764, settling at Waxhaw, S. C., on the Catawba river. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1904. He was a student in the Harvard law school two years, was admitted to the bar in 1907 and for three years practiced law in Louisville, Ky., as a member of the firm of Humphrey, Davie & Humphrey. Removing to New York city in 1910, he became a member of the law firm of O'Brien, Boardman & Platt, an association which continued six years. In 1916 he was appointed legal adviser to the Council of National Defense and in the following year, assistant to the director of the council and chairman of its remount committee. Later in 1917 he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the U. S. army and served in the remount, conservation and reclamation, and the fuel and forage divisions of the quartermaster corps, at the same time attending the army staff college in Washington. Later he took the field service course for staff officers and in June, 1918, was assigned for duty to the 20th division as division quartermaster and acting assistant chief of staff. For his war service he was rewarded with the Distinguished Service Medal and was decorated with the order of the Crown of Belgium. Since the world war he has become a member of the Officers Reserve Corps, U. S. army, with the rank of colonel. Mr. Davie is vice-president of Pattison & Bowns, Inc., secretary of the U. S. Distributing Corporation, and a director of the Corn Products Refining Co., the Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co., and the Western New York Coal Co. He is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, the American Geographical Society, Legal Aid Society and the Union, Knickerbocker, Racquet & Tennis, Brook, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock, South Side Sportsmen's and Tuxedo clubs. He was married Jan. 4, 1910, to Emily Harriet, daughter of Edward T. Bedford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they had three children: Preston, Bedford and Emily.

HOPKINS, B. Smith, chemist, was born at Owosso, Mich., Sept. 1, 1873, son of Loren and Clara Taylor (Norgate) Hopkins, grandson of Philander and Mary (Masales) Hopkins, and great-grandson of Nehemiah Hopkins, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war and Shays' rebellion, and husband of Lucy Millard, an aunt of President Millard Fillmore. He was graduated A.B. at Albion College in 1896 and A.M. in the following year. Later, he pursued postgraduate work at Columbia University, New York city, and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1906. After graduation at Albion College he began to teach in the public schools of Menominee, Mich. He was science teacher in 1897, principal of the high school, 1898–1900, and superintendent of schools, 1901–04. In 1906 he became professor of chemistry at the Nebraska Wesleyan University, and in 1909 went to Carroll College in the same capacity. In 1912 he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois, and now holds the chair of inorganic chemistry there. He has been very successful as a teacher, possessing to an unusual degree the ability of arousing and maintaining his students' interest. To wider circles he is known as a brilliant, patient and successful scientist and research worker. He has specialized in research on the rarer elements and the rare earth group, including beryllium, selenium and tellurium and their separations and atomic weights. His many years of painstaking investigations were rewarded by his discovery of the new element illinium, the existence of which was known for many years but the actual isolation of which had defied previous efforts. His first public announcement of the discovery was made April 6, 1926, before the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society. Only a very small quantity of the new element as yet has been

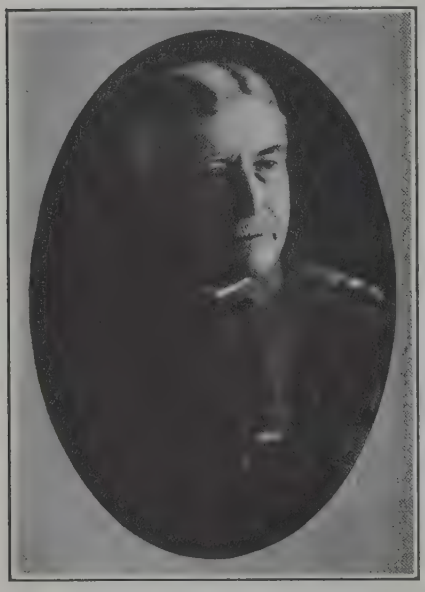
produced, and much remains to be done before all its characteristics and possibilities are determined. He is the author of "Chemistry of the Rarer Elements" (1923), a text book for colleges, and "General Chemistry" (1928), and joint author of "Exercises in Chemistry," with W. A. Noyes; "Laboratory Exercises in General Chemistry," with H. A. Neville, and "Qualitative Analysis of the Rarer Elements," with Rosalie M. Parr. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow); the American Electro-Chemical Society; the American Chemical Society (chairman, division of chemical education); the

Illinois Academy of Science, and the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa societies and Alpha Chi Sigma (honorary); Phi Lambda Upsilon (honorary), and Gamma Pi Upsilon fraternity. Albion College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1926. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married at Barton, Vt., June 25, 1901, to Maude Childs, daughter of Harvey Childs, of Sauk Center, Minn., and they have two sons: Harvey Childs and B. Smith Hopkins, Jr.

CHANDLER, Julian Alvin Carroll, eighteenth president of the College of William and Mary (1919–..), was born at Guiney's, Caroline co., Va., Oct. 29, 1872, son of Dr. Joseph A. and Emuella Josephine (White) Chandler. He was graduated A.B. at the College of William and Mary in 1891, receiving his A.M. degree a year later and obtained the degree of Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University in 1896. He was instructor in history and English in the College of William and Mary in 1891–92; principal of public schools, Houston, Va., in 1892–93; and was dean of the faculty (1896–99) and acting president of the Woman's College, Richmond, Va., (1899–1900). He was professor of history and literature (1897–1900) and professor of English (1900–04) at Richmond College, and dean of Richmond Academy, 1902–04. For three years he was engaged in editorial work for Silver, Burdett & Co., and in 1907–08 was editor of the "Virginia Journal of Education" at Richmond. After another year at Richmond College as professor of history he became superintendent of schools of Richmond. In 1919 he was elected president of the College of William and Mary. During his administration the college has enjoyed a remarkable growth, the enrollment of 131 in 1918–19 having increased to more than 1,000 in 1926. The first summer school was held in 1919 with sixty-two students; in the summer school of 1926, 800 students were enrolled. In 1919 the college opened extension schools in Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News. With additional funds of $800,000 for college improvements, two dormitories and a new gymnasium were built and additions made to the library and power plant. During the World war Dr. Chandler was chief of the rehabilitation division of the federal board for vocational education. He is a member of the National Education Association, the American Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is the author of "Representation in Virginia" (1896); "History of Suffrage in Virginia" (1899); "Geography of Virginia" (joint author, 1922); "Makers of Virginia History" (1924); "Makers of American History" (joint author, 1924), and "Our Republic" (joint author, 1910). He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Baptist church. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Richmond College in 1904. He was married, July 10, 1897, to Lenore Burten, daughter of Joseph T. Duke, of Churchland, Va., and has four children: Herbert Grey, Alvin Duke, Carroll Coleman and Julian Alsop Chandler.

PARKER, James, soldier, was born in Newark, N. J., Feb. 20, 1854, son of Cortlandt and Elizabeth Wolcott (Stites) Parker, and a descendant of Elisha Parker who came from England in 1639 and settled at Barnstable, Mass., and Woodbridge, N. J. His father (q. v.) was a distinguished lawyer and his brothers are Charles Wolcott Parker of the supreme court of New Jersey, R. Wayne Parker, congressman, Robert Meade Parker, head of the American Sugar Refining Co. Export Corporation and Chauncey Goodrich Parker, general counsel for the U. S. Shipping Board. He was educated at the Newark Academy, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Rutgers College and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1876. Entering the army as 2d lieutenant of the 4th cavalry, he was stationed on the frontier several years. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1879 and captain in 1888. During the Spanish American war he was major and lieutenant-colonel of the 12th N. Y. infantry volunteers, and in the Philippine Insurrection was lieutenant-colonel of the 42d and 45th U. S. infantry volunteers, being on the staff of Gen. S. B. M. Young in the pursuit of Aguinaldo; and commanding in a number of important expeditions and engagements. For distinguished gallantry at Vigan he received the Congressional Medal of Honor. He was promoted major in 1901 and became lieutenant-colonel of the 13th cavalry in 1903; colonel of the 11th cavalry in 1907,

and brigadier-general U. S. army in 1913. For the World war he was made a major-general in the National army, Aug. 5, 1917, and was retired by operation of the law, Feb. 20, 1918. He served in the Indian Territory during 1876–77; in Mexican border disturbances in Texas, 1878–79; in the Ute campaign in Colorado, 1879–81; in the Geronimo Apache campaign in Arizona, 1885–86, where he commanded, in Mexico, an Independent Column; was cavalry instructor at the military academy, 1894–98; was president of the board which revised the cavalry regulations, in 1902 and of the board charged with the revision of small arms firing regulations, in 1903; director of the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, 1905–06 and was with the Cuban army of pacification, 1906–09. When



trouble threatened on the Rio Grande border in 1916 he was in command of the 1st cavalry brigade at San Antonio, and commanded the mobilization of troops in the Brownsville district and gave intensive training to 30,000 men, regulars and National Guard. As commander of the 1st Provisional Infantry Division, Camp Wilson, Tex. in 1917, he commanded and trained all the troops in the department of Texas during our first months in the World war. He was then placed in command of the 32d division and in December, 1917, of the 85th division. He was on observation duty in France in October and November, 1917. He was in action near Armentieres, near St. Quentin and at Chemin des Dames, in October, 1917. For "Exceptionally Meritorious and distinguished Services" in the World war he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He is author of "The Mounted Rifleman" (1916)," Memories of the Old Army" in manuscript, and of numerous articles in the "United States Cavalry Journal." He is a member of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington, and the Army and Navy Club of New York city. He was married Nov. 12, 1879, to Charlotte Matilda, daughter of Harrison Condit, of Newark, N. J., and had five children: Eleanor Forrester, Elizabeth Van Cortlandt, Cortlandt, James and George Meade Parker.

BING, Alexander M., lawyer, realtor and economist, was born in New York city, June 22, 1878, son of Simon and Louisa (Cooper) Bing. His father (1839–95), a native of Langen, Germany, who came to the United States in 1844, was engaged in the real estate business in New York. He was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1897; A.M. at Columbia University in 1898, and LL.B. at the Columbia Law School in 1900. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with his brother, Leo S. Bing, under the style Bing & Bing, a firm active in surrogate practice. In 1905 the brothers became interested in real estate development, and a year later abandoned the law. Their initial operation was the creation of an apartment building on the south side of 137th street at Riverside drive, which was followed by the construction of the "Strathmore" at Riverside drive and 113th street, and then of four 12-story structures on Cathedral Parkway. Later, they erected many apartments on Central Park West, on Broadway, and in the Madison avenue-57th street district. It was on Park avenue, however, that Bing & Bing attained the pinnacle of pre-war construction activity. Eleven imposing structures on New York's premier thoroughfare were erected during the decade prior to the outbreak of the World war and following the electrification of the New York Central railroad. In later years the firm did considerable operating and has owned at various times some of the best properties in the city. Mr. Bing voluntarily retired from the organization in 1917, to devote himself to war work, serving first in the housing department of the shipping board and later with the industrial service section of the ordnance department, U. S. army, in charge of the New York office of that section. During this period he wrote extensively on war time industrial problems, his chief work being a volume entitled "War Time Strikes and their Adjustment" (1921), which attracted considerable notice not only as a historical document but because of its important bearing on the grave questions of strikes and strike settlements. He also contributed magazine articles on housing and labor matters. For years he has been interested in settlement work, an active worker in many phases of civic and reform work, and since 1915 has been president of the Hudson Guild. In these connections he learned at close hand the gravity of the housing problem, and began to devote serious attention to the Limited Dividend Corporation, which had been worked out so successfully in England and on the Continent. Indeed, the growing realization in this country that the whole problem of low-cost housing should be regarded as a public utility can be traced in large part to the experiment at Sunnyside in the Borough of Queens, in which Mr. Bing has been a dominant factor. In association with an outstanding group of publicists, philanthropists, financiers and business men, he organized the City Housing Cor-

poration, which purchased a tract of about seventy acres early in 1924. Leading architects, city planners and engineers were given the task of creating a new-type home community for moderate income families. With operations conducted on a large scale and materials bought in immense quantities, it was easily possible to provide the best constructed homes at substantial savings to the purchasers. Within the three years since the work begun, the Company, under Mr. Bing's direction, built and sold more than $6,000,000 worth of one, two and three family houses and cooperative apartments, accommodating close to 800 families. The houses have been sold on a basis of about $11.00 a room a month carrying charges, so that for a sum lower in most cases than ordinary rentals, the residents of Sunnyside have been able to buy their own homes and enjoy the abundance of sunlight and air made possible by careful community planning. But thirty per cent of the land is used for buildings. the remaining seventy per cent being left open for a minimum period of forty years for gardens and recreation spaces. In 1926 the Corporation deeded over a three acre playground and park for the use of Sunnyside residents in perpetuity. The capital stock of the City Housing Corporation was increased in 1925 from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. It has paid six per cent dividends, the maximum to which it is limited by charter, since it was organized and its financial success has demonstrated the value of its plan of operation in providing wage-earners and other families with moderate incomes superior housing accommodations. Mr. Bing is American vice-president of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning; a member of the Executive Committee, New York Building Congress, and a former member of its apprenticeship commission; a director of the Survey Associates; a member of the American Economic Association, American Academy of Political Science and other societies and associations and of the City Club, New York. For a number of years, also, he has been a trustee in the society for Ethical Culture. He was married, Jan. 4, 1905, to Florence, daughter of James Ertheiler, a tobacco broker of New York. They have three children: Alexander S., Dorothy Louise, and James Frederick Bing.

COWLES, Sophia Esther (Mrs. Delavan Cowles), manufacturer, was born in Strassburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Oct. 27, 1875, daughter of Henry W. and Anna (Kristman) Koch. Her father, a native of Poland, was a writer and translator of languages and brought his family to the United States in 1888, settling in New York city. She was educated in Europe and in New York in the English, French, German, Polish and Bohemian languages. She began her business career in 1906, manufacturing notion novelties, No. 38 South State street, Chicago, under firm name of F. M. Delavan and has continued in same line of business. Starting with a capital of $65, Mrs. Cowles built up an extensive business in the novelty and toys industry, employing from 350 to 500 persons for many years and doing an annual business of approximately $750,000. She sold her own merchandise largely through wholesale and mail order houses and "five-and-ten-cent" stores, directed the manufacturing operations and supervised the buying. She controlled several articles, principally doll designs, by her own patent rights. Mrs. Cowles retired from the manufacturing business in 1922 but in the following year she succeeded her husband as president of the Cowles Fire Escape Works, Chicago, Ill., to the management of which her efforts have since been devoted, with increasing success. She has attained recognition as one of the leading business women of America. Since 1918 she has been president of the Woman's Association of Commerce and since 1921 has been a national councillor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. She is also vice-president of the All-Illinois Society of Fine Arts and was formerly director of the first district Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Cowles has been active in all civic movements in Chicago and in various activities in behalf of the welfare of women and during the World war she was a conspicuous worker in all home service activities. She is an accomplished speaker and through her addresses before union labor meetings she obtained more than 80,000 members for the Red Cross. She also had chairmanship responsibilities in all Liberty Loan campaigns. She has been thrice married: (1) to Eugene Raphael, 1899; (2) to Frederick M. Delavan, of Chicago, by whom she had one daughter, Victoria Raphael Delavan, and (3) June 3, 1922, to John Taylor Cowles.

HAMBUECHEN, Carl, electrical engineer and electrochemist, was born at Dusseldorf, Germany, Nov. 15, 1875, son of Joseph E. and Josephine (Zerres) Hambuechen. He came to the United States in 1885, with his parents, who settled in Milwaukee, Wis. He was graduated B.S. at the

University of Wisconsin in 1899 and E.E. in 1901. Following a year in the experimental department of the Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill., he took a graduate course of two years at the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin. In 1903 he became chief chemist of the Aluminum Co. of America and five years later consulting engineer of the C. F. Burgess Laboratories, in Madison, Wis. During 1913–19 he was treasurer of the American Carbon & Battery Co., East St. Louis, Ill., and during 1919–25, advisory engineer for the Union Carbide & Carbon Co., New York. Since 1926 he has been treasurer of the Benwood-Linze Co., St. Louis. His main line of professional work has been research, development and factory management and he has published articles on electroplating and other electrochemical subjects. He holds patents on an electrolytic rectifier, a silver cleaner, dry batteries and flashlight cases and improvements in electro-metallurgical processes. During the world war he served as a military instructor at Belleville, Ill. He won the Science Club medal of the University of Wisconsin for the best thesis, his subject being "Corrosion of Iron Under Various Conditions." He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Electrochemical Society, the American Chemical Society, the Tau Beta Pi and the Sigma Xi fraternities, the Advertising Club, New York city, and the Missouri Athletic Association, St. Louis. Politically, he is a Republican and in religion a Roman Catholic. He finds his chief recreation in golf and farming. He was married, Nov. 20, 1917, to Melinda, daughter of Severin Poirot, of Belleville, Ill.

OLCOTT, Ben Wilson, 16th governor of Oregon (1919–1923), was born at Keithsburg, Mercer co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1872, the son of Hiram Wallace and Mary Jane (Wilson) Olcott. He

received his education in the grammar and high schools of Keithsburg, and at eighteen began a business career in Chicago as clerk in a wholesale woolen house. A year later he moved to the Pacific Northwest, and, at Salem, Ore., entered the employ of William Brown & Co., hop and wool dealers. In 1892 he spent a year on a hunting and prospecting trip in the mountains of Southern Oregon. Later in 1894, he accepted a post in the pioneer banking house of Ladd & Bush at Salem, Ore. During 1897–98 he again went prospecting and mining, this time in the East Kootenai country of British Columbia and the Colville Indian reservation in northern Washington. From there he returned to Keithsburg, Ill., where for six years he served as cashier in the Citizens State Bank, of which his father was president. In 1904 he felt the lure of the far north and left for Nome, Alaska, where he made a 1,000-mile "mush" up the Yukon river to Fairbanks. There he entered the employ of Capt. Barnette, the discoverer and locator of this famous gold field, who was president and owner of the Fairbanks Banking Co., in which Mr. Olcott became first paying teller, gold dust teller and buyer. Later he took charge of the bank's interests on the creeks. He next opened and operated a branch bank for Capt. Barnette at Chena, at the head of navigation on the Tanana river. After three years in Alaska he returned to Salem, Ore., where he entered the offices of the state land agent, Oswald West. In 1907 he was appointed by Gov. Chamberlain to represent the state's interests in connection with the failure of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Portland, which institution was a large holder of state funds. In 1911 Gov. Oswald West appointed him to the office of secretary of state for Oregon to fill a vacancy. He was elected to succeed himself in 1912, and reëlected in 1916, carrying every county in the state. Upon the death of Gov. Withycombe, in March, 1919, he automatically, under the constitution, succeeded to the office of governor, remaining also secretary of state until 1920. He took the oath of office as governor, Mar. 7, 1919, and in 1920 was elected for the 1921–23 term. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Shrine, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married at Salem, Ore., Dec. 25, 1912, to Lena O., daughter of O. D. Hutton, of Salem, and they have three children: Chester Wallace, Gordon West and Richard Hutton Olcott.

LORD, Herbert Mayhew, director of the U. S. bureau of the budget, was born at Rockland, Me., Dec. 6, 1859, the son of Sabin and Abbie (Swett) Lord and a descendant of Nathan Lord, who came from England in 1652 and settled at Kittery, Me. From Nathan Lord and his wife Judith Conley the line is through their son Nathan and his wife Martha Tozier; their son Abraham and his wife Margaret Gowen; their son Abraham and his wife Phebe Hearl (Earl, Heard); their son Jacob and his wife Lucy Morgan; and their son Benjamin and his wife Jemima Young, who were the grandparents of Gen. Lord. He entered Bates College, but before the end of his freshman year he matriculated at Colby College, where he was graduated in 1884. His alma mater conferred on him the A. M. degree in 1889 and the LL. D. degree in 1920. After graduation he was a reporter on the Rockland "Courier-Gazette," of which he was later editor and part owner. In 1894 he was appointed clerk of the house committee on ways and means, U. S. congress, serving until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war when he was appointed major and

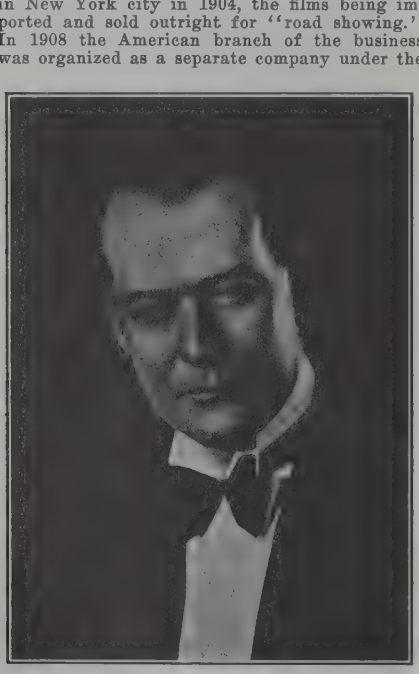
paymaster in the army volunteer corps. Following his honorable discharge in 1901, he entered the regular army as captain and was promoted through the various grades to that of brigadier general, retiring with that rank June 30, 1922. Practically all of Gen. Lord's military service was in connection with financial matters. At the request of Pres. Roosevelt he was detailed in 1908 to assist in the study of tariff revision problems. When the United States entered the World war he was in charge of the finance activities of the quartermaster department of the army. He was later made director of finance of the army. In that capacity he combined into one department all the finance activities of the war department which were then administered by each subdivision. As director of finance he exercised supervision over all appropriations of the war department which amounted, during the war period, to more than $24,000,000,000. On July 1, 1922, he was appointed by Pres. Harding to the post of director of the bureau of the budget, succeeding Charles G. Dawes (q.v.). His chief duty is to keep the expenditures of the government within the estimated income and the position requires an intimate, detail knowledge of the activities of every branch of the Federal establishment. He calls for and receives the reports from the various executive departments, commissions and boards as to the amounts required for their maintenance, conducts hearings to devise means of reducing proposed expenditures when they exceed the amount allotted to them, scrutinizes each item in the estimates to see whether it is susceptible of curtailment, and finally makes up the budget which is then submitted to the president and is by him transmitted to congress. He is a trustee of Colby College and a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Christian Science church. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services as director of finance of the army during the World war. He was married Sept. 9, 1886, to Annie Stuart, daughter of Shubael Waldo, of Thomaston, Me., and they had three children, Stuart, Kenneth Prince, U. S. army, and Ruth Mayhew, wife of Frank R. Van Rensselaer.

DRAKE, Harrington Embree, manufacturer, merchant, was born in Kansas City, Mo., May 12, 1896, son of Burnham K. and Nancy (Embree) Drake. His father, a native of Lancaster, Pa., and a descendant of Sir Francis Drake, the British naval hero, was a contractor and builder of Kansas City; his mother was a granddaughter of Pres. Zachary Taylor. After completing his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1919, Mr. Drake returned to Kansas City, where he established himself in the business of manufacturing celluloid novelties and mail order specialties, under the style, Drake & Co. This enterprise, of which he has been sole owner from the beginning, has been phenomenally successful, with its gross sales frequently doubling from year to year. Although a very young man at the opening of the World war, he achieved a notable record in the U. S. service, being commissioned captain at the officers' training camp, Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 1, 1917, and serving thereafter as company battalion commander at Camp Lewis, Wash., and camps Kearney and Fremont, Calif. From captain of Co. G., 44th U. S. infantry, he was promoted major of the 2d battalion of the same regiment, and, on his discharge, Mar. 17, 1919, was commissioned major in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A. He is a member, also, of the Reserve Officers' Association and of the executive committee, 7th Corps Area. In addition to the management of his rapidly growing business, Col. Drake is president and director of the Kansas City Card Co., and of the Drake Laboratories, Inc.; vice-president and director of the

H. F. Trayball Co., and a director of the Gagge Engineering Co. He is a keen polo player, and a leading member of the Kansas City Polo Club; a member, also, of the Kansas City Club, and the Kansas City Country Club, and a member and governor of the Hillcrest Country Club. He is unmarried.

PEARSON, Elmer Rudolf, vice-president of Pathe Exchange, was born at Trumbull, Neb., May 15, 1884, son of Emil and Maria (Ljungren) Pearson, his father being a native of Sweden. He finished his education at Hastings (Neb.) College, and in 1901 entered the employ of L. A. Kinney & Co., of Hastings, as a bookkeeper and later salesman. For varying periods he was associated with the Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo., the H. P. Lau Grocery Co., Grainger Bros. Grocery Co., and H. E. Gooch & Co., of Lincoln, Neb., the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and Cudahy Packing Co., in Omaha, Neb., and the S. H. Chatten Co., Kansas City, Mo., until 1911 when he entered the motion picture field as branch manager for the General Film Co., in Omaha. He was made branch manager subsequently for the Pathe Exchange, Inc. and the World Film Corporation. He was appointed district manager of the Vitagraph Lubin Selig Essanay Film Co., Kansas City, Mo., in 1915 and sales manager for the Essanay Film Manufac-

turing Co. in Chicago, Ill., two years later. He was then, for a brief period, sales manager for the George Kleine system and branch manager for the Universal Film Co. at Minneapolis, Minn., and the First National Film Co., at Milwaukee, Wis. In 1919 he joined the New York city home office staff of Pathe Exchange, Inc., the oldest film company in America, serving first as feature sales manager, then as director of exchange, and, in 1922, as general manager of the corporation. Founded in 1900 by Charles Pathe of Paris, under the title Pathe Freres, a branch of the business was established in New York city in 1904, the films being imported and sold outright for "road showing." In 1908 the American branch of the business was organized as a separate company under the



same name, Pathe Freres, with a studio in Jersey City, N. J., and for three years it distributed its subjects in this country through the General Film Co., consisting of the ten principal American producers. In 1909 the company introduced the first news film showing current events pictorially under the title "Pathe Weekly," which became a semi-weekly feature. In 1914 Pathe Freres was incorporated as Pathe Exchange when it inaugurated its system of exchanges with the establishment of branch offices in eighteen of the principal cities of the country. It also produced its first serial picture entitled "Perils of Pauline" in 1914. Under Mr. Pearson's management Pathe Exchange has become one of the outstanding companies in the motion picture industry. It now maintains thirty-four branch exchanges in the United States and operates laboratories and factories in Bound Brook and Jersey City, N. J. It owns a substantial interest in the Du Pont-Pathe Film Manufacturing Co., which makes the film used by Pathe Exchange and others and through its subsidiary, Pathex, Inc., it is producing special cameras and projectors for home motion pictures. Its gross business in 1926 exceeded $18,000,000. Among the features which have made its name famous are its pictures of news events; the comedies of Hal Roach, Mack Sennett and others; "Aesop's Film Fables;" "Topics of the Day," the "Travel-laughs" of Hy Mayer and "Sport-lights" by Grantland Rice. In 1923 the celebrated "Chronicles of America," an historical series produced by the Yale University Press were distributed by the company. Some of its most popular stars are Harold Lloyd, Ben Turpin, Lawrence Semon, Rod LaRoque, Leatrice Joy, Marie Prevost, Lionel Barrymore, Theda Bara, Priscilla Dean, Mabel Normand, Robert Edeson, Joseph Schildkraut and a group of juvenile players known as "our gang." In 1927 Pathe Exchange, Inc., formed an alliance with the Keith-Albee and Orpheum theatre interests. Mr. Pearson is a member of the B.P.O.E. the Lambs and Green Room clubs and is a Mason. He was married Mar. 29, 1911, to Emily Doris, daughter of Frederick Braasch, of Norfolk, Neb.

BAUER, Ralph (Rudolph) Sherman, merchant and mayor of Lynn, Mass., was born at Provincetown, Mass., Jan. 31, 1867, son of Thomas Dodson and Hannah (Sherman) Bauer. When seven years old, he lost his father, and thereafter residing successively in Philadelphia, New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., he earned enough as a newsboy to support his family. He was educated in the Boston Latin School, Alfred University and Boston University law school, where he completed the course, in 1889, receiving the degree of LL.B. To defray his expenses, he worked in the mailing room of the Boston "Herald," and in the summer months continued his news business at Nantasket Beach. Mr. Bauer never practiced law, but continued in the newspaper business. He was connected with the circulation and distributing department of the Boston "Herald," during 1884–88, and then removing to New York city, became assistant circulation manager of the New York "Herald," thus continuing during 1889–90. For three years, he was circulation manager of the Chicago "Herald" and the Chicago "Evening Post"; business manager of the Chicago "Mail," during 1893–94; and assistant general manager of the St. Louis "Star," during 1894–98. Since 1898, he has been owner of The R. S. Bauer Co., Lynn, Mass., wholesalers and retailers of commercial stationery and office equipment, and, since 1900, has conducted the North Shore News Co., wholesale distributors of periodicals, which handles approximately 600,000 newspapers weekly. During the World war, he was assistant director in all of the Liberty Bond and Red Cross campaigns conducted in Lynn. He was a member of the Massachusetts state constitutional convention during 1917–19, and mayor of Lynn in 1926 and 1927. He was president of the Lynn Board of Trade during 1908–12, and of the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade during 1913–15. He was president of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce, during 1915–17, and again during 1921–23; served as vice-president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade during 1915–16, and as president of the National Association of Stationers, Office Outfitters and Manufacturers during 1919–21. He

is a member also of the Sons of the American Revolution, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and of the chambers of commerce of Boston, Salem, Beverly and Amesbury, Mass.; is a member of the Pomona Grange, the Massachusetts Mayors' Club, the Oxford and Rotary clubs of Lynn, and the Boston City Club. Since 1923, he has been president of the Men's Fellowship Class of the Central Congregational Church, Lynn, now (1927) numbering over 700 members, although founded in 1923 with only thirty-two members. Mr. Bauer's civic activities in behalf of Lynn have given him a national reputation for leadership. He conducted the eight-year battle to secure the Lynn shore boulevard, a million dollar project; was founder and president of the Essex County Agricultural School, the first institution of its kind in the country, and, upon becoming mayor, reduced Lynn's tax rate some five dollars a thousand. He donated to charity his salary as mayor, $5,000 a year, and has been the outstanding and most picturesque chief executive of any city in New England. The "National Magazine" heralded him as "a mayor in the major sense." His election was the outcome of one of the strongest municipal political campaigns waged, a campaign conducted without the aid of a campaign committee, without posters or placards, and with almost no expenditure. His administration has been a real experiment in democracy. He insists upon coöperation and has a council which enables him to secure action without making political promises. One magazine said of him: "Cordially and overtly hated by the old-line politicians of the city, even his worst enemies admit the rugged honesty of Ralph S. Bauer." Known as Lynn's dynamic mayor, his name has been mentioned as a possible candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He is one mayor whose primary object is not currying favor or working for reëlection. Mr. Bauer finds his chief recreation at his summer home on Lake Attitash, which marks the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was married, Feb. 21, 1893, at Kenosha, Wis., to Fannie, daughter of John Miller, a shipbuilder, of Chicago, Ill. They have one son, Paul Sherman Bauer.

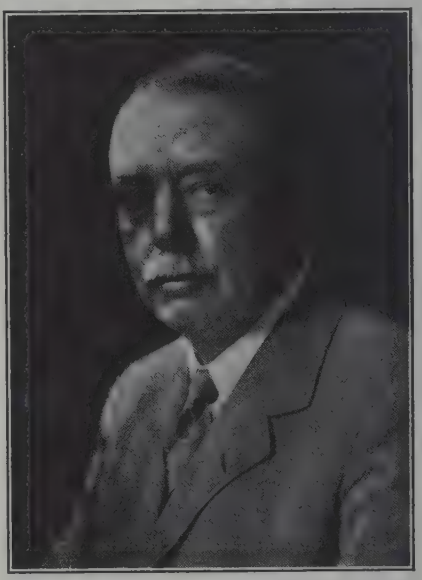
CREIFELDS, Richard, artist, was born in New York city, May 26, 1853, a son of Peter and Dorothea (Euler) Creifelds. His parents emigrated from Bonn, Germany, in 1851, and settled in New York city. He received his art training in the New York Academy of Design and the Royal Academy of Art in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, where he studied under Barth and Alexander Wagner. After six years in Europe, during which he received honorable mention in the antique class and a medal for drawings in the life class in the Royal Academy of Munich, he returned to America and held his first exhibit at the National Academy of Design in 1877. With a group of artists who were achieving reputations in their several lines of work—Duveneck, Chase, Dielman, Shirlaw and Strong, he opened a studio in New York and soon became a successful painter of portraits. The best of his portraits of that period were of Judge Pratt of Brooklyn; Judge Brown of Albany; Judge Varnum of New York city; Mayor Grant, Congressman Hendricks of Brooklyn; Col. Daniel Appleton, and Joseph Jefferson. His masterpiece is probably the large altar piece, the "Calling of St. Andrew," painted for the Church of St. Andrew, New York city. His grouping of the figures is simple but dramatic. The white-robed Christ advances with outstretched hand towards St. Andrew and St. Peter, a ray of the setting sun illuminating His face. Behind him stand scribes, pharisees, publicans, and last of all his forerunner, John the Baptist. The work is direct in composition, admirable in movement, and the coloring is pure and powerful. The out-of-door atmosphere about it, while merely an accessory to its effect, is yet made skilful use of in giving to the entire picture a certain subdued joyousness of expression in keeping with its story. Since its completion and exhibition, Mr. Creifelds has been acclaimed an artist of consummate skill, who conceived and executed a work of art that will stand the test of time and criticism. He was married, in 1875, to Babette W., daughter of David Erhard, of Nurnberg, Germany, and they had four children: Theodore, Lily, Annie and Richard Creifelds.

GATES, Susa Young, author, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Mar. 18, 1856, daughter of

Brigham and Lucy (Bigelow) Young. Her father (q.v.) was the second president of the Mormon church. She was educated at her

father's private school, the Brigham Young University and the University of Utah. In 1892 she studied literature and physical education at the summer school of Harvard University. From early childhood she has been devoted to education and the interests and advancement of her people. In 1878 she organized the music department, and in 1894 the domestic science department of Brigham Young University, and since 1892 she has been a trustee of the university. She was a member of the general board of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association of the Church of Latter Day Saints, founded by her father in 1869, and of the general board and corresponding secretary, during 1913–21, of the Women's Relief Society of her church. This society was formed in 1842 by Joseph Smith, in Nauvoo, Ill., as a religious, charitable and cultural association of women, and is probably the first chartered organization of women in the United States, if not in the world. Her literary career began as a contributor to the "College Lantern" of the University of Utah, and for half a century she has been writing essays, stories, plays and poems which have been published in the magazines and newspapers of Utah. She founded the "Young Woman's Journal" in 1889, editing it for nine years. In 1915 when Pres. Joseph F. Smith established the "Relief Society Magazine," she was its first editor for seven years. She wrote the first two years' "Guide Lessons" of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association, as well as the first Relief Society guide lessons in 1914. The theological and genealogical departments in that society were under her charge during 1914–21. Her published books are "Lydia Knight's History" (1885), "Heroines of Mormondom" (1886), "John Stevens' Courtship" a novel (1908), "A Life of Brigham Young" (1927) and "Women of the Mormon Church" with Leah D. Widtsoe (1926). She is the genealogical authority of the Mormon church. She published an elementary treatise on genealogy in 1907 and enlarged it into "Genealogical Lesson Book" (1911) and "The Surname Book and Racial History" (1915). She is editor of the genealogical department of the "Saturday Evening Deseret News." Mrs. Gates was an enthusiastic worker for women's suffrage and took an active part in the various movements for the emancipation of women. She was delegate to the International Household Congress in 1898 and to the International Women's Congress in 1899, 1900 and 1914. In 1898 she organized the Utah chapter of the D. A. R. She is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston; the London Society of Genealogists; honorary member of the California Genealogical Society; associate member of the National Genealogical Society, Washington, the National Women's Press Club, and the Utah Women's Press Club. In all her public work Mrs. Gates has been aided by her power of clear thought and unusual ability as a public speaker. Since the opening of the St. George Temple in 1877, when her father appointed her a recorder and temple worker, she has rendered devoted temple service to her church. She has given fully to others of her time and means and magnetic personality. She possesses exceptional literary and artistic ability coupled with unusual powers of organization and leadership. She was twice married, (1) to Dr. A. B. Dunford, of Salt Lake City, and (2) to Jacob F. Gates, an official in the Salt Lake Temple. She had thirteen children of whom the following lived to maturity: Leah D., writer and economist, wife of Dr. John A. Widtsoe, former president of the University of Utah; Brigham Cecil, director of the Latter Day Saints School of Music; Harvey H., scenario writer, Hollywood, Calif.; Lucy, well known American coloratura soprano, who married Albert E. Bowen; Franklin Young, assistant professor Brigham Young University, Provo.

GOLD, Egbert Habberton, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield co., Conn., January 31, 1868, son of Samuel Fay and Hattie (Habberton) Gold. His grandfather,



Stephen J. Gold, as well as his father, was interested in heating appliances and their inventions contributed largely to the advancement of the science of heating. The former, in 1854, invented steam heat for dwellings, his idea of putting a steam boiler into a dwelling for heating purposes being then considered so fantastical that it was referred to as "Gold's Folly." Samuel F. Gold invented and patented, in 1859, when only nineteen years old, the first cast iron sectional boiler, and the first cast iron radiator, known as the "Gold Pin Radiator." Both inventions were sold to the H. B. Smith Co., of Westfield, Mass., and are still being manufactured in large quantities. At the age of eighteen he began his career in the employ of the H. B. Smith Co., in the househeating business. A year later he went with the firm of Edward E. Gold & Co., later the Gold Car Heating Co., of New York, and in 1890 was made manager and director of the Chicago office. In October, 1901, he established a car heating business of his own which was incorporated in 1903 as Chicago Car Heating Co., with its founder as president. In 1917 the

Vapor Car Heating Co., incorporated in New York, took over the Chicago Car Heating Co. and several other car heating companies and Mr. Gold headed the new corporation as president. This company, capitalized at $3,000,000 is the leading business in railroad car heating and has been financially successful from its inception. Its main offices are located in Chicago, with branches in Boston, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, San Francisco, and Washington. Since 1915 Mr. Gold has also been chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Light and Heat Corporation. He is also a director in various manufacturing and railway supply concerns. Following in the footsteps of his forbears, Mr. Gold has contributed to the science of heating, especially the problem of car heating. He has received 100 patents for improvements in that field, including the vapor system now in general use on 90% of the railroads of this country. He is a member of the Chicago Yacht, Exmoor Country, Illinois Athletic, and South Shore Country clubs, a Presbyterian and a Republican and finds his recreation in hunting, yachting, and growing flowers and fruit, particularly in greenhouses. He was married, June 30, 1904, to Margaret Jayne Dickey, daughter of William A. Dickey of South Bend, Ind., and has three children: Samuel Dickey, Mary Jayne, and Egbert Habberton Gold, Jr.

PALMER, Walter Walker, physician, was born at Southfield, Mass., Feb. 27, 1882, son of Henry Wellington and Almira Roxana (Walker) Palmer. His family traces descent from Walter Palmer of Nottinghamshire, England, who landed at Salem, Mass., in 1629 and settled first in Charlestown and later Plymouth, Mass. From this colonist and his wife Rebecca Short, the line is traced through Nehemiah and Hannah (Stanton) Palmer; Daniel and Abigal (Smith) Palmer; Nehemiah and Submit (Palmer) Palmer; Elijah and Anna (Cheseboro) Palmer; Nehemiah and Weltham (Palmer) Palmer; and Nehemiah and Frances (Palmer) Palmer, who were the grandparents of Dr. Palmer. His father was a farmer and served in the Federal army during the civil war. The son was graduated B. S. at Amherst College in 1905 and M. D. cum laude at Harvard in 1910. He spent a year as interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and was house physician there during 1913–15. He was instructor in physiological chemistry at the Harvard medical school during 1912–13 and was the Henry P. Wolcott fellow in medicine for the year 1914–15. In the latter year he removed to New York city and was assistant in medicine in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and assistant resident physician of the institute hospital for two years. Later he was assistant professor of medicine in Cornell University medical school, associate professor of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he was acting professor for two years in the absence of Prof. Longcope, and visiting physician and acting director of medical service in the Presbyterian Hospital. He entered the service of the U. S. government with a commission as first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps and was largely occupied with his new duties until 1919. Since 1926 he has held a commission as major in the same service. He was associate professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins University and associate visiting physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital during 1919–21, distinguishing himself by his medical skill and eminent qualifications. In 1921 he received a call to the Bard professorship of medicine in Columbia University and, at the same time, another to succeed Dr. William S. Thayer as professor of medicine in Johns Hopkins. He chose the former position and returned to New York, where he has since remained, combining the duties of his professorship with those of director of medical service in the Presbyterian Hospital. He has limited his professional practice almost entirely to the hospital, but has devoted constant attention to research in metabolism, diabetes and nephritis, subjects which he has treated in numerous articles in medical journals and textbooks. He is a member of the editorial board of the "Archives of Internal Medicine," the advisory board of the "Journal of Biological Chemistry," and the "Journal of the American Society for Clinical Investigation." The honorary degree of Sc. D was conferred on him by Amherst College in

1922. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation (secretary, 1917–19), American Association of Biological Chemists, American Chemical Society, American Medical Association (member of the council of pharmacy and chemistry), Association of American Physicians, the National Research Council and the Harvey Society, (president, 1926). He was married Oct. 12, 1922, to Francesca, daughter of the late Richard Watson Gilder, poet and editor, of New York city, and has two children: Helena Francesca and Gilder Palmer.

MARTYN, Chauncey White, lawyer, was born at Canton, N. Y., July 17, 1865, son of Albert Tracy and Mary S. (Clark) Martyn. After teaching for two years at the Mohegan Lake Military Academy, Peekskill, N. Y., he removed to Chicago, Ill. Deciding to follow the legal profession, he became a student at the Union College of Law, which was the law school of Northwestern University, and received his LL.B. degree in 1890. He began the practice of his profession in the law office of Thomas Dent and from 1894 until 1904 was a member of the law firm of Stillman and Martyn with Herman W. Stillman as his partner. The firm specialized in real estate, probate and chancery cases and built up an extensive practice, numbering among its clients Hetty Green (q.v.) and Chandler & Co. His work having attracted the attention of A. D. Eddy, general counsel of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, he was invited to join the legal staff of that organization in 1904. He accepted the offer, was made general attorney in 1915 and general counsel and head of the legal department in 1918, succeeding Col. Robert A. Stewart, who had been elected chairman of the board. For many years Mr. Martyn has taken an active part in all the major operations of the company, winning not only the confidence of the management of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, but the esteem of his professional associates. He participated in the defense of the famous rebate case against

the Standard Oil Co. in 1907, tried by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis (q.v.) and in the Standard Oil dissolution suit in 1907–11. Mr. Martyn is also director and general counsel of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Union Stock Yards and the Pittsburgh Provision and Packing Co., and a director of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co. He is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, and the Law, the University, the South Shore Country and the Evanston Golf clubs of Chicago. His chief recreation is in golf. Politically he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married (1) Oct. 24, 1894, to Anna D., daughter of Joseph S. Thompson, of Pueblo, Colo., who died in 1921; (2) Apr. 29, 1922, to Marie V. Carr, of Chicago, Ill. He has one child: Chauncey White Martyn, Jr.

WOOLMAN, Henry Newbold, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1875, son of Edward Wetherill and Rebecca Shotwell (Townsend) Woolman, and a descendant of John Woolman who came from England in 1678 and settled at Rancocas, N. J. John Woolman married Elizabeth Borton and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Burr; their son Abner and his wife Mary Aaronson; their son Samuel and his wife Jane Ware; their son Joel and his wife Christian Wharton; their son Nathan Woolman and his wife Sarah Newbold, who were the grandparents of Henry Newbold Woolman. His great-grandfather, Joel Woolman, established a milk business at Gunner's Run, Philadelphia, in 1804. It was continued by Joel's son, Nathan Woolman, and Nathan's son, Edward W. Woolman, the father of Henry N., bought an interest in his father's business in 1864. Under the management of Edward W. Woolman the business was greatly expanded. With profound understanding he visioned the future of the industry; installed the most modern and sanitary methods, from the cow-barn to the laboratory, and became one of the founders of the Philadelphia Milk Exchange. His son, Henry N Woolman, also entered the Woolman dairies after being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania (college and Wharton school) in 1896 with the degree B.S. He gradually became the general manager as his father relinquished active control. During his career the business has grown from a small concern supplying nine milk routes to a business requiring sixty-six wagons, for delivering an average of 280 quarts daily. Bottle fillers and capping, washing and sterilizing machines were installed as soon as they made their appearance and the pasteurizing of milk was introduced in 1899, the original process being superseded by the Holder process in 1908. In 1912 a complete new plant of the company was erected. Mr. Woolman was president of the Philadelphia Milk Exchange in 1914. In 1919 the Woolman dairies business was merged with the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Co., and Henry N. Woolman was elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the new company, positions he still holds. During the World war he served on both local and national committees regulating the distribution of milk under the federal, state and city food administrators. He is secretary-treasurer of the Highland Dairy Inc., of which his brother is the executive head, secretary of the Mantua and Powelton Building Associations and a director of the National Dairy Products Corporation, the Edward W. Woolman Building and Loan Association and the West Philadelphia Title & Trust Co. Mr. Woolman was director of exhibits of the Pennsylvania Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1926, and made the Pennsylvania building one of the outstanding features of the exposition. He is a member of the

American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Psi Upsilon fraternity and Union League, University, City, Merion Cricket and Penn Athletic clubs, of Philadelphia. His religious affiliation is with the Society of Friends. He was married Nov. 19, 1902, to Mary Scott Clendenin, daughter of Charles Henry Boude, of Baltimore, Md., and they have one son, Henry Newbold Woolman, Jr.

SCHUYLER, Montgomery, diplomat, was born in Stamford, Conn., Sept. 2, 1877, son of Montgomery and Katherine Beeckman (Livingston) Schuyler. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished journalist and author. The son was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1899, receiving the A.M. degree in 1900. He was University scholar in Indo-Iranian languages at Columbia in 1899–1900, and University fellow in 1900–02. He entered the United States diplomatic service in 1902 as second secretary of the American embassy in St. Petersburg, Russia, occupying that position until 1904. He was appointed secretary of the legation and consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, and charge d'affaires in 1905. The following year he became charge d'affaires to Roumania and Serbia, filling that post until May, 1907, when he was made first secretary and charge d'affaires at the American embassy in St. Petersburg. In 1909 he became first secretary and charge d'affaires in Tokyo, Japan, and two years later went to Mexico City, Mexico, in the same capacity. In March, 1913, he was appointed American minister to Ecuador. A short time later the Wilson administration came into power and he was removed by Secretary of State Bryan, but in 1914 he was appointed U. S. special agent to Russia and toured that country during 1914–15, visiting various military fronts. He was commissioned a captain in the ordnance department, U. S. army, May, 1918, and for a time served in the trench warfare section, but from August, 1918, to May, 1919, was chief intelligence officer of the American Expeditionary Forces at Omsk, Siberia. He was honorably discharged in August, 1919. Upon the advent of the Harding administration in 1921, Mr. Schuyler was appointed chief of the Russian division of the department of state, and in the following May was appointed American minister to Salvador, a position he held until 1925. Since 1926 he has been senior partner of the investment firm of Schuyler, Earl & Co., New York. He was married, Aug. 22, 1906, to Edith, daughter of Dr. W. P. Lawyer, of Washington, D. C.

JACKSON, Victor Hugo, physician, dental surgeon and orthodontist, was born at Arcade, Wyoming co., N. Y., May 13, 1850, son of Harry and Aurora (Hinckley) Jackson and grandson of Salah and Sally (Orvis) Jackson. His grandfather was one of the founders of the town of China (now Arcade) and his father built and operated the first flour and saw mills at that place. Dr. Jackson obtained his preparatory education in the schools of his native county and studied dentistry with his brother, Dr. W. H. Jackson, in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874–75. He also took the dental and medical courses at the University of Michigan, receiving the degrees D.D.S. in 1877 and M.D. in 1878. He began the practice of dentistry in New York city in 1879 and since 1880 has specialized in orthodontia (correcting irregularities of teeth), in which he has become one of the greatest living authorities. He has made many contributions to this branch of practice and is the originator of the Jackson system of orthodontia and orthopaedic treatment of the face, which is internationally known and used. Essentially Dr. Jackson's system consists in the use of removable orthodontic appliances devised by him for exerting pressure against the teeth from the lingual side, simultaneously softening the bone and broadening the arch so that the misplaced teeth can assume their normal position. The force required in the operation is supplied by metal springs attached to a metal frame with arms, which is clasped to the teeth, the body of the frame being shaped into a loop which the springs expand, causing the arms to press upon the teeth for moving them laterally outward. In the application of this method of treatment Dr. Jackson found that, with children, the early broadening of a narrow dental arch enlarges the nasal passages, thus preventing the palatal processes from developing upward and causing nasal stenosis, a disease from which at least a third of the human race suffers. He has written on this method of preventing nasal stenosis since 1909, when he read a paper describing it at the International Dental Congress in Berlin, and has ever since been active in advocating its use in the treatment of children, even as young as four years of age, who have narrow dental arches. During 1898–1915 Dr. Jackson was professor of orthodontia in the University of Buffalo dental school and in 1920 the university established the Victor Hugo Jackson Clinic of Oral Surgery (for the poor) in his honor. He is now clinical professor of orthodontia at the college of dentistry, New York University, is a consultant to the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, and has delivered courses of lectures on orthodontia at the Forsythe Dental Infirmary, Boston, Mass.; the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, New York city; the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and before the First District Dental Society, New York. He is the author of "Orthodontia and Orthopedia of the Face" (1904), a widely used textbook, and numerous professional papers. Dr. Jackson is actively and prominently identified with many dental, medical and non-professional societies, including the American Dental Association, National Dental Association (has served on the executive committee of each), American College of Dentists (fellow), American Society of Orthodontists, European Orthodontological Society, International Association for Dental Research (a founder), New York Odontological Society, Dental Society of the State of New York (fellow), First District Dental Society of New York (president and medalist 1894), American Medical Association (fellow), New York Academy of Medicine (fellow), New York Academy of Sciences (fellow), American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Presbyterian in religion. He has received numerous medals in recognition of his professional achievements, notably at the ninth, tenth, thirteenth and sixteenth International Medical congresses, the Paris exposition of 1900, and the Jarvey gold medal of the New York State Dental Society. The University of Michigan honored him with its M.A. degree in 1914. He has attended and read papers before many international dental and medical congresses, and was an honorary

president of the First International Orthodontic Congress in New York city in 1926. He has a natural gift for sculpture and, although untutored in the art, executed in 1899 a life-size plaster bust of Dr. Jonathan Taft, dean of the dental school of the University of Michigan, which, through the action of the alumni, was cast in bronze and placed in the university library. He is deeply interested in child welfare work, and as a member of the executive committee of the American Dental Association was one of the originators of the movement for the examination of the teeth of children in the public schools. He is an inveterate student and research worker, a lover of nature, is specially gifted in training animals, and enjoys golf and horseback riding. He is public spirited and is generous and sympathetic to all worthy causes. Dr. Jackson is unmarried.

KNUBEL, Frederick Hermann, president of the United Lutheran church in America, was born in New York city, May 22, 1870, son of Frederick and Katharine (Knubel) Knubel. His father, a native of Germany, worked in sugar houses in London in his youth and came to the United States in 1842, settling in New York city. He was educated in the public schools, at the College of the City of New York and Packard's Business College, New York, and, during 1886–89, was employed by Goldenberg Bros. & Co., lace importers. Impelled, however, by a desire to enter the ministry, he resumed study at Gettysburg (Pa.) College, where he was graduated A.B. with first honors in 1893, also A.M., in 1896. Following his academic course he entered the Gettysburg Theological Seminary and later the University of Leipsic. He began his ministerial work in 1896 as pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, a mission congregation, in New York, which he developed into a strong institution, organized effectively for welfare and educational work. As a member for many years of the Lutheran Deaconess Board, he became deeply interested in the educational and welfare work of the church at large, and was instrumental in securing the establishment, in 1913, of the Inner Mission Board to supervise general social welfare activities. As president of this board from its foundation, he inaugurated the church's welfare work for the soldiers and sailors at the beginning of the World war, and became chairman of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, which carried on an energetic campaign, both in the United States and overseas, during the continuance of hostilities. It was the only Protestant organization permitted by the secretary of war to send its representatives to France. The Lutheran church contributed over $1,500,000 to the work of this commission. In armistice week, 1918, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America, the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, and the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South were merged into the United Lutheran Church in America, and Dr. Knubel was honored with the presidency, a position to which he has been four times reelected. During the nine intervening years to the present time (1927), he has accomplished a large and important constructive work in the adjustment of internal and external relationships of the new organization, in the establishment of orderly administration, and in promoting the progress of the church as a whole. Dr. Knubel was vice-president of the Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan, in 1910–18, and was elected honorary vice-president of the Lutheran Church of Latvia, in 1925, and of the American Bible Society, in 1926. He is a trustee of the American Tract Society, Gettysburg College and the Seamen's Home, and is a member of the American Church History Society. Gettysburg College conferred on him the degree D.D. in 1911 and Thiel College the degree LL.D. in 1919. He has been the editor of the "Key Books," published by the Lutheran Publication House since 1924, has contributed chapters to various books, including "Christian Unity" (1921), and "Can the Churches Unite?" (1927), and has written many articles for church papers and magazines. He has been married twice: first, June 26, 1895, to Christine A. G., daughter of Peter C. Ritscher, of Jersey City, N. J., who died, in 1923; and second, July 11, 1925, to Jennie L., daughter of John Christ, of Peabody, Kan. He has one son, Rev. Frederick R. Knubel, and one daughter, Helen M. Knubel.

MARTIN, Edward Sandford, lawyer, author and editor, was born at "Willowbrook," Owasco, Cayuga co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1856, son of Enos Thompson Throop and Cornelia (Williams) Martin. He was named for his father's law partner who was drowned at sea in 1855. From Phillips Academy, Andover, he entered Harvard College and was graduated in 1877 with the degree A.B. He began the study of law but had to drop it temporarily because of ill health. He was a member of the New York "Sun" staff in 1881. Two years later he was one of the founders of "Life" and its first editor. After six months, because of ill health again, he gave up that employment and the following year was admitted to the New York bar at Rochester. He was on the staff of the Rochester "Union and Advertiser" during 1885–93. Returning to "Life" he has been on its editorial staff since 1885. He was a member of the staff of "Harper's Weekly" during 1893–1913, and he has been writer of "The Easy Chair" in "Harper's Magazine" since 1920. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1916, that of Litt.D. by the University of Rochester in 1917, and LL.D. by Lafayette College in 1924. He is author of "Sly Ballades in Harvard China" (1882); "A Little Brother of the Rich" (verses, 1890); "Windfalls of Observation" (1893); "Cousin Anthony and I" (1895); "Lucid Intervals" (1900); "Poems and Verses" (1902); "The Luxury of Children" (1904); "The Courtship of a Careful Man" (1905); "In a New Century" (1908); "Reflections of a Beginning Husband" (1913); "The Unrest of Women" (1913); "Poems" (1914); "The War, Week by Week" (1914); "The Diary of a Nation" (1917), and "Abroad With Jane" (1918). He is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France, and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Century, the University and the Harvard clubs, New York, and the Somerset Club, Boston. Politically he is a Democrat and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, Sept. 2, 1886, to Julia, daughter of George J. Whitney (q.v.) of Rochester, N. Y., and has three children: George Whitney, a lawyer, Mary, wife of Paul Arnold Degener, and Lois Whitney Martin.

OLSEN, Tinius, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Kongsberg, Norway, Dec. 7, 1845, son of Ole Thorstensen and Helene Marie (Hanson) Olsen. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at the Technical School, Horten, Norway, maintained by the Norwegian navy. At the age of fifteen years he began his active career as a gun maker in the Kongsberg factory, and there early developed exceptional talent in mechanical construction. After his graduation at the Horten Technical School, in 1866, he became a machinist in the engine shops at the Horten navy yard. In 1868, he became foreman of a machine shop at Trondhjem, Norway, and, in the following year, availed himself of the offer made by the Norwegian government of subsidies, somewhat similar to traveling scholarships, enabling men in various trades to improve themselves by acquiring experience in foreign countries. At first he went to England, but failing to obtain there the type of work which he desired, he decided to come to the United States. In 1869, he arrived in Philadelphia, and, at once, secured work as a draftsman in the large machine tool works of William Sellers. While connected with this firm, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Riehle, a manufacturer of scales in Philadelphia, who, about that time, had received a commission to construct a machine for testing boiler plates. As the result of serious boiler explosions in different parts of the country, the government had formed a boiler inspection service, whose investigations soon established the fact that, to secure sound boilers, the plates must be tested for tensile strength and other qualities. No instruments being available for this purpose, the boiler plate manufacturers approached scale builders with the request that they develop the necessary apparatus. Mr. Olsen agreed to design a machine for the Riehle Bros., working on this problem in his home in the evening and during other leisure hours. He designed a machine which was a combination of the scale beam manufactured by the Riehles and a hydraulic cylinder air pump, produced by another Philadelphia concern. This machine had a capacity to pull up to 40,000 pounds, and the reading was taken directly off the scale beam. It was built by the Riehles according to Mr. Olsen's plans and specifications and proved entirely satisfactory, and it is believed to have been the first machine produced commercially in the United States for testing the tensile strength of materials. About six months later, the Pennsylvania railroad inquired for a machine with twice this pulling capacity. In order to meet this requirement, it became necessary for Mr. Olsen to design an entirely new machine, no scale beams having been made to that time with so great a capacity. It proved entirely successful. Later, Mr. Olsen left the Sellers concern, and, since then, has devoted himself almost exclusively to devising and manufacturing scales and testing machinery of all types and for a wide range of purposes. Being a pioneer in this industry in the United States he found it necessary, in many instances, to design instruments and tools required in the manufacture of his testing machines. In this field he has been so successful, as the result of his unusual mechanical and executive ability, that the company of which he is president, has become the largest in its line in the world. Mr. Olsen has made numerous inventions, principally of testing apparatus, and some eighteen patents have been granted to him, the earliest in 1879. He has been the recipient of many honors at different expositions, including gold medals at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1881; Atlanta Cotton Exposition, 1881; New Orleans Industrial Exposition, 1884–85; National Exposition of Railway Materials, 1883; Columbian World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; Philadelphia Export Exposition, 1899; Paris International Exposition, 1900, and Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. Three grand prizes were awarded to him at the Panama Exposition, San Francisco, for excellence in different branches of the testing machine industry. His exhibit won similar honors at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1926. The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, conferred upon him the Elliott Cresson gold medal for his work in connection with the development of testing machines. In 1906 King Haakon of Norway made him a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, and, in 1924, he was elevated to the rank of commander in the same order. He is a member of the Franklin Institute and of the Engineers' Club, both of Philadelphia. He is a man of unusual physical endurance, which explains the fact that, in 1927, although eighty-two years old, he was still active in the management of his business. He was married, in Philadelphia, in 1874, to Charlotte A. Yhlen, a native of Helsingborg, Sweden, who had been a student of medicine at the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, during 1868–73. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen are the parents of one daughter, Sophie Yhlen, wife of Henrik Bertelsen, inspector of higher schools, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and one son, Thorsten Yhlen Olsen, a graduate of the Cornell University School of Engineering, and now vice-president, treasurer and manager of the Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Co., Philadelphia.

SHEFFIELD, James Rockwell, ambassador to Mexico, was born in Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 13, 1864, son of Frederick William Hotchkiss and Sarah (Kellogg) Sheffield. From Williston Seminary in Massachusetts, he entered Yale University, and was graduated A.B. in 1887, being class orator at commencement. He studied in the Harvard law school one year and began his active career as private secretary to Sen. William B. Allison. After his admission to the bar in 1889, he practiced with Sherman Evarts in New York for one year and with John Henry Mann three years. He entered the law firm of Betts, Hyde & Betts, which was later reorganized as Sheffield, Bentley & Betts, and finally as Sheffield & Betts. Mr. Sheffield's professional career has brought him into close association with numerous important individual and corporate interests. One of his outstanding achievements was his service as receiver, in winding up the affairs of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, New York city, after the separation of the surface electric lines previously operated under one management by the New York Railways Co. The interests involved in this transaction were many and extensive, and their merger, existing through a number of years, complicated the work necessary to restore all properties to their original holders with equable adjustment of conflicting claims. From an early period, Mr. Sheffield has been active in public affairs always on the side of good government and sound political prin-

ciples. He was a member of the state legislature for one term, 1894–95, and as a member of the committees on cities, elections and judiciary, introduced several bills, the Rapid Transit bill and one appropriating an annuity for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which were enacted into laws. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the board of fire commissioners and served as its president until the board was abolished under the new city charter. He was one of the founders of the University Settlement Society. He supported John Purroy Mitchel for mayor, although of a different political party, and he was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1916, 1920 and 1924. His professional and

public career brought him into intimate association with Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes and other men of prominence. As governor of New York, Mr. Hughes tendered him several appointments to office, and as secretary of state, he was doubtless the moving cause in his nomination as U. S. ambassador to Mexico in 1924. In this office, which he took in October, 1924, Mr. Sheffield made a notable record, handling the many troublesome issues between the two governments with the same thoroughness and careful attention that had characterized his work at the bar. During the trying period of 1926–27, when the utmost diplomatic skill was required in adjusting threatened conflicts between Mexican laws and American property interests, his presence in Mexico City was a source of strength to the national administration in Washington. He resigned in the summer of 1927. He has served as a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of the Presbyterian Hospital and of Barnard College, the latter two of New York; as president of the Yale and National Republican clubs and the Union League of New York, and as treasurer of the New York Republican county committee. He is a member of the American, New York state and city bar associations. He was married, Nov. 2, 1898, to Edith, daughter of John Tod, of Cleveland, O., and they have one son, Frederick Sheffield.

LOGAN, Frank Granger, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1851, son of Simeon Ford and Phoebe Ann (Hazen) Logan, grandson of Johnson and Susannah (Ford) Logan, great-grandson of Mathew and Sarah (Savage) Logan, and great-great-grandson of John and Margaret (Johnson) Logan. John Logan came to America from Ulster, Ireland, in 1718–19 and settled in Connecticut. Frank G. Logan was educated in the district schools and at Ithaca Academy. His parents could not afford the expenses of a college course and relinquishing his intention of following the law, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became a clerk for the dry-goods firm of King Bros. He was in the employ of Field, Leiter & Co., during 1874–76, and later was associated with the grain commission houses of D. Ewell and with Couch, Johnson & Co., gaining valuable practical experience in trading in commodities. In 1879 he established the banking and brokerage firm of F. G. Logan & Co., and joined the Chicago board of trade and stock exchange and the New York stock and cotton exchange. His firm was one of the first to use private telegraph wires in the transaction of stock and commodity exchange business, building up a system which extended throughout the country. He withdrew from active business in 1901 and since then has interested himself in civic and educational affairs. Much of his attention has been given to the Art Institute of Chicago, which, as governing member, trustee and vice-president, he has served for forty years and of which he has been a liberal supporter. He established the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan art medal at the institute and endowed annual cash prizes for all forms of art exhibited there. He was one of the founders of the Friends of American Art, serving for several years as vice-president, and has accumulated a collection of Barbazon and Dutch paintings containing a number of examples of great value. He is a member of the Chicago Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art and of the Grand Central Gallery of New York. A trustee of Beloit College since 1892, he founded the Logan Museum of archaeology and antiquities which is one of the best in the country. Among its priceless treasures are an Aurignacian necklace, from 50,000 to 75,000 years old, a collection of North American stone axes, and the Perkins collection of copper implements, pipes, ceremonial objects, and Indian axes from Wisconsin. Its collections of aboriginal American artifacts number more than 100,000 objects. In addition to these gifts Mr. and Mrs. Logan founded a chair of anthropology, financed two archaeological expeditions to Europe and North Africa, provided for further investigations in those countries, established prizes for the best student collections of prehistoric objects, and presented to the museum twelve valuable mural paintings illustrative of the development of man. For his research work in France and Africa through the Logan museum he was decorated by the French Academy in 1926. Mr. Logan also established a medical research fund at the University of Chicago and gave to the Chicago Historical

Society his valuable collection of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown relics. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit College in 1922. Mr. Logan is a man of forceful and winning personality and finds his keenest pleasure, outside his family life, in the varied activities in the fields of art, archaeology, and education, in which he is engaged. He is a director of the Public Service Co., of Northern Illinois, the Consumers Co., of Chicago, the United Paperboard Co., of New York, and the Milliken Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and is a member of the Academy of Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Hull House; Chicago Commons; Citizens Association; Legislative and Municipal Voters League; City Missionary Society; Civic Federation; Bureau of Charities; Chicago Historical Society; The Sons of the Revolution, and the Onwentsia, South Shore Country; Cliff Dwellers, Midlothian and Union League clubs. Politically he is a Republican. He was married June 15, 1882, to Josephine, daughter of John L. Hancock, twice president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and has five children: Rhea, wife of Charles A. Munroe, Stuart, Howard, Spencer and Waldo Logan.

SPEICHER (spīker), **Eugene**, artist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1883, son of Charles A. and Louise (Jehle) Speicher. He studied his profession at the Albright Studios, Buffalo, and the Art Students' League, New York, and belongs in that group of artists in this country who received their training in American art schools exclusively and are becoming the founders of a purely American school of art. In 1910 he made a tour of Europe and studied in the foreign galleries of all the continental cities. In 1912 he opened a studio in New York city which has become his permanent residence. His canvases comprise landscapes, flower pieces and nudes, but in his one-man exhibitions his portraits predominate and it is as a painter of portraits that he has achieved permanent fame. In the twenty-third international exhibition he exhibited a canvas entitled "Mlle. Jeanne Balzac," which was pronounced a masterpiece in this line, and was immediately purchased by the Cleveland Museum of Art. His portraits are almost exclusively of women, and the most notable of them are "The Southern Slav," "Katherine Rosen," "Girl with the Green Hat" and "Girl in a Turban." Speicher's conception of form is modern; he is slow and careful in his work like the old masters and makes many changes in the course of realizing his ideas and when the picture comes forth a finished product it is alive because every form in it is a definite and irremovable contribution to the rhythmic whole. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art with one canvas, "Morning Light," a spring landscape. He has received the following honors and prizes: the Thomas Proctor Portrait Prize from the National Academy of Design in 1911, Joseph Isador Portrait Prize from the Salmagundi Club in 1912, the third and first Hallgarten Prizes from the National Academy of Design in 1914 and 1915, the silver medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, the Beck gold medal for portraiture in 1920, the third and second prizes of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh in 1921 and 1923 and the Potter Palmer Prize in the 1926 exhibition of the Chicago Art Institute. He is a member of the National Academy of Design, the National Arts Club, Society of Artists, Woodstock Art Association and the International Society of Sculptors and Painters. He was married, May 26, 1910, to Elsie Louise Wilson, of New York city.

JELKE, John Faris, Jr., manufacturer, was born in Covington, Ky., July 29, 1887, son of John Faris and Louanna (Frazier) Jelke, and great-grandson of John Henry and Fredericka C. E. (Konig) Jelke, who came from Nordhausen, Germany, about 1840 and settled in Cincinnati, O. His grandfather, Christopher Ferdinand Jelke, was the founder of the firm of F. Jelke & Son, commission merchants, organized in Cincinnati before the civil war. The latter's son, John Faris Jelke, Sr., was a partner in the business, which continued until 1923. John Faris Jelke, Sr., moved to Chicago in 1889 and in association with George P. Braun and Leverett E. Fitts organized Braun & Fitts, incorporated, manufacturers and distributors of oleomargarine, bakers' shortenings, condensed and evaporated milk. The business grew rapidly and became the largest of its kind in the United States. Subsequently he purchased his associates' interests and changed the name in 1907 to John F. Jelke Company of Illinois. It is capitalized for $9,000,000 and gives employment to some 500 workers. The principal factory is in Chicago with a smaller one in Huntley, Ill., and sales branches in the larger cities of the country. John Faris Jelke, Jr., acquired his education at the University school of Chicago and in 1905 entered the employ of the John F. Jelke Company of Illinois, of which he has been an officer since 1908 and president since 1925. He is also president of the John F. Jelke Co. of New Jersey and the Geo. P. Braun Company, which are subsidiaries. During the World war he served as ensign in the U. S. navy on the U.S.S. "Matsonia," 1917–18, making frequent trips through the submarine zone between Hoboken and Brest. Mr. Jelke takes an active part in civic and charitable work and is on the vestry of the Church of the Holy Spirit (Episcopal) in Lake Forest. He is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, Chicago Historical Society, and Field Museum, and member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the General Society of the War of 1812, the Racquet, Union League, Attic, Arts, Riding, and Knollwood Clubs of Chicago, the Metropolitan Club of New York, and the Army and Navy Club of Washington. He was married in New York city, June 1, 1922, to Elizabeth Minot, daughter of Charles Edwin Fletcher Clarke, of Rye, N. Y., and has three children: Mary Louanna, John Faris, 3rd, and Charles Clarke Jelke.

BRINCKERHOFF, Arthur Freeman, landscape architect, was born in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1880, son of William and Adeline (Wooley) Brinckerhoff. His first American ancestor was Joris Derickson Brinckerhoff, who came to New Amsterdam in 1639, and the line of descent from him and his wife Susanah Dubbels is through their son Abraham Joris and his wife Aeltie Van Stryker; their son Derick and his wife Aeltie Couwenhoven; their son Isaac and his wife Sarah Rapelja; their son Derick and his wife Rachel Van Ranst; their son Isaac and his wife Sophia Quackenboss and their son Walter and his wife Elisa Ann Coulter who

were the grandparents of Arthur F. Brinckerhoff. Mr. Brinckerhoff obtained his education in the Mt. Vernon public schools and at Cornell University where he received the degree B.S.A. in 1902. He commenced his professional career with Manning Brothers, architects, of Boston, in 1902 and started independent practice as a landscape architect in New York city in 1909. He was a member of the firm of Vitale, Brinckerhoff & Geiffert during 1917–24 and since then has practiced alone. Mr. Brinc-

kerhoff designed the country estates of Willard Straight at Westbury, L. I.; James H. Farrell, at Norwalk, Conn., and Victor Emanuel at Manhasset, L. I., besides numerous land developments, school grounds, public parks, etc. In the World war he served in the construction division of the U. S. army, assisting in the designing of Camp Humphreys, Va., and Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., and later was employed by the United States Housing Corporation in locating new housing projects and in the design of developments on Staten Island, N. Y., and at Elizabeth, N. J. He is president of the New York chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, vice-president of the Architectural League and the National Sculpture Society, and a member of the New York city Committee on City Plan appointed by Mayor Walker in 1926 and its sub-committee on new park sites. His clubs are: Cornell University, Engineers, and Century, New York, and Westport (Conn.) Country Club. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church

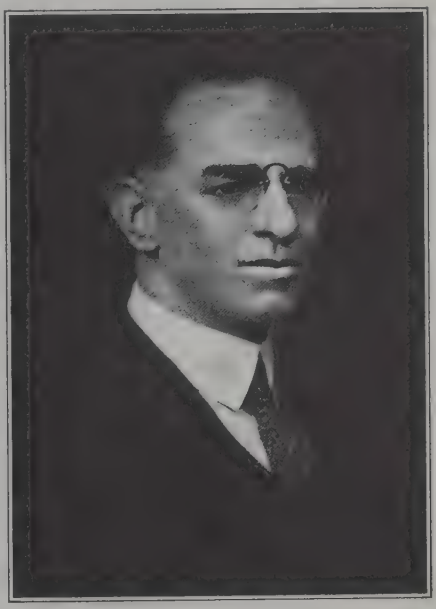
ROSS, Nellie (Tayloe), thirteenth governor of Wyoming (1925–27), was born at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1880, daughter of James Wynne and Elizabeth Blair (Green) Tayloe, of Virginian ancestry. She was educated in public and private schools, specializing in literature. Upon her marriage she settled in Cheyenne, Wyo., and for twenty years lived a private life, engaged in domestic and family duties and taking no part in public affairs beyond her association with the Woman's Club, the Episcopal church and the Boy Scout movement. In 1924 her husband, William Bradford Ross (q.v.), who had been elected governor of Wyoming in 1922, died in office whereupon an emergency Democratic state convention met in October and nominated her as the party's choice for his unexpired term. Through her interest in his activities in state affairs she had early acquired an intimate knowledge of practical politics and of issues involved in the campaigns in which he participated as a candidate for office, notably those on which he was elected governor. With this equipment she accepted the nomination and her election followed by a vote of 42,932 against 35,666 for the Republican candidate. At her inauguration she stated that her assumption of office did not mark the beginning of a new administration but was rather the continuation of her husband's regime as far as conditions permitted his program and policies. Her first message to the legislature stressed the need of tax relief for farmers to make more equitable the distribution of taxation in many localities,

where the levies equalled or surpassed the entire income from the land itself. She also sought legislation requiring every county, school board and state council to prepare a budget and publish its provisions before making any tax levy. Favorable results of the provisional law under which the state made loans to farmers from permanent school funds, secured by first mortgages, a measure passed in her husband's administration, enabled her to win the legislature's assent to its extension. In financial legislation a state banking bill introduced as a protective measure, following a succession of

bank failures, received her effective opposition by reason of a provision that gave the State Bankers' Association the power of appointing state bank examiners. In its place she succeeded in getting another measure adopted that effected the same protection to bank deposits and made examining officials responsible to the governor. Gov. Ross stood firmly for the direct primary, resisting every attempt to repeal or revise the statute establishing it, and equally insisted upon the rigorous enforcement of prohibition, removing law enforcement commissioners three times because of laxities. She was a candidate for re-election in 1926 for a full term but failed to defeat her Republican opponent by 1300 votes. As one of the two first women in the United States to serve as governor of a state (the other being Gov. Miriam Ferguson of Texas), she discharged her duties with a sense of responsibility towards her sex and sought to so acquit herself that it could not be said women were incapable of holding high executive positions in public life. She brought to her task a simplicity of method, a receptive and open mind, an insight into the human problems underlying state issues, a shrewd understanding of motives, a grasp of facts, an independence of decision, and an invincible firmness in translating well considered conclusions into official acts. She was married, Sept. 11, 1902, to William Bradford Ross, and had four sons, George Tayloe, James Ambrose, Alfred Duff, and William Bradford Ross.

PLAISTED, Frederick William, journalist and forty-second governor of Maine (1911–13), was born in Bangor, Me., July 26, 1865, son of Harris Merrill and Sarah Jane (Mason) Plaisted. His father (q.v.) was a member of the forty-fourth congress (1875–77), and thirty-second governor of Maine (1881–83). The son received his education in the public schools of Bangor and at St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy. Since 1889 he has been editor and publisher of "The New Age," Augusta, Me. He has always taken an interest in politics, and was delegate-at-large to Democratic national conventions in Chicago, 1896; Kansas City, 1900, and Baltimore, 1912. He was Democratic nominee for congress in 1897, in a special election to fill a vacancy, and was a member of the Democratic congressional committee during 1898–1900. He served as mayor of Augusta in 1906–08 and again in 1910, and was sheriff of Kennebec county during 1907–08. In 1910 he was elected governor of Maine, the first Democratic governor of that state since his father held that office. His administration was uneventful. Upon the expiration of his term he was state park commissioner for two years, and in 1914 became postmaster of Augusta. For ten years he was a member of the school committee of Augusta, and served as chairman of that body. He is a trustee of the Augusta public library and the Augusta General Hospital. In Masonry he is past grand commander of the grand commandery of Maine, Knights Templar, and past grand high priest of the grand chapter of Maine. He is past exalted ruler of his lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and past commander of the Sons of Veterans. He is a communicant of the Congregational church. He was married, Feb. 10, 1907, to Frances Gullifer, of Augusta, Me.

WHALEY, William, engineer and inventor, was born on Edisto Island, near Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1880, son of Edward Mitchell and Maria Adelaide (Whaley) Whaley, grandson of William and Rachel (Mitchell) Whaley and a descendant of John Whaley (son of the regicide, Edward Whaley) who emigrated from England to Maryland in the latter part of the 17th century. After completing his preparatory training in the Porter Military Academy, Charleston, he pursued a course in mechanical engineering with the International Correspondence School, and, in 1898, began his active career in the employ of the Charleston Street Railway Co. He was a clerk in the office of the Southern Railway Co. in Charleston during 1899–1901, and then entered the service of the LaFollette (Tenn.) Coal, Iron & Railway Co., as a draftsman, later becoming an engineer. In 1905, he engaged in practice as a draftsman and machine designer, but in the following year became a partner in the engineering firm of Myers & Whaley, which developed and manufactured a shoveling and



loading machine invented by Mr. Whaley, and first patented in 1908. The firm was incorporated in 1908 as the Myers-Whaley Co., with Charles H. Thompson as president, Roy V. Myers as vice-president, and Mr. Whaley as secretary. For eight years, the machines were built in a contract shop, but since 1916, the company has conducted its own factory, in Knoxville, Tenn., devoted exclusively to their production. The Myers-Whaley shoveler and loader was the pioneer underground loading machine, and is now used extensively in mine and tunnel work throughout the United States, as well as Europe, Russia, Manchuria, Japan, South Africa and South America. Its first use in tunnel work was in boring a section of the Catskill aqueduct of the New York city water system. Later, it rendered effective service in

the Hetch-Hetchy water tunnel in California; the Shandaken tunnel, also a part of the Catskill water supply system; the Holland vehicular tube under the Hudson river between New York and Jersey City, N. J., and the Great Northern tunnel, eight miles in length, through the Cascade mountains, Washington, which on completion (in 1929) will be the longest railroad tunnel in the United States. In every tunnel operation in which the machines have been used, remarkable results have been obtained, with a reduction in the cost of construction between $5 and $7 per linear foot, as compared with manual labor, and an increased speed in driving through reduction of the time required for loading and removing earth and broken rock. The distinguishing feature of the machine is the Whaley orbital automatic shovel motion which closely imitates the operation of a hand shovel. The automatic shovel, mounted on the forward end of a swinging jib, which is supported by four truck wheels, and two armored belt conveyors receive the material picked up by the shovel, and discharge it into waiting cars for removal. The jib on which the shovel is mounted swings horizontally over a total arc of ninety degrees. The shovel itself, which is operated by a crank shaft, consists of rear and forward sections, the latter being in the form of a lip equipped with steel teeth for digging. As the crank shaft rotates the lip moves forward, picks up the material, rises upward on an axis, and discharges its load into the rear section which, in turn, rises to an angle of forty-five degrees, allowing the material to slide backward onto the first belt conveyor, whence it is delivered to the second belt conveyor, and, finally, to the cars. The machine, moves on a track, under its own power, and is operated by one man. It has a traveling speed of seventy feet per minute and a loading capacity of one ton or more per minute. Mr. Whaley is the author of numerous technical articles on underground loading and loading machines. He is actively interested in civic affairs, having been, in 1925, one of three citizen members of Knoxville's first city plan commission, and is a director of the Home Building & Loan Association. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (chairman of Knoxville section 1924–25), the Knoxville Technical Society (president, 1923), the Rotary Club (vice-president 1921–22, president 1926–27), and the Cherokee Country and the Irving (literary) clubs, Knoxville. For many years, he was a member of the vestry of St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Knoxville, and is now (1927) warden and superintendent of the Sunday school. Apart from his business interests, he is a close student of current literature and matters of public interest, and is a keen devotee of out-of-door sports. He was married, in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 30, 1903, to Marion, daughter of Edward Gerardieu Wilkinson, of Toogoodoo, S. C., and has three children: Edward William, Marion Wilkinson and Edward Mitchell Whaley.

LEHMAN, Herbert Henry, banker, was born in New York city, Mar. 28, 1878, son of Mayer and Babette (Newgass) Lehman. His father, who came from Bavaria in 1849, was a cotton merchant of New York, a founder of the New York Cotton Exchange, and a special commissioner from the Confederate States to arrange for the exchange of prisoners during the civil war. The son received his preliminary education at Dr. Sachs' Collegiate Institute, and, after his graduation at Williams College, in 1899, began his business career in the employ of the J. Spencer Turner Company, textile manufacturers. Of this company he became vice-president and treasurer in 1906. Since 1908 he has been a partner in the firm of Lehman Bros., bankers, New York, members of the New York Stock, Cotton, Produce and Coffee and Sugar exchanges, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and the Chicago Produce Exchange. The firm had its beginning at Montgomery, Ala., about 1848, as cotton factors and owners of a general store. Later the company became Lehman, Durr & Co., and founded a New Orleans branch, under the style, Lehman, Stern & Co. The New York house was established in the early sixties for cotton broking, but eventually enlarged its activities to include a banking department. It has been the banker for some of the largest manufacturing and mercantile concerns in the country, including Sears, Roebuck & Co., the F. W. Woolworth Co., the Goodrich Co., the Studebaker Corporation, Stern Bros., of New York, the Endicott-Johnson Co., and many others. Mr. Lehman is a director in the Studebaker Corporation, Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corp., Van Raalte Company, Inc., Franklin Simon & Co., Robert Reis & Co., Spear & Co., Pierce Petroleum Corporation, Jewel Tea Company, Abraham & Straus, County Trust Company of New York and the Fidelity Trust Company. His civic and benevolent activities include trusteeships in the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Henry Street Settlement, New York Foundation, Welfare Council of New York and the Bureau of Jewish Social Research. He is treasurer of The Child Welfare Committee of America and Surprise Lake Camp; vice-chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and of the Palestine Economic Corporation, etc. His social affiliations are with the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, the National Democratic Club, Williams Club, Bankers Club, Reform Club, Harmonie Club, Army and Navy Club and Century Country Club. During the World war, he rendered service to the government, being commissioned captain O. R. C., in September, 1917, major, N. A., in January, 1918, lieutenant-colonel, N. A., in October, 1918, and colonel, general staff, U. S. A., in April, 1919. He was special adviser on appeals to Secretary of War Baker, in 1919, and, in the same year was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Mr. Lehman was married, Apr. 28, 1910, to Edith, daughter of Charles Altschul, of New York city. They have three children, Peter Gerald, John Robert and Hilda Jane Lehman.

ARNOLD, Bion Joseph, electrical engineer, was born in Casnovia, Mich., Aug. 14, 1861, son of Joseph and Geraldine (Reynolds) Arnold. His father, a lawyer by profession, was a pioneer of Nebraska and a member of the territorial legislature during 1865–66. Bion J. Arnold's mechanical genius developed at a very early age. When six years old he began to make small boats, sleds and models of farm implements; he had made a small steam engine at the age of fifteen, and two years later constructed a bicycle from a small advertising cut. He was educated at the public schools of Ashland, Neb., at the University of Nebraska, and

was graduated at Hillsdale College (Michigan), B.S. in 1884. He was a draftsman for the Edward P. Allis Co., and later chief designing engineer of the Iowa Iron Works at Dubuque, where he designed cable railway and other special machinery and reciprocating steam engines, some developing as high as 1,500 horsepower. Desiring experience in a different line he resigned in 1887 to become mechanical engineer for the Chicago & Great Western railway, for whom he redesigned some of their locomotives and prepared the drawings for new equipments. Mr. Arnold's intention was to acquire a general experience in various branches of engineering work. He now decided to make electricity his particular profession, and with that end in view took a postgraduate course at Cornell University, in 1888–89. He then entered the service of the Thomson-Houston Co. in charge of its St. Louis office and during 1890–93 he was consulting engineer for this company after it had been merged into the General Electric Co. He was also consulting engineer for the Intramural Railway Co., the builders of the elevated railroad at the Columbian exposition in 1893, which was the forerunner of the present elevated electric roads. So successful was this first third-rail road that Mr. Arnold opened an office in Chicago as a consulting engineer in 1893 and two years later organized The Arnold Co., now The Arnold Engineering Co., engineers and constructors. His marked ability as an electrical engineer, combined with his extraordinary talent for mechanical construction, soon placed him at the head of his profession. Recognizing the value of storage batteries in connection with electric traction work he undertook to perfect them for that use and after a period of laboratory experimenting, invested his entire available resources in the production of batteries. One of his early achievements in electric railroading was the equipment in 1897–98 of the Chicago & Milwaukee electric railroad, now the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee, with a substation storage-battery and rotary converter system, using high tension alternating current for power transmission, which proved a great success and has since become the standard type of construction for suburban electric and steam roads. Its highest state of development is found in the systems used by the New York Central and Illinois Central railroads. The former propels all passenger trains within thirty miles of New York by Mr. Arnold's system. He made a report on the entire traction system in the city of Chicago which was adopted and formed the basis of a comprehensive system of surface, elevated and underground railways, much of what was later developed by him as chief engineer. As consulting engineer he devised and installed in the St. Clair tunnel of the Grand Trunk Railway the first single-phase high tension system for heavy electric railway work (1907), a system later adopted by the New Haven and Pennsylvania railroads. His services were retained by the Illinois Central on the electrification of its Chicago terminals and by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western on the electrification of the Scranton division of that system. Meanwhile the City of Chicago retained him in developing its plans to coordinate all the surface and elevated lines with a subway system, and he served for seven years as a member of the Chicago city council's railway terminal commission. In 1908 he was retained as consulting engineer in New York to solve certain problems connected with the operation of subway lines in New York city, and many of his suggestions for increasing the capacity of subways were adopted. Mr. Arnold has also made exhaustive studies of and reports upon traction properties in Pittsburgh, Providence, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Seattle, Buffalo, Omaha, Detroit, Boston and Toronto, Canada. He is the inventor of traction engine devices, magnetic clutches, electro-pneumatic and fluid variable speed gears, power station systems and a single-phase alternating current railway system. He has been a member of the naval consulting board since its organization in 1916. During the world war he was commissioned major of the engineers officers' reserve corps and later was made a lieutenant-colonel in the aviation section of the U. S. signal corps, being assigned to the equipment division. Under his supervision as expert assistant to the director of military aeronautics, the Dayton type of aerial torpedo was developed for army use. Honorably discharged from the service in 1919 he was commissioned major, aviation section, later being promoted to the rank of colonel. His contributions to the literature of electric traction have been considerable and his reports on Chicago transportation and terminal problems have become textbooks. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (president 1903–04); American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Institute of Consulting Engineers; Western Society of Engineers (president 1906–07); Society of Automotive Engineers; American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president 1916); American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; National Aeronautic Association of the United States; Military Order of the World War; American Legion; Chicago Art Institute; Delta Tau Delta and Sigma Tau fraternities. He received from Hillsdale College the honorary degree M.C. in 1887, the degree M.Ph. in 1889, and in 1903 a "diploma extraordinary" in "recognition of his distinguished learning and achievement in invention and in mechanical and electrical engineering." The University of Nebraska conferred on him the degree E.E. in 1897 and the degree D.Eng. in 1911 and Armour Institute of Chicago the degree D.Sc. in 1907. He has also received medals from the Franklin Institute; the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb., the Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. Col. Arnold has been twice married: (1) at Reading, Mich., Jan. 14, 1886, to Carrie Estelle, daughter of Henry Berry, who died in 1907, leaving two sons, Stanley Berry and Robert Melville, and one daughter, Maude Lucille, who became the wife of Capt. Leroy Hartley Moss and died at Camp Grant, Ill., on June 15, 1920. He was married (2), Dec. 22, 1909, to Margaret Latimer Fonda, of New York city, daughter of George L. Latimer, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DEWITT, Lydia M. Adams, pathologist, was born in Flint, Mich., Feb. 1, 1859, daughter of Oscar and Elizabeth (Walton) Adams. She was educated in the public schools of her native city and in the Michigan state normal college, where she completed the course, in 1886. In

the meantime, she was married, June 22, 1878, to Alton D. DeWitt, a teacher, and was the mother of one son and one daughter. Her interest in medicine led her to enter the medical school of the University of Michigan, in 1895, and she was graduated M.D., in 1898. In the following year she received the degree of B.S. from the collegiate department serving, at the same time, as assistant in anatomy. She continued in this position until 1908, with the exception of one year (1906), when she was a student in the University of Berlin. She was instructor in anatomy in Michigan University during 1908–10; instructor in pathology in Washington University, two years, and for six years assistant professor of pathology in the University of Chicago, 1912–18. In 1918 she was appointed associate professor of pathology, a position which she continues to fill to the present time (1927). The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on her by the University of Michigan, in 1913. Prof. DeWitt has made exhaustive investigations on the pathology of tuberculosis and on the effects of the various therapeutic agencies used in its treatment. In collaboration with other members of the Uni-

versity of Chicago faculty, she produced a valuable work, "Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis" (1893), and is author or co-author of numerous papers contributed to the medical press. Important subjects treated are: "Gold Therapy in Tuberculosis"; "Effect of Copper on Tuberculous Lesions"; "Action of Organic Mercury Compounds on the Growth of Tubercle Bacilli"; "Continuous Injection Method in Treatment of Experimental Tuberculosis"; "Derivatives of Methylene Blue in Tuberculosis Chemotherapy"; several papers on the anatomy of the nervous system, particularly of nerve ends, "Morphology of the Pelvic Glands" and "Atrio-Ventricular Connecting System of Mammalian Hearts," and "Hematological Studies," in three parts; also various studies in compounds of mercury and copper, methylene blue and chemical disinfectants. A German translation of "Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis" has been completed, and is now (1927) in press. Dr. DeWitt is a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Pathologists, American Society of Tuberculosis, Sprague Memorial Institute and Chicago Pathological Society (president, 1924–25.)

COWLES (Cōles), **Edward Spencer**, psychiatrist, was born at Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 22, 1879, son of John and Harriet (Spencer) Cowles. He attended the College of William and Mary for three years and then entered the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Va., where he received his M.D. degree in 1907. At the Harvard Medical School he made special researches in physiology, neurology and psychiatry with Drs. Edward Cowles, Putnam, Southard and Cannon, at the same time familiarizing himself with the work of European neurologists and psychiatrists, especially Kraepelin, Pawlow, Sherrington, Morat, Janet, Freud, Jung, and Adler. Dr. Cowles originated a method of treating mental disease, based on the psycho-physiological function of the nerve cell, in which the underlying cause of the psychoneurotic's condition is conceived as a combination of nerve cell exhaustion and mental conflict. Each patient must of course be examined both physically and mentally; the physical examination including a study of the colloidal chemistry, basal metabolism, the endocrine organs and nutrition, as well as a search for focal and general infections. The mental examination, through the scientific mental history, reveals any existent mental conflict. While recognizing the psychic traumas and conflicts, the compulsion neuroses, the manifold states of mental and emotional disturbance, he contends that they are superimposed on a nerve cell exhaustion. In the nerve-cell, representing one hundred degrees of energy, such disorders do not occur until the energy has been reduced by infection, overwork, worry or other disturbances, to twenty or thirty degrees below normal. In other words, the first twenty degrees of exhaustion represent the field of normal wear and tear of the healthful activities of life. The second twenty degrees constitute the neurasthenic field, where tachycardia, gastro-intestinal disturbances, and numerous other bodily ills appear, and in which the mental and emotional conflicts arise. The third twenty degrees constitute the field of melancholia where the mind is gripped by terror, depression and somatic pain. The fourth twenty degrees constitute mania with psychomotor excitement, and the fifth twenty degrees the field of complete exhaustion. The whole theory of the melancholia-mania psychoses and the psychoneuroses is based on nerve cell exhaustion and the mental and emotional conflicts imposed on it. To correct these conditions it is necessary to understand the physiology and pathology of the nerve cell and impulses, to know how to raise the threshold, to check the rapidity and force of the impulse, while the patient is regaining his energy and assimilating his mental conflict. This gives a foundation principle to the melancholia-mania psychoses and to the psychoneuroses as well, and reverses the whole present theory in their understanding

and treatment. The following comment on the work of Doctor Cowles was made by the Dr. Edward Cowles (q.v.), professor of mental diseases at Dartmouth Medical School, and for twenty-five years superintendent of McLean Hospital for the Insane:—"I was deeply interested in all that he was doing, but especially in his remarkable success with his cases, I should take much pride in such results in my own practice. I was critical in my observations because there seemed to be some secret of success—somewhat of a mystery to me—until my first conclusion seemed to make clear that he was a positive genius in gaining the confidence of his patients and their control by candid common sense explanation and suggestion of the convictions he wishes to impress upon them. As a matter of fact, they get well, which is the main thing,—cases that had failed in the hands of some of the best men in our profession. Deeper study of his work, however, brought me to a realization that his success lies in a profound principle, and this principle is his conception of the nerve cell exhaustion in the melancholia-mania psychoses as well as in the neuroses, and in his ability to check the impulses by raising the threshold, thus making it easy for the patient to accept his persuasion, common sense explanation and suggestion. This makes his whole theory new." In dementia praecox Dr. Cowles has urged the necessity of thorough and repeated examination of school children, including personality trends. Despite the general idea to the contrary, he considers dementia praecox curable in a large percentage of cases, and has demonstrated that when taken sufficiently early and given proper medical and mental treatment, recovery follows. For five years Dr. Cowles was director of a hospital for mental diseases at Portsmouth, N. H. From Portsmouth he removed to New York city in 1917, and was head of the department of psychopathology, in the department of neurological surgery at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, during the two years before the hospital was taken over by the U. S. government. He then established the Park Avenue Hospital, devoted exclusively to the study and treatment of disorders of the mind and nervous system. He was later made director of the New York Psychiatric Clinic. He is a Democrat and an Episcopalian. Dr. Cowles belongs to the Phi Beta Pi and Pi Kappa Alpha fraternities, and is a member of the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions, the Clinical Society of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the Academy of Political Science, the Association for the Advancement of Science, and is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. He was chief medical examiner of War Board 129, New York, during the world war. He is also a member of the Church Club, the Harvard Club and the Manhattan Club. Dr. Cowles was a member of the Joint Commission on the Ministry of Healing appointed by the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1922, and following his investigations as a member of this commission he wrote "Religion and Medicine in the Church." He was married, Aug. 13, 1927, to Nona McAdoo de Mohrenschildt, daughter of the Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo.

KENDRICK, John Benjamin, U. S. senator (1917——) and ninth governor of Wyoming (1915–17), was born in Cherokee county, Tex., Sept. 6, 1857, son of John Harvey and Anna (Maye) Kendrick. This portion of Texas at the time of his birth was a frontier, inhabited by Indians and stocked with wild horses and herds of wild cattle, both of which were sources of revenue and means of large game sportsmanship. He attended the public schools, such as they had, and when not at his studies he worked on the range or farm about the home. At the age of twenty-two years, in 1879, he set out for himself to the new country to the north of his home, that was then being settled by the advance of the immigrant flood that came later. Driving a herd of cattle which he had collected together in Texas he moved north over the almost unbroken trail into Wyoming where he entered the cattle-raising business in the land of the bison. Here he prospered, spread his industry out until his lands numbered thousands of acres in southern Montana where he was regarded the most extensive cattle-raiser in the West if not in the world. He established his home at Sheridan and gained prominence in the community as the country filled up because he was accommodating and friendly to those newcomers who needed help and was the most prosperous man in that immediate section who gave extensive employment to others and helped to subdue the new country. In 1910 he was elected to the Wyoming state senate, a Democrat in a section of country that was nominally Republican. He served in the 11th and 12th legislatures (1910–14). In the latter year he was elected governor for a term of four years, being inaugurated in the spring of 1915. In the Democratic primary for the nomination of a candidate for the U. S. senate in 1916, he received his party's nomination although not a candidate, his name having been written in on the ballot by the voters at the polls. Senator Clarence D. Clark (q.v.), Republican, was named by his party for re-election and he offered a formidable opposition. Gov. Kendrick vigorously entered the campaign with the result that, in the election, he received 26,324 votes to Senator Clark's 23,258; P. L. Paulson, Socialist, 1,334, and A. B. Campbell, Prohibitionist, 231, thus winning the election with a majority vote. He resigned as governor in February, 1917, with but two years of his term served, to take up his duties in the senate, Mar. 4, for a term of six years. His party was in control of congress and he received committee assignments to his liking. In 1922, though the Republicans had carried the two previous elections by overwhelming majorities throughout the country, Sen. Kendrick was re-elected to office for the term ending Mar. 4, 1929. During his term he supported the war policies of Pres. Wilson but advocated reservations to the League of Nations. He was author of the bill to enlarge the homestead rights to service men from 160 to a full section of 640 acres. He urged reclamation of swamp lands and semi-arid lands for the development of the West and for compensation to veterans instead of a bonus. He contended in a speech in the senate, Dec. 8, 1921, that the guarantee clause of the Transportation Act, known as the Esch-Cummins law, was impoverishing the agricultural sections of the country by laying excessive rates on freight and passenger travel of overpaying railroads to make up deficiencies on

railroads that did not pay dividends. He first brought the Tea-Pot Dome oil leasing before the senate in a speech delivered Apr. 13, 1922, thereby furnishing Sen. LaFollette the means of presenting his indictment of this case which resulted in the investigation by the senate. Speaking for his adjusted compensation bill for veterans in the senate, June 13, 1922, Sen. Kendrick gave a bit of interesting history, as follows: "My convictions on this question are not of a recent or pre-election character; they were formed during a visit to the battle-lines in France and Belgium during the late fall of 1917, while meeting and conferring with the advance guard of our army in the training camp just away from the battle-line and within easy sound of the booming cannon. When I came in contact and talked personally with our boys 5000 and 6000 miles away from home and glimpsed from them the high spirit of patriotism which animated them in their sense of duty; when I saw them in training with rain-soaked garments during the chill autumn days and visited them in their billets in stables, in haymows, in every kind of a place except a comfortable one, I said to my colleague and companion, Sen. Kenyon, 'The demands of these boys upon their country and their congress in the years to come are to be very reasonable, indeed, if they are in excess of my idea of what the country, and the congress should grant them'." He has been an ardent advocate of the development of the great rivers and their power possibilities by the government. He favored Prohibition. In his biographies Sen. Kendrick gives himself but two affiliations, Democrat and Mason, 32nd degree. He was married, Jan. 20, 1891, to Eula Wulfgen, of Greeley, Colo., and they have two children: Rosa Maye and Manville Kendrick.

BACON, Raymond Foss, chemical engineer, was born at Muncie, Ind., June 20, 1880, son of Charles E. and Finetta V. (Wiggs) Bacon. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut. He was graduated B.Sc. at De Pauw University in 1899 and M.A. the following year. After spending one year as instructor in chemistry at De Pauw University he was a fellow in chemistry at the University of Chicago, four years, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1904. He was employed as a commercial chemist in Chicago in 1904–05; was chemist in the U. S. bureau of science at Manila, P. I., during 1905–10, and assistant chemist in the U. S. bureau of chemistry during 1910–11. In the following year he went to the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research as associate director and in 1914 became director of the Institute, a position he held for eight years. He was dean of the school of chemistry of the University of Pittsburgh during 1915–22, and since 1922 has been a consulting chemical engineer in New York city. In the field of chemistry Dr. Bacon has specialized in industrial research, especially the by-products of petroleum, and resins. He has received a number of patents on the manufacture of gasoline, ore treatment, etc. During the World war he was commissioned colonel C.W.S. and in France was chief of the technical division C.W.S., A.E.F. For his work with the American army in France he received an army citation and the distinguished service medal. He is the author of: "The American Petroleum Industry," 2 vols. (1916) and "American Fuels," 2 vols. (1922). The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred upon him by De Pauw University. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; American Electro-Chemical Society; American Institute of Chemical Engineers; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; American Association for

the Advancement of Science; Chemical Society of London; Societè Chemie de Paris; Deutche Chemische Gesellschaft of Berlin; Societè de Chemie Industrielle (president American section, 1923); Society of Chemical Industry of London, and a member of the research council of the National Academy of Sciences, the Pennsylvania Society of New York and the National Institute of Social Sciences, New York. He was an associate member of the U. S. Naval Consulting Board and chairman of the Pennsylvania board of directors. He was married at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 4, 1905, to Edna R., daughter of John R. Hine, and has two children: Raymond Charles and Patricia Q. Bacon.

CLEMENTS, William Lawrence, manufacturer, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Apr. 1, 1861, son of James and Agnes (Macready) Clements. His father, a native of Abingdon, England, came to the United States in 1850, settling first at Thompsonville, Conn., and later in Ann Arbor, where he became a successful carpet manufacturer and was a member of the Michigan legislature. The son was graduated B.S. at the University of Michigan in 1882. Entering the employ of the Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., as a mechanical engineer, he learned the details of the business and by enterprise and sound judgment rose to the position of president in 1898. The company, which was founded in 1873, manufactures wrecking, locomotive and freight cranes, pile drivers, transfer tables, rail saws, clamshell buckets and steam pile hammers, and under Mr. Clements'

management has become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country, with sales agencies in various cities and giving employment to 1,700 persons. Mr. Clements is also president of the First National Bank and the Bay County Savings Bank of Bay City. For twenty-five years he was engaged in collecting rare source material on American history, and in 1923 he presented his library of Americana, known as the William L. Clements Library of

American History, with a commodious and well-equipped building, to the University of Michigan. It consists of valuable books, pamphlets, manuscripts and maps pertaining to American history and for completeness is exceeded only by the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R. I. Mr. Clements has been a regent of the University of Michigan since 1909. He was married, February 1, 1887, to Jessie Newton, daughter of W. W. Young, a banker, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and they had three children: William Wallace, James Renville, and Eliza M., wife of Harry S. Finkenstaedt, of Detroit, Mich.

BROOKS, Louis Joshua, journalist and realty dealer, was born in Lexington, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1853, son of John and Sallie S. (Acton) Brooks. His father, a Methodist minister and merchant, emigrated from the north of Ireland. He was graduated A.M. at West Tennessee College in 1871 and began his career as local editor and advertising solicitor of the Jackson "Daily and Weekly Plain Dealer." A few months later he founded a newspaper of his own in Lexington, entitled "The Reporter," which he edited and managed for about one year. In 1875 he became manager of the "Whig and Tribune;" he edited the Milan "Tennessee Exchange" for two years and then purchased the "West Tennessee Whig." Under his management the "Whig" grew in circulation and influence from a patent outside weekly to an eight-page morning daily, using the dispatches of the Associated Press and clearing $100,000 between the years 1890 and 1901. Mr. Brooks was the first newspaper publisher to take the Associated Press service over the long distance telephone wire. In 1901 he left the field of journalism and engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis. Union University conferred on him the LL.D degree in 1921. He was founder of the town of Brooks in Madison county, Ill.; organized the Second National Bank of Jackson, Tenn., and was chairman of the auditing committee for twenty years; organized and was director of the Jackson Manufacturers' Aid Association, and helped to locate the flourishing cotton mill town of Bemis, near Jackson, Tenn. He has been active in a number of movements looking to the material development of the South. He was a director of the Tennessee Centennial; was president of the Tennessee Press Association; represented his state at conventions of the National Edi-

torial Association and was director of the Southern Publishers Association. He was president of the Missouri State Hard Roads Association and member of the highways committees of the St. Louis chamber of commerce and the U. S. chamber of commerce. He inaugurated the pioneer movement to build the famous gravel roads in Madison county, Tenn., in the early nineties. An original and independent thinker, he is a man of impressive personality, public spirit, constructive methods and indomitable energy. In politics he is a Democrat. He was twice married: (1) June 1881, to Mary Laura Blemker, of Evansville, Ind., who died in 1891 leaving four sons, Ernest A., Louis J., Robert B., and H. Warren Brooks, all of whom served in the U. S. army or navy, and (2) in May, 1896, to Margaret Ransom of Bell Buckle, Tenn., founder and president of the Women's Board of Religious Organizations of St. Louis.

WINCHELL, Edward Everett, artist and printer, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Mar. 20, 1859, son of Edward Grove and Virginia Pierce (Moyston) Winchell and a descendant of Robert Winchell, who was at Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1634, removing to Windsor, Conn., in 1635. From Robert the line is through his son Nathaniel and the latter's wife Sarah Porter; their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary (or Mercy) Graves; their son Nathaniel and his wife Abigail Ruggles; their son Elijah and his wife Abigail Bronson, and their son Grove and his wife Grace Moore, who were the grandparents of Edward E. Winchell. He was educated at Overlea College and Stewart Hall, Baltimore, Md., and began his career in the employ of the Westminster Hotel, New York city, of which he became cashier and assistant manager. He was treasurer of the Bald Mountain Mining Co., in Colorado for one year and

secretary of the Yorktown (Va.) centennial in 1880–81. He entered the art department of the American Bank Note Co. in 1882 and was made art director in 1890. Resigning in 1892, he established a printing business in New York city. Three years later with A. E. Chasmar, he founded the Chasmar-Winchell Press, of which he was the art director, and which during its long and noteworthy career, achieved an enviable reputation for the production of the high character of its work. This company was succeeded in 1913 by the Winchell Studios, Inc., of which he is president. During 1900–08 he was also art director of the Matthews-Northrup Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Winchell has devoted most of his business career to the study of the graphic arts and is, with one or two exceptions, the only artist of note who is at the same time a practical printer. He has designed and printed a large number of books, catalogues and other forms of high grade commercial printing for the leading railroads and industrial concerns, both at home and abroad, and his work is noteworthy for originality of conception and high quality of craftsmanship. Mr. Winchell has traveled extensively, has investigated printing methods in many countries and enjoys the acquaintance of leaders of his craft throughout the world. He is a man of great personal magnetism, a pleasing conversationalist, and presents in his character the rare combination of unusual business ability and artistic temperament. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1882, to Lucy Belle, daughter of Dillon P. Smith, of Glens Falls, N. Y., and they had two children, Constance Peyton Champney and Cornelius Barye Winchell.

ORCUTT, William Dana, author, was born at West Lebanon, N. H., Apr. 18, 1870, son of Hiram and Ellen Lazette (Dana) Orcutt, and a descendant of William Orcutt, who came from England to Weymouth, Mass., in 1660. From William and his wife Martha the line descends through their son Joseph and his wife Sarah; their son Ichabod and his wife Millicent; their son Nathan and his wife Susanna Snell, and their son John Snell and his wife, Hannah Currier, who were the grandparents of William Dana Orcutt. From the Roxbury Latin School he entered Harvard College and was graduated A.B. in 1892. In 1891 he formed a connection with the University Press, Cambridge, Mass., and was successively secretary, assistant treasurer, manager, general manager and vice-president. In 1910 he became associated with the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass., as typographical expert, and still continues in that position. These activities led him to become a lecturer and contributor to magazines on subjects relating to his business, particularly the higher phases of printing as an art, upon which he is regarded as an authority. He was the designer of the Humanistic type, called by Charles Eliot Norton "the greatest contribution to typography since Caxton." He also brought the first fonts of Bodoni type to America. Mr. Orcutt is the author of "Good Old Dorchester —a Narrative History of the Town" (1893); "The Princess Kallisto," a volume of children's stories (1902); "Robert Cavalier" (1904); "The Flower of Destiny," (1905) "The Spell" (1909); "The Lever" (1911); "Writer's Desk Book" (1912); "The Moth" (1912); "Madonna of Sacrifice" (1913); "Author's Desk Book" (1914); "The Bachelors" (1915); "Burrows of Michigan and the Republican Party" 2 vols. (1917); "The Balance" (1922); "The Dark Reference Book" (1926); "In Quest of the Perfect Book," (1926); "The Kingdom of Books" (1927) and "The Book of Italy," (1928). In 1924 he received from Italy the Cross of the Crown of Italy "for interpreting Italy to America in the sister arts of literature and typography". He is a member of the Boston Authors' Club (vice-president); the Garrick Club, of London; Union League of New York and Societa Dantesca of Florence, Italy. During the World war he was a member of the national publicity board of the American Red Cross, serving in Washington and France. He was twice married (1) June, 1893, to Alice Dorothy, daughter of John Wilson, who died in 1894, and (2) April 8, 1896, to Louie, daughter of Frank Dunham Thompson, of St. Louis, Mo. He has two children, by the second union, Reginald Wilson and Philip Dana Orcutt.

BILLINGS, Franklin Swift, sixtieth governor of Vermont (1925–27), was born in New Bedford, Mass., May 11, 1862, son of Franklin Noble and Nancy H. (Swift) Billings. He passed his boyhood days at Woodstock, Vt., fitted for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1885. He first went to Kansas where he was employed on a sheep ranch, then returning to New York city, entered the importing and exporting business in which he was engaged for seventeen years. In 1903 he settled permanently in Woodstock, where he has been principally engaged as a trustee and to some extent in farming. During 1904–06 he was chief of staff to Gov. Charles J. Bell and in 1910 he was elected to the general assembly where he was chairman of the joint standing committee on game and fish. He was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1920. In his second term he was chairman of the committee on appropriations and his work was of so high an order that he was placed on the commission of conservation of resources. In 1913 he was appointed to the state board of education. During his third term in the legislature he was speaker of the house and from the very start he was liked by every man under him. In 1922 he ran for the position of lieutenant-governor and his candidacy being unopposed, he was elected by a tremendous vote. As the presiding officer of the senate he maintained the excellent record he had made as speaker of the house. In 1924 he was elected governor of Vermont by the largest vote ever given an aspirant for that office. He had the unique distinction of being the first man to occupy all three of the upstairs offices at the capitol—speaker, lieutenant-governor and governor. In the nearly 150 years of Vermont history only four speakers were lieutenant-governors and seven speakers governors. Gov. Billings' administration was marked by his sense of the high responsibilities of the office. Vermont provides no governor's mansion at Montpelier; the sessions are biennial, the longest one being that of 1912–13 which lasted 119 days, and it has ever been the custom of Vermont governors to spend the major portion of their terms of office at their homes. Gov. Billings believed that the place for a governor was at the state capitol and although the duties of the governor are not large as compared with those of some other states, he spent practically most of his two-year term at the capitol, when not engaged in the state's business elsewhere. During his term of office the state purchased the old home office building of the National Life Insurance Co., adjacent to the capitol grounds, a move long needed on account of crowded conditions. Among the outstanding incidents of his term were the avoidance of a state tax for the first time in ten years, the codification of all the automobile laws with a strengthening of the enforcement features, an increase of the state income by a gasoline tax of two cents a gallon and the passage of a combination bill providing for a tax on many intangibles and readjusting the taxation of bank stock. To this last act Gov. Billings was strongly opposed, disapproving the bill because he believed it gave a gratuity to the bankers by the reduction of fifty per cent in their tax on bank stock, making less fortunate taxpayers absorb the burden. His only veto of the session was this bill but it was passed over his head. During his term of office he granted five pardons. Believing strongly in the state of his forebears and of his adoption he accompanied the so-called "Maple Sugar Special" which in advertising Vermont made a long swing around the circle in the spring of 1926 and he attended whenever possible every meeting or function that could further the interests of the state, either at home or abroad. In Woodstock he has served as chairman of the village and he has been moderator of the town for many years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Middlebury College in 1924, and by the University of Vermont and Norwich University in 1925. He is a member of the Vermont Historical Society, the Rotary Club of Woodstock, the Lakota Club, the Lake Mitchell Trout Club and the Union Club of Boston. He has been an overseer of Harvard College since 1927. He was twice married (1), July 12, 1892, to Bessie H., daughter of Henry H.

Vail, of New York city, and they had three children, Elizabeth S., Nancy and Franklin N. Billings. She died in 1917 and he was married (2), July 21, 1919, to Mrs. Gertrude (Curtis) Todd, by whom he had a son, Franklin S. Billings, Jr.

BECK, James Montgomery, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1861, son of James Nathan and Margaret C. (Darling) Beck. He was educated at the Lincoln Grammar School, the Episcopal Academy of Pennsylvania, and the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa., where he was graduated in 1880. He studied law in the office of Albert A. Outerbridge, Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and after practicing alone for two years formed a partnership with William F. Harrity (q.v.), which lasted thirteen years. In 1888 he began his official career as assistant U. S. attorney for

the eastern district of Pennsylvania, serving four years, and entered zealously into public discussions of current issues, in which he soon acquired a wide reputation as an effective speaker and writer. Originally a Democrat in politics, he campaigned for Cleveland in the presidential contest of 1892, making a speaking tour through the northwest. In 1896 Cleveland appointed him U. S. district attorney for eastern Pennsylvania, where four years before he had served as assistant. In the presidential campaign of that year he seceded from the Democratic party, as a protest against the control of William J. Bryan over its policies, and joined the Republicans, with whom he has since been aligned. Mr. Beck attracted considerable notice for the boldness, vigor and resolution with which he conducted his office as federal prosecutor in Pennsylvania. He successfully enforced the neutrality laws in a filibustering case involving the supply of American munitions to Cubans in their fight for independence before the war with Spain, and prosecuted, among other offenders, post-office thieves, mail swindlers, moonshiners and dishonest clerks, pensioners and bank officials. His investigation of the tangled affairs of the Chestnut Street National Bank bared irregularities that resulted in the indictment of its cashier. His office also exposed and obtained convictions of federal court clerks and others concerned in conducting a mock naturalization court and issuing bogus citizenship certificates to aliens, and prosecuted the Kendig-Jacobs counterfeiting gang, convicting twelve of the thirteen indicted men. In 1899 he retired from the firm of Harrity & Beck, and the following year Pres. McKinley appointed him assistant attorney general of the United States. In that office he added to his Pennsylvania record by prosecuting the oleomargarine trust and making the oral argument before the circuit court at St. Louis for the government in the Northern Securities Co. case in 1903. He then returned to private practice and became a member of the New York firm of Shearman & Sterling. He represented the Consolidated Gas Co. before the U. S. supreme court in the litigation to establish an 80-cent gas rate for New York city and the Buck Stove & Range Co. in its suit against the American Federation of Labor. During the world war he was a strenuous supporter of the allied cause and of American participation in the war. His "Evidence in the Case" (1915), in which he examined the complicity of Germany and Austria as the instigators of hostilities, attracted much attention. He opposed President Wilson's neutrality efforts and while advocating an Anglo-American entente took a firm stand against American membership in the League of Nations. Following Harding's election, he became U. S. solicitor general (July, 1921). In 1923 he successfully argued the case of the United States against Motor Trucks, Ltd., before the privy council in London, appearing in the traditional gown and wig of an English barrister. Before the U. S. supreme court in the same year he defended the transportation act in a suit involving the so-called "recapture clause" of that act. He also argued in the same court on the right of national banks to establish branches and presented the government's views in support of Attorney General Daugherty's ruling barring liquor on foreign ships in American waters, which the court later upheld. In the four years of his term as solicitor general he had charge of 989 government cases in the supreme court of the United States. He is the author of "The Federal Power over Trusts" (1904); "Germany's Case Tried in Court" (1914); "The Double Alliance vs. The Triple Entente," with Charles W. Eliot (1914); "The Evidence in the Case," a discussion on the moral responsibility for the war (1915); "Foreign Policy of Pres. Washington" (1915); "The Case of Edith Cavell" (1916); "The War and Humanity" (1917); "The Reckoning," a discussion of the moral aspects of the peace problem (1918); "The Passing of the New Freedom" (1920), and the "Constitution of the United States, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," with an introduction by the Earl of Balfour (1923), a theme which also formed the basis of five lectures which he delivered in 1922 under the auspices of the University of London in the Hall of Gray's Inn, London. He is now practicing his profession in New York and Washington with offices in both cities. As a distinguished lawyer familiar with public matters, Mr. Beck's views on contentious issues always arrested attention and the freedom and conviction which marked his eloquent utterances usually produced lively controversies in the press. Mr. Beck is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Pennsylvania Society; he was president of the latter in 1916, when he received the society's gold medal. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor, corresponding member of the Societe de Gens des Lettres of France, commander of the Belgian Order of the Crown, an honorary bencher of Gray's Inn, London, and fellow of the Royal Historical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was given him by McGill University, Montreal, Ont. He holds the same honorary degree of Muhlenberg College (1902), University of Pennsylvania (1910), University of Michigan (1918) and Lafayette College (1918), and the degree of Litt.D. of Franklin and Marshall College (1918). He was married, June 5, 1890, to Lilla, daughter of James Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and has one son, James M. Beck, Jr., and one daughter, Beatrice Mitchell, wife of S. Pinkney Tuck.

MILLER, John Stocker, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1888, son of John Stocker and Ann (Gross) Miller. His father (1847–1922), a native of Louisville, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., was a leading lawyer of Chicago, where he located, in 1874, and, during the administration of Mayor Washburne, corporation counsel. The son entered Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B., in 1911. After completing the course in the Harvard law school, with distinction, in 1914, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and began practice in Chicago with the firm of Miller, Starr, Brown, Packard & Peckham, in which his father was senior partner. In 1917, in association with Orville J. Taylor, he organized the firm of Taylor & Miller, which, in 1919, by the accession of Charles A. Planondon, became Taylor, Miller & Planondon, and, in 1923, by the accession of J. M. Dickinson, Jr., and George D. Smith, became Taylor, Miller, Dickinson & Smith, with Jacob M. Dickinson as counsel. In addition to the exacting duties of a large and growing practice, Mr. Miller is actively interested in several business and financial corporations, notably as president of the Site of Fort Dearborn Building Corpora-

tion, Chicago, which owns the London Guarantee & Accident Building, at North Michigan avenue and River street. This building has been the object of notable awards for architectural beauty. In the course of his professional practice, Mr. Miller has appeared in several noted cases, among them, in the litigation over the will of the late Marshall Field, as well as in the Kimball and McClintock will cases, also conspicuous in the law annals of Chicago, and in the Leonard Wood campaign litigation. He served successively as private, corporal and sergeant with the 1st field artillery, Illinois national guard, on the Rio Grande border in 1916; was commissioned 2d lieutenant of field artillery,

U. S. reserve corps, in 1917, and for the World war was detailed to the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan. He was subsequently commissioned major of field artillery, officers' reserve corps, U. S. army, and assigned to the 333d heavy field artillery, 161st field artillery brigade, 86th division. He commanded the 2d battalion of that regiment from Sept., 1917, to Jan., 1919, and was discharged in June, 1919. Since 1919, also, he has been mayor of Winnetka, Ill., through four successive reelections. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, Chicago Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Chicago, Racquet, University, Attic, Midday, Literary, Cliff Dwellers, City, and Indian Hill Clubs, of Chicago, and the Harvard Club, of New York. Politically, he is a Republican, and by religious affiliation, a Congregationalist, being chairman of the board of trustees of the Winnetka Congregational Church. He is a keen devotee of out-door sports, golf, riding, and swimming. Mr. Miller was married, June 29, 1911, to Judith D., daughter of William Torrey Barker, a manufacturer of Boston, Mass. They have three daughters, Judith D., Joan M., and Portia A. Miller, and one son, John S. Miller, Jr.

KRUESI, Paul John, manufacturer, was born at Menlo Park, N. J., Feb. 3, 1878, son of John and Emily Margaret (Zwinger) Kruesi. His father (1843–99), a native of Switzerland, was long associated with Thomas A. Edison, and at the time of his death was general manager and chief mechanical engineer of the General Electric Co., and a brother, August H. Kruesi (q.v.), was chief of the construction engineering department of that company. Paul J. Kruesi's childhood was spent in Schenectady, N. Y., where he was educated in private schools and at the high school. In 1896 he entered Union College and was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity and president of his class (1900). He began his business career in 1896 as clerk in the statistical department of the Chicago Edison Co., and in the following year was made assistant to the sales manager of the General Incandescent Arc Light and other properties with which Samuel Insull was identified. In 1901 he became secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the American Lava Corporation of Chattanooga, Tenn., and since 1918 has been its president. This company manufactures electrical insulators, gas burners, etc., from a substance called "steatite." Steatite, which is imported from India, is machined in its natural (green) condition to any form and then kiln hardened the same as porcelain. Steatite, which in its finished state is called lava, is an ideal solid, fire-proof insulator. In 1917 Mr. Kruesi and a number of his associates organized the Southern Ferro Alloys Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., for the manufacture of a steel alloy known as ferro silicon, and he has since served as its president. He is also president of the Chattanooga Electro Metals Co.; vice-president and director of the Southern Chemical Cotton Co.; director of the Hamilton National Bank and Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., all of Chattanooga, and vice-president of the East Tennessee Iron & Coal Co., of Knoxville. He was one of the first directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He served under Herbert Hoover in the department of commerce where he was acting assistant secretary in 1922. He was for six years a director of the International Acetylene Association; vice-president in 1913 and president, 1914, of the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga; member American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Electrochemical Society (vice-president), Illuminating Engineering Society, International Acetylene Association, Rotary and Mountain City clubs (Chattanooga), and the Sigma Phi college fraternity. He is also trustee of the University of Tennessee. His favorite diversion is civic improvement. In creed he is a Presbyterian, and in politics, a Republican. He was married, July 26, 1906, to Myra Kennedy, daughter of Capt. James Polk Smartt, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and they have five children: Myra Edmonson, Emily Margaret, Rowena, John, and Mary Eleanor Kruesi.

LAHEY, Frank Howard, surgeon, was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 1, 1880, son of Thomas and Honora (Powers) Lahey. He was graduated M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1904 and after serving as interne at the Long

Island Hospital, Boston, Mass., and at the Boston City Hospital, began the active practice of his profession in Boston in 1908. He was visiting surgeon to the Long Island Hospital until 1917 and to the Boston City Hospital until 1924, and since the latter year has been visiting surgeon to the New England Baptist Hospital. He was professor of surgery at Tufts Medical School during 1915–24 and professor of clinical surgery at the Harvard Medical School, 1924–25. During the World war he was director of surgery at evacuation hospital No. 30, American Expeditionary Forces. Dr. Lahey is a recognized authority on thyroid diseases. The most notable of his numerous papers on that subject are: "A Technique of Thyroidectomy" and "Lingual Goiter," (Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics, 1923); "The Evolution of a Thyroid Clinic," "Preliminary Ligations in Thyroidism," "The Treatment of Adenomata of the Thyroid," "Aberrant Goiter," (Surg. Clinic of North America, 1924); "Review of a Year's Thyroid Work," (Boston Med. & Surg. Jr., 1922); "Multiple Stage Measures on the Surgery of Severe Hyperthyroidism," (Journal Am. Medical Assn., 1922); "Parathyroid Deficiency and Its Treatment," (Boston Med. & Surg. Jr., 1922); "The Transplantation of Parathyroids in Partial Thyroidectomy," (Surg. Gyn. & Ob., 1925); "A Method of Palpating the Lobes of the Thyroid," (Jr. Amer. Med. Assn., 1925); "The Goiter Problem," (Canadian Med. Assn. Jr., 1925); "Rope Grafts," (Boston Med. &

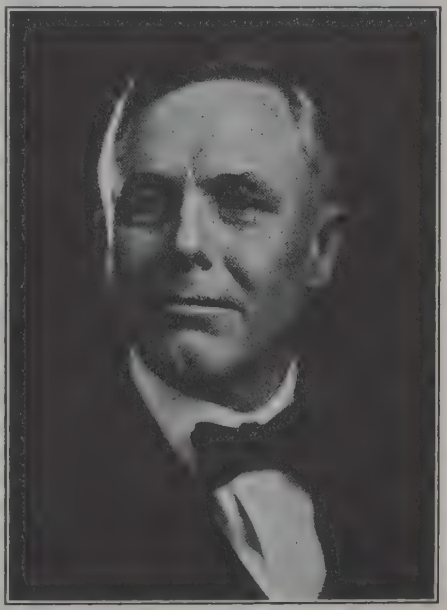
Surg. Jr., 1926); "The Scheme of Management of Gastric & Duodenal Ulcer in This Clinic," "Management of Toxic Goiter," and "The Treatment of Emboli in the Peripheral Vessels," (Surg. Clinic of No. America, 1926). He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Harvard Club, of Boston. He was married, Apr. 15, 1909, to Alice, daughter of George W. Wilcox, of Montclair, N. J.

KIRCHWEY, George Washington, educator and penologist, was born in Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1855, son of Michael and Maria Anna

(Lutz) Kirchwey. His father, who was born in Prussia, took part in the revolution of 1848 and upon its collapse fled to America. The son was prepared for college in the Albany (N. Y.) high school and was graduated A.B. at Yale in 1879, the recipient of several prizes and class orator. He studied law in Albany, was admitted to the bar in 1881 and practiced in Albany for ten years as partner of James W. Eaton, one of his classmates at Yale. During 1881–83, he was editor of the historical manuscripts of the state of New York. The literary and philosophical side of law interested him more than its practice and in 1889 he was appointed dean of the Albany Law School and professor of law at Union University, holding both positions two years. In 1891 he was appointed professor in the school of law, Columbia University, and ten years later in 1901 was made dean of the law school. Becoming more and more interested in penology, Dean Kirchwey was commissioner of prison reform of New York state in 1913–14, and was warden of Sing Sing prison in 1915–16. He resigned from his professorship at Columbia in 1916 to make a study of the crime problem and in the following year became the head of the department of criminology in the New York School of Social Work. In 1922 he lectured on criminology at the University of Chicago and in 1925 conducted courses in criminology and penology in the Uni-

versity of California. His other activities as criminologist include counsel of the prison inquiry commission of New Jersey in 1917, director of the penal investigating commission of Pennsylvania, 1918 and 1919, general director of the Pennsylvania commission on penal affairs, 1922–25, and director of a survey of Cook county jail for the Chicago Community Trust. He has written extensively on legal subjects, for several years edited the department of law of the New International Encyclopedia and contributed to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Journal of Criminal Law, and other legal periodicals. He is the author of "Readings in the Law of Real Property" (1900), and "Select Cases and other Authorities on the Law of Mortgage" (1901). Dr. Kirchwey is a keen student of international law and an ardent worker for the cause of peace. He was a delegate to the International Peace Congress at Geneva in 1912; one of the founders of the New York Peace Society, and president of the American Peace Society during 1915–17. During the critical period of the world war, his writings in the press, and especially his pamphlet, "The Gradual Rise of a Constructive Pacifism," contributed to the growing sentiment for the League of Nations. He was a director of the American Society of International Law, member of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology (president, 1917) and the New York Prison Association. His clubs are the Century, Civic, and Town Hall of New York and the City Club of Philadelphia. He was married, Oct. 31, 1883, to Dora Child, daughter of Rev. Rufus Wendell, of Albany, N. Y., and they had four children: Karl Wendell, Dorothy Browning, Freda Kirchwey, and George W. Kirchwey, Jr.

WOODS, Albert Frederick, educator and scientist was born near Belvidere, Boone co., Ill., Dec. 25, 1866, son of Frederick Moffit and Eliza Olivia (Eddy) Woods, grandson of Elias and Fannie (Moffit) Woods and great-grandson of Jedediah and Rebecca (De Ruyter) Woods, of English descent. After being graduated B.S. at the University of Nebraska in 1890, he remained as assistant in the botanical department and a post-graduate student for two years, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1892. He was one of the organizers and secretary of the Nebraska botanical survey of 1890–94, and during that time published an illustrated series of monographs on the various groups of plants represented. He was appointed assistant chief and first assistant pathologist in the division of vegetable physiology and pathology, U. S. department of agriculture in 1893 and upon the organization of the bureau of plant industry in 1895 was appointed assistant chief, a position he held until 1910. During 1910–17 Dr. Woods was dean and director of the College of Agriculture, College of Forestry, and experiment station of the University of Minnesota, and president of the University in the absence of the president. In 1917 he became president of Maryland State College and executive officer of the Maryland Board of Agriculture. When the college was organized as the University of Maryland in 1920 he became president of the new institution. During his administration the university was developed into a class A institution with approximately 5,000 students; its annual income from all sources is more than $2,000,000. Its extension services in agriculture and medicine are among the best in the country and its hospital and research laboratories in medicine, agriculture, chemistry and biology have been made into agencies of the first rank. Dr. Woods resigned the presidency in 1926 to become director of scientific work in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is the author of "Flora of Nebraska, Part II," "Principles of Pruning and Care of Wounds in Woody Plants," "The Bermuda Lily Disease," "Inoculation of Soil with Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria," "Stigmonose of Carnations and Other Pinks," "Mosaic Disease of Tobacco" and other reports and bulletins published by the U. S. department of agriculture and in the scientific journals. In 1905 he was the special representative of the U. S. government at the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, Italy, and also at the Botanical Congress, Vienna, Austria. During the World war he had charge of training the student army training corps at Camp Radio, College Park, Md., which furnished 1400 officers for the war. At the same time he was in charge of agriculture and food production for the Maryland Council of defense and chairman of the division of agriculture of the National Research council, in which capacity he organized a cooperative



group of soil and fertilizer specialists in the central West to study the problems of conservation of fertilizer supplies and cooperated with the department of agriculture in a number of measures designed to aid in mobilizing the agricultural resources of the country. He was the first president of the American Horticultural Society (1921–23) and is a member of the Botanical Society of Washington, (president 1901–03); the American Association for the Advancement of Science, (fellow); the Society of Plant Morphology and Physiology; the American Botanical Society; the Washington Academy of Sciences, Phytopathological Society of

America, the American Society of Naturalists; Association of Land Grant Colleges of the U. S. (president, 1925); American Society of Agronomy, National Farmers' Congress (life); Minnesota Horticultural Society (life); founder, member and past president of the Honor Society of Agriculture. Dr. Woods is a member of the Gamma Sigma Delta, Sigma Xi, and Alpha Zeta fraternities and attends the Presbyterian church. The degree of D. Agr. was conferred on him by the University of Nebraska in 1913, and that of LL.D. by St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, in 1923. He was married, June 1, 1898, to Bertha Gerneaux, daughter of Charles W. Davis of Washington, D. C., and they have two children, Mark Winton and Winton de Ruyter Woods.

SMITH, George Bancroft, business executive, was born at Phillipsburg, Montgomery co., O., Nov. 16, 1867, son of Lewis Reichard and Mary (John) Smith. His father was a lawyer and mayor and postmaster at Brookville, O. After a course in the Miami Commercial College of Dayton, O., he began his business career in the employ of the Smith & Vaile Co., Dayton and with this firm and its successors, The Stilwell-

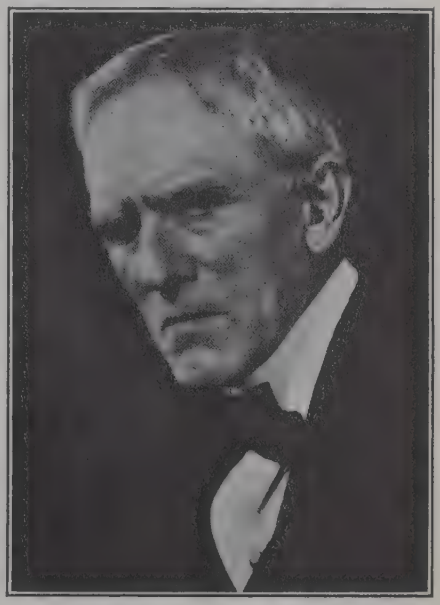
Bierce and Smith Vaile Co. and The Platt Iron Works Co., he was associated for seventeen years. Thereafter he was with the so-called Eugene J. Barney group, including Eugene J. Barney, capitalist; the Craig-Reynolds Foundry Co., and the Kinnard Manufacturing Co., holding successively the positions of bookkeeper, paymaster, auditor, secretary, treasurer, vice-president, general manager and president. At the present time (1927), he is secretary and treasurer of the Domestic Building Co., Moraine Development Co., and of C. F. Kettering, Inc.; vice-president of The Flxible Co.; treasurer of Uplands Realty Co., Inc.; director of the Winters National Bank & Trust Co., Stemco Engineering Co., Grolan Manufacturing Co., Day-Fan Electric Co., and Triangle Park Co., and is the financial representative of Col. Edward A. Deeds and Charles F. Kettering. He is president and treasurer of the Moraine Park School, treasurer of the Dayton Industrial Association, trustee of the Dayton Y.M.C.A. and Antioch College. From 1919 to 1925 he was a member of the National Forward Movement Commission of the Reformed Church of the United States. He is a member of the national executive committee of the Progressive Education Association; the Dayton Air Service Committee; executive committee of the Dayton Community Chest; finance committee of the Dayton Art Institute; the Dayton Door of Hope Association; the Associated Charities; the board of education, and chamber of commerce of Dayton. Mr. Smith was married, June 26, 1890, to Holly Denney of West Alexandria, O. She died in 1925, leaving a daughter, Martha Catharine Smith.

REUTERDAHL, Arvid, engineer and educator, was born at Karlstad, Sweden, Feb. 15, 1876, son of Jonas and Christina M. (Johanson) Reuterdahl. His father, an officer in the Swedish army and an able mathematician brought his family to the United States in 1882. After being graduated Sc.B. at Brown University in 1897 he was instructor in mathematics for one year and instructor in mathematics and physics at the Technical High School in Providence three years. He practiced engineering in Spokane, Wash., for five years and as assistant city engineer, water commissioner, and president of the board of public works, he designed bridges for the city, and planned the water works extension and a reinforced concrete reservoir. He was consulting engineer of Boise City, Idaho, 1910–13, and Kansas City, Mo., 1913–18, and then returned to teaching. He was professor of theoretical and applied mechanics at the Kansas City Polytechnic Institute during 1915–18, was dean of the department of engineering and architecture of the College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., 1918–22, and was president of the Ramsey Institute of Technology, St. Paul, Minn., in 1922–26. As general chairman of the theistic joint legislative committee of St. Paul in 1927 he took the lead in the opposition to the proposed Minnesota anti-evolution law. He is the author of "The Electric Storage Battery" (1902); "Theory and Design of Reinforced Concrete Arches" (1908); "From the Soil Up, A New Method of Designing" (1914); "Scientific Theism versus Materialism, the Space-Time Potential" (1920); "Einstein and the New Science" (1921); "Kinertia versus Einstein" (1921); "Stresses in Arch Ribs" (1922); "What the Einstein Test Can and Cannot Prove" (1922); "Imhotep—the World's First Stone Architect" (1923); also the following scientific contributions to magazines "The Atom of Electrochemistry" (1902); "The Independence of Atomic Weights and Electrochemical Equivalents" (1905); "The Creation of Matter" (1922); "The Fischer Tide Predicting Machine" (1923); "The New Science of Biotechnics" (1923); "Sunspots, High Temperature and Droughts, Navigation and the Radio Beacon" (1923); "The New Scientific Outlook" (1923); "Psychobiology—the Science of Mind

and Life'' (1923); ''Meat Eating Plants—Myth or Fact?'' (1923); ''In the Shadow of Immortality'' (1923); ''A Synthesis of Number, Space, Time and Energy'' (1925); ''The Physical Basis of the Constant Velocity of Light'' (1925); ''Omkara'' (1925) and ''The Evolution of Thought'' (1925). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Minnesota section Mathematical Association of America, the American Association of Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, College of Fellows of the Academy of Nations, the History of Science Society, Keplerbund (Germany), and Swedish Physical Society. He is a man of prodigious mental activity, working on an average of eighteen hours a day. He is fearless in his search for truth and in its defense, and has been unrelenting in persistence in the expose of scientific fallacies and intellectual imposters. He was married, June 16, 1902, to Elinor, daughter of Richard M. Morrison, a mechanical engineer of Providence, R. I., and has one child, Norman Morrison Reuterdahl.

WINSHIP, William Winchester, silicate technologist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17, 1882, son of Warren Wade and Ellen (Winchester) Winship. He is descended from Edward Winship who came from Newcastle, England, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1636, the line being Edward, Edward, Edward, Benjamin, Abel, Abel and Warren Wade Winship. He completed his schooling at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and in 1897 began his career with the exporting firm of Barclay & Co., New York city, with whom he was associated for seven years. He was manager of the chemical department of the Charles Graham Chemical Pottery Works, Brooklyn, during 1904–11 and since the latter year has been connected with the Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., pioneer manufacturers of fused silica ware, of which he has been American manager since 1917. He is the inventor of a composition of gelatinous and fused silica, which was patented June 1, 1926, and which is of value in the chemical and allied industries, because of its unusual chemical and refractory qualities. He has other inventions in process of development. Mr. Winship is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Society of Glass Technology. He is a trustee of the Freeport Memorial Library and a member of the First Baptist church of Freeport. His special tastes are for literature, music, finance and philately. He was married May 7, 1908, to Daisy, daughter of Charles E. Smith, a Brooklyn importer, and has two children, Elinor Estelle and William W. Winship, Jr.

BLACK, Alexander, editor and author, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1859, son of Peter and Sarah (MacCrae) Black. His father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, was a machinist and inventor who came to the United States in 1851. After a grammar school education, the son became a reporter for the Brooklyn ''Times'' and was subsequently literary and art editor of that newspaper. Concurrently, he was for some years official stenographer in Brooklyn magistrates' courts. Early in his career he became keenly interested in photography. He was the first president of the department of photography in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1886 and became a leading authority on the camera. In the pursuit of this hobby, and particularly as a result of his popular illustrated lectures called ''Ourselves as Others See Us,'' Mr. Black originated a series of ''picture plays'' which constitutes an interesting chapter in the history of motion pictures. By means of a dissolving stereopticon he threw on the screen a series of several hundred photographs of scenes representing a drama or story. The pictures were carefully registered as to position and as they were superimposed at the rate of four or five per minute, the effect on the audience was as if the characters moved in the scene. The principle of registration was identical with that of the later motion pictures. The optical illusion was complete, and the device was the first successful demonstration of screen drama. Mr. Black wrote the stories, photographed the scenes and spoke the parts



of the characters in the dark beside the screen. The first presentation of these picture plays was made in New York, Oct. 9, 1894, the story being a comedy entitled ''Miss Jerry.'' The innovation was received by the New York press as a complete novelty, the New York ''Sun'' declaring that ''one soon loses the sense of viewing pictures and fancies the figures real.'' ''Miss Jerry'' and a number of other picture stories were shown by Mr. Black on lyceum platforms throughout the country for a number of years until the appearance of full-motion picture plays superseded them. Meanwhile, he continued his vocation as journalist, becoming art director of the New York Sunday ''World'' in 1899. He was Sunday editor of the ''World''

during 1905–10 and for three years following was editor of the advertising bureau of Frank Seaman, Inc. Since then he has been editor of King Features Newspaper Syndicate, Inc., in New York city, which supplies special features, illustrated Sunday pages, signed editorials, fiction, cartoons and comic supplements to newspapers in all parts of the world. His picture plays were published in book form as follows: "Miss Jerry" (1895); "A Capital Courtship" (1897); "Miss America" (1898), and "The Girl and the Guardsman" (1900). Both President Cleveland and President McKinley posed for the White House scenes in "A Capital Courtship." Mr. Black also wrote "The Story of Ohio" (1888); "Photography Indoors and Out" (1894); "Modern Daughters" (1899); "Captain Kodak" (1899); "Richard Gordon" (1902); "Thorney" (1913); "The Great Desire" (1919); "The Seventh Angel" (1921); "The Latest Thing" (1922); "Jo Ellen" (1923); "Stacey" (1925), and "American Husbands" (1925). He was editor of Ostrander's "History of the City of Brooklyn and Kings County" (1894). In a review of "The Great Desire," which entered the "best seller" class for the season, William Dean Howells declared: "I do not know of any late or earlier American fiction, or, for the matter of that, English fiction, of so new a departure in form and spirit. A book which, take it all in all, I do not know the like of for literary novelty and for constancy to a high ideal of life and the poetry and truth and beauty of it. The book is a strange book, and, in spite of every point where one might accuse it of fallibility, it has the charm of very uncommon power." He organized the American Center of the international P.E.N. Club, and is a member also of the National Arts, the Friars and the Newspaper clubs of New York. St. Lawrence University gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1908. He was married Oct. 4, 1881, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Helmle, of Marietta, O., and they have three children: Mabel Hawthorne, wife of Cleland Ruthven Austin; Carlyle H., and Malcolm Stuart Black.

BROWN, John Elward, evangelist, founder and president of John E. Brown College (Ark.), was born at Oskaloosa, Ia., Apr. 2, 1879, son of John Franklin and Julia Ann (Brammer) Brown. As a boy he was employed at various callings and being converted in 1897, he engaged in Christian work, first as assistant in the Salvation Army in Arkansas, and then as leader of a mission at Siloam Springs, Ark., where, as reported, "he preached with sincerity and implanted himself firmly with the people." Although lacking a collegiate education, he was elected at the age of twenty-two, president of the Scarritt Collegiate Institute (now Scarritt College), Neosho, Mo., an institution founded to afford educational advantages to the children of the Ozarks country, while enabling them to pay their own expenses by work out of school hours. He held that position two years. Meanwhile, he founded the "American Evangelist," the only magazine devoted exclusively to evangelism and has since been its chief editor. He helped to establish the International Federation of Christian Workers in 1913, the largest body of evangelists in the world, of which he is president. In addition to these activities, he founded the John E. Brown College in 1919, an educational institution for young people who are not able to pay the regular college tuition. He contributed the remainder of his estate of 200 acres at Siloam Springs, Ark., valued at $60,000, together with its herd of Jersey cattle and was able to secure sufficient financial assistance from neighboring bankers and business men to open the college in 1919. It began with a faculty of ten educators drawn from the best colleges and a student enrollment of 100. No student is required to pay for tuition or board but each devotes a part of his day to manual work, thus making the college partially self-

supported. All moneys for its maintenance come from free-will offerings obtained at evangelistic meetings conducted by President Brown. At the present time, 1927, this school is entirely without debt and has twenty-five teachers and 266 students with a greater number of applications for admission than the college can care for. Applicants are required to present letters of recommendation from one minister, one teacher and one physician. Pres. Brown has added to his manifold activities the editorship of the "Ozark American," a school periodical with a circulation of 20,000, which he founded in 1919, and the "Interstate American," a farm and home journal, founded by him in 1922. He is the author of: "Thinking White," "In the Cult Kingdom," "Yea, Hath God Said," "The Foundation of God," "The Spirit Filled Life," "The Fruit of the Spirit," "The Work of the Spirit," and "Slime Pits." As general evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he conducts union tabernacle meetings throughout the states. He was married Dec. 19, 1900, to Juanita, daughter of J. T. Arrington, of Ozark, Ark., and they have six children: Jean Elizabeth, Julia Helen, Jessie Virginia, Mary Jane, Frances Juanita and John Elward Brown, Jr.

SMITH, Justin Harvey, historian, was born at Boscawen, N. H., Jan. 13, 1857, son of Ambrose and Cynthia Maria (Egerton) Smith, of old colonial ancestry. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1877, receiving a perfect mark, the third graduate to achieve such a distinction in more than a century. Later he studied for two years at the Union Theological Seminary. After taking his master's degree at Dartmouth in 1881 he spent seventeen years in the publishing field in New York city, first with Charles Scribner's Sons, and then with Ginn & Company, educational publishers, whom he joined in 1883, becoming a partner of that firm in 1890 in charge of its editorial department. In 1899 he returned to his alma mater as professor of modern history and held that chair until 1908. Meantime he engaged in authorship as a historical writer, producing "The Troubadours at Home," 2 Vols. (1899), a scholarly and trustworthy account of old Provençal lyric poetry and of the civilization from which it flowered, written in a style disclosing literary gifts of a high order; "Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec" (1903); "The Historie Booke" (1903); "A Tale of Two Worlds and Five Centuries" (1903), and "Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony—Canada and the American Revolution" (1907), a vivid, captivating and definitive narrative of that phase of the revolutionary struggle; "The Annexation of Texas" (1911), and "The War with Mexico," 2 Vols. (1919). The last was awarded the Pulitzer prize of $2,000 as being the work on American history of the highest merit published that year, and in 1923 he attained further distinction by winning the First Loubat prize of $1,000, awarded by Columbia University, for the best book published in English within five years on the history, geography, archaeology, ethnology, philology or numismatology of North America. As a writer, Dr. Smith's aim has been to combine scientific thoroughness and accuracy in investigation with a vital and literary style of presentation. He has travelled extensively throughout the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico and more than forty foreign countries. He was a member of the Harvard University visiting committee on romance philology, etc., from 1896 to 1906, and has long been identified with the American Historical Association, serving on its committee on the publication of revolutionary records in 1914, and for six years heading its historical manuscripts commission. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts Society of Military History and of Mayflower Descendants, New Hampshire Historical Society and Sons of Colonial Wars, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association of New York, Royal Societies Club of London, Century and Authors clubs of New York, and the University Club of Boston. His recreations are chiefly related to his work as a student of history and languages and as a world traveler, in addition to music. Norwich (Vt.) University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1908, and Dartmouth College that of Litt.D. in 1920. He is unmarried.

WINANT, John Gilbert, sixty-third governor of New Hampshire (1925–27), was born in New York city, Feb. 23, 1889, son of Frederick and Jeanette L. (Gilbert) Winant. He is descended from a noted Huguenot family that settled on Staten Island in the seventeenth century and later in New York city, where his father is a realtor. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he became an instructor in history in 1913 after several years at Princeton University. He was elected a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives from Concord as a Republican in 1916, and served part of his term, but in that year enlisted as a private in the aviation corps of the A.E.F. in France. He was commissioned lieutenant in the 1st aero squadron and promoted to captain in command of the 8th observation squadron on the French front, serving

throughout the war period. On being mustered out in 1919 he returned to St. Paul's School, Concord, as assistant principal. He finally withdrew from academic work in 1921 to engage in business enterprises and to re-enter public life as a member of the state senate, to which he had been elected in 1920. In 1923 he served another term in the house of representatives and the following year became a candidate for governor, winning the Republican primary, and at the election defeated the Democratic incumbent, Gov. Albert O. Brown, who sought re-election, by a majority of 13,000. In his inaugural address to the legislature in 1925 he made thirty recommendations, twenty-seven of which bore fruit on the statute books. Those upon which the legislators refused to act urged a state law establishing a forty-eight-hour work week for women and children employed in industries, ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal constitution, and a more liberal law governing employers' liability, and workmen's compensation. In his administration the state finances and accounting systems of all departments were reorganized; the state tax commission progressed in revaluing property on a more equitable and uniform basis for making tax assessments; the University of New Hampshire

received permanent and adequate aid by a tax levy of one mill for its support; an appropriation of $50,000 augmented by a similar sum raised by popular subscription, was obtained to advertise New Hampshire throughout the country; a highway survey of the state, undertaken with Federal cooperation, provided hitherto unavailable data for considering the state's road problems, and a crime commission was appointed, the first of its kind, to study the operation, enforcement and desirable changes in the state's criminal code. A national feature of Gov. Winant's administration was the formation in 1925 of the New Hampshire World Court Committee, of which he was chairman, to obtain a full expression of state opinion in favor of American membership of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. On completing his term Gov. Winant returned to more active participation in his business interests. He is a director and principal owner of the Concord "Monitor" and "Patriot," both long established newspapers in that city; owns the Merrimac Realty Company, and the leading business block in Concord, also the Concord Oil Co., which has producing wells in Texas, and of whose board of directors he is chairman, and owns a ranch in California. He is a member of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, New Hampshire Tuberculosis Association (president), Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Wonolancet Club of Concord and the Century Club of New York. Traveling and the breeding of cattle and horses are among his diversions. His creed is Episcopalian. Princeton University and Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1925. Gov. Winant was married, Dec. 20, 1919, to Constance Rivington, daughter of Archibald D. Russell, a banker of New York city, and has two children, John Gilbert and Constance Rivington Winant.

MEEKER, Claude, investment banker, was born in Columbus, O., Dec. 20, 1861, son of George Washington and Harriet (Hatch) Meeker, grandson of Josiah and Hannah (Van Brimmer) Meeker and a descendant of William Meeker who emigrated from England to New Haven, Conn., in 1639, and who, in 1664, founded the town of Elizabeth, N. J. His father was a lawyer and mayor of Columbus. The son was educated in the public schools of Columbus and at Nebraska College. Inheriting a strong literary bent he became a reporter for Columbus newspapers on leaving college, and at the age of twenty-one he was the editor and part owner of a weekly and a regular contributor, mainly of political articles, to the New York "World," Chicago "Tribune," Boston "Globe," St. Louis "Republic" and other newspapers. Subsequently he resided in Cincinnati, O., where he won recognition as a leader in Ohio politics by his writing and stump speeches. He was secretary to Gov. James E. Campbell in 1890–92 and was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, U. S. consul at Bradford, England, in 1893, serving for four years. He was alert, resourceful and efficient in obtaining information of value to American business interests and to the state department for dissemination in the consular reports. While in Bradford, he contributed a series of articles on "Haworth, the Home of the Brontes" to the Cincinnati "Times-Star" which were published in book form in 1895. Returning to the United States in 1897 he joined his brother Garry W. Meeker in establishing a stock brokerage business in Columbus, O., under the name of Meeker Brothers, later changed to Claude Meeker, Investments. This pioneer firm in Columbus, makes a specialty of investment securities, high grade stocks and bonds, and has a branch office in New York city. He took the lead in organizing the Columbus stock exchange in 1897. His chief hobbies are flowers and fancy poultry. He was married, July 1, 1890, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. J. M. Parks, of Hamilton, O., and has three children: Marjorie, wife of Shirley T. Wing; James Edwin Campbell, and Marion, wife of Henry Helier.

ROBERTS, Arthur Jeremiah, fourteenth president of Colby College (1908–..), was born at Waterboro, Me., Oct. 15, 1867, son of Albert Hall and Evaline A. (Dearborn) Roberts. He was graduated at Colby College in 1890, and received the degree of A.M. from Harvard University ten years later. He was professor of English at Colby College during 1890–1908, and in 1908 was elected president of the college. His term of office has been marked by important changes and improvements in administration and development, including the opening of the new departments of Biblical literature, business administration, physical education, journalism, public speaking and Spanish. He has successfully conducted two endowment campaigns, one for $500,000, and one for $150,000, the former being marked by the holding of a centennial celebration which included an impressive historical pageant. Two students' dormitories and a stadium have been added to the college buildings and the number of instructors has increased to thirty-five and the student body to 700. Pres. Roberts was married, Aug. 27, 1895, to Ada Louise, daughter of William R. Peabody, of Gilead, Me.

FITZGERALD, Francis Scott Key, author, was born in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 24, 1896, son of Edward and Mary (McQuillan) Fitzgerald of early colonial ancestry. Through his maternal great grandparents, John and Eliza (Key) Scott, his family is allied with that of Francis Scott Key (q.v.), author of the "Star Spangled Banner," after whom he was named. He was educated at the Newman school, N. J., and at Princeton University. In his senior year (1917), he left the university to join the army in the World war, serving as first lieutenant in the 45th and second lieutenant in the 67th infantry (national army), and aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. James A. Ryan. Upon his discharge in 1919, at the age of twenty-two, he began writing professionally. His early work, which pictured American youth in its post-war restlessness and rejection of restraining traditions, was published in the "Saturday Evening Post" and other leading magazines, and made a captivating appeal to youthful readers. He developed this new vein of fiction in two novels, "This Side of Paradise" (1920) and "The Beautiful and Damned" (1922), which constitute social documents of the period in their vivid presentations of adolescent life, its turbulent spirit, swift tempo, charged atmosphere, excesses and boldness, as well as its uncertain psychology and gropings to know itself in new and unadjusted conditions. "Flappers and Philosophers" (1920) and "Tales of the Jazz Age" (1922)

contain his short stories in this vein. His later books consist of a play, "The Vegetable" (1923); a third novel, "The Great Gatsby" (1925), which the critics greeted as fulfilling his early promise as a novelist and as one of the best of the year's productions; and a further volume of short fiction, "All the Sad Young Men" (1926). Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the University and White Bear Yacht clubs of St. Paul, Minn., Sound View Club of Great Neck, L. I., Cottage Club of Princeton, and the Authors' League of America. He was married, Apr. 3, 1920, to Zelda, daughter of A. D. Sayre, of Montgomery, Ala., judge of the Alabama supreme court, and has a daughter, Frances Scott Fitzgerald.

DAY, Mary Gage, physician, was born at Worcester, N. Y., June 20, 1857, daughter of Henry Van Tassell Gage and Lucy Ann (Grover) Gage. She was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1888 with the degree of M.D. She was resident physician at the Michigan State Institution for Dependent Children, Coldwater, Mich., for one year and practiced

medicine in Wichita, Kans., during 1890–96. In February, 1897, she removed her practice to Kingston, N. Y., where she helped establish the Ulster county tuberculosis hospital in 1909 and assisted in the establishment of visiting nurses in city and county. At the request of the Kingston board of education she became medical inspector of school children, serving for four years, and she has lectured for the state health department on social hygiene. She is a secretary of the county tuberculosis committee, a member of the state committee on tuberculosis and public health, and during 1920–23 was a member of the Kingston board of health, the board of managers of the tuberculosis hospital and anesthetist member of the Benedictine hospital staff and lecturer to the nurses on gynecology, industrial and venereal diseases and anesthesia. During the world war she was a member of the volunteer medical corps, and gave service in the influenza epidemic of 1918 at Kingston emergency hospital, and taught first aid in Ulster county for the Red Cross. For these services she received the Red Cross medal in 1918. Dr. Day assisted in the establishment of the Kingston Young Women's Christian Association, and is a director and chairman of its health committee. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Tuberculosis Association, the American Anesthesia Association, the American Medical Association, the Kingston Chamber of Commerce, the Woman's National Republican Club and the Kingston Federation of Women's Clubs (president, 1923–25). She is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of Kingston, N. Y. She was married Jan. 30, 1879, to Edgar B. Day, of Worcester, N. Y.

LaBACH, Paul Mayer, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Oct. 5, 1876, son of James Mayer and Cornelia (Ryker) LaBach, and a descendant of Rinehart LaBach of Al-

sace, who located in Philadelphia in 1738. From this colonist and his wife, Marie, the line is through Christian and his wife, Suzanne ——; Frederick and his wife, Catharine Bitting; Rudolph and his wife, Maria Hoover, and Sam-

uel Harrison and his wife, Anne Catharine Mayer, who were the parents of Rev. James Mayer LaBach. He was graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy, in 1898, and after a brief service during the Spanish-American war, resigned to enter the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad as assistant engineer of construction in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Since then, except for brief periods in other occupations or in the government service, he has been engaged continuously in railroad work, with the Chicago & Alton, Wisconsin & Michigan, and, after 1905, with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. In the meantime, he read law, receiving the degree of LL.B. from Tennessee State University, in 1904, and after an advanced course in engineering, the degree of C. E. from the University of Cincinnati, in 1911. He was assistant engineer of the war department, during 1910–11, and then accepted his present position, engineer of water service with the Rock Island railroad. The opening of the World war created a fresh demand for his special skill and experience, and with the rank of major of engineers he helped solve the complicated problems connected with the transportation of troops and freight, with little or no previous knowledge of the means and methods required to secure supplies of water suitable for use in locomotive boilers. Under his direction a complete system of water service was designed in the base ports, sufficient to the demands of maximum service—one train in each quarter hour, day and night, which was maintained until the close of hostilities. The magnitude of this task and the detailed requirements may be understood by reference to the general conditions found in the service of American railroads. In the Rock Island system, with which Maj. LaBach has been connected for so many years, the practical problems of water supply, equipment, softening and sanitation have been successfully attacked, with the result that a completely coordinated system of eighty water treating plants and 425 water stations is in constant operation. For the purpose of securing pure water for boiler consumption, the system treats over 2,000,000,000 gallons yearly, which represents a saving of $500,000 in combating the difficulties following the use of hard water for steaming purposes. He has also made important investigations on stresses in railway tracks, a subject upon which he submitted an extensive report to the American Railway Engineering Association in 1912. Later he was a member of the joint committee on track stresses appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Railway Engineering Association. He is the author of "Tables for Finding Proper Tonnage Rating" (1913), and "A Method for Allocating Freight and Passenger Costs in Maintenance of Way and Structures Accounts" (1909). He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, Huguenot Society of America, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish War, Military Order of the World War, American Legion, and the Engineers' and Army and Navy clubs of Chicago. He is unmarried.

FULTON, Charles Herman, metallurgist, was born in Ludwigshafen, Germany, July 16, 1874, son of Albert Charles and Bertha Anna (Arzberger) Fulton, who were temporarily residing in Germany. He was educated at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was graduated E.M. at the School of Mines, Columbia University, in 1897. He was an assistant in assaying at Columbia University during 1897–99, superintendent of mines for the Hecla Consolidated Mining Co., Colorado, in 1899, instructor in mining at the University of Wyoming the following year, and professor of metallurgy at the South Dakota state school of mines, 1900–05, serving as president of the last named institution during 1905–11. He then went to the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O., as professor of metallurgy, and since 1920 has been director of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. In addition to his work as a teacher of metallurgy he has an extensive practice as a consulting metallurgical engineer. He has made extensive research into the metallurgy of zinc, chiefly in the development of electric furnaces for the production of zinc, and holds patents on thirteen inventions of that character. He is the author of "A Manual of Fire Assaying" (1907, 1911), which is considered the standard authority on the subject in this country, and "Principles of Metallurgy" (1910), which is widely used as a reference textbook. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (charter member), the American Electrochemical Society, the Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Xi, Tau Beta Pi and Phi Kappa Phi fraternities and the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. The honorary degree of D.Sc. was conferred on him by the University of South Dakota in 1911. Aside from his professional work, his chief interest as a scientific student has been in biology and in modern psychology. He was married, Sept. 19, 1898, to Marion, daughter of Peter D. Cunningham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and had two children: Bertha Isabel, wife of C. Gordon Cooke, and Marion Emily Fulton.

TORRANCE, Henry, manufacturer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1870, son of Henry and Sarah Creighton (Peet) Torrance. His father (b. 1837), a native of Montreal, Can., and a son of John Torrance, who came from Scotland, in 1830, was a prosperous tea merchant in New York city. He was educated in private schools at Englewood, N. J., Black Hall, Conn., and Hoboken, N. J., and was graduated

M.E. in the Stevens Institute of Technology, in 1890. His active career began in the employ of the Hendrick Manufacturing Co., Carbondale, Pa., manufacturers of machinery for manufacturing ice, refrigerating and oil refining, also filter presses and perforated sheet metals. To this company are due many of the earliest improvements in oil refining and filtering for the recovery of paraffine wax; its success being based upon practical observations in a small refinery at Carbondale, which was purchased by the Standard Oil Co., in the "eighties." After the organization of the Carbondale Machine Co., in 1898, to take over the ice and oil machinery departments and the manufacture of pumps and engines, the parent company devoted its attention to the tank and perforating departments. Mr. Torrance was engineer of the new company, until 1910, when he became vice-president and treasurer, offices which he still holds. When, in 1920, the Carbondale-New York Co. was incorporated to handle the sales department of the Carbondale Manufacturing Co., Mr. Torrance was elected president, with offices in New York city. During the World war, he was engaged in designing a large refrigerating plant for the U. S. Smokeless Powder Co., at Charleston, W. Va., and another for the carbon dioxide division of the poison gas plant at Edgewood arsenal, and was at work on one of still larger dimensions for a poison gas works at Ridgeway, Pa., at the date of the armistice. In addition to the corporate offices already mentioned, Mr. Torrance is a director in the Carbondale Calcium Co. and the Loomis Cold Storage Co. He joined the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in 1900, and was a charter member of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, of which he was elected president, in 1914. His fraternal affiliations are with the Delta Tau Delta and Tau Beta Pi (honorary), and he is a member of the Engineers' and Economic clubs of New York city, and several country and athletic clubs. From his college days, he has been a devotee of outdoor athletic sports, and some years since won the paddling championship of the American Canoe Association at the Lake George meet. He is the author of numerous papers relating to refrigeration and refrigerating processes. He was married, June 8, 1918, to Mary Hedges, daughter of the late Charles H. Fisher, of Rensselaerville, N. Y.

KEBLER, Leonard, manufacturer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 26, 1883, son of Charles Abbot and Florence Rolston (Leonard) Kebler, and great-grandson of Frederick Kebler, who emigrated from Sulz, Bavaria, Germany, to Boston, Mass., in 1832. Left an orphan at four, he was reared by his uncle, H. Ward Leonard (q.v.). He was educated in public schools and at the College of the City of New York and Columbia University. Before entering Columbia he was employed by the Ward Leonard Electric Co., and on leaving college returned to that company where his inventive genius and executive ability were soon manifest. When Mr.

Leonard retired in 1904 young Kebler only twenty-one years old became president of the company. Under his direction the business has increased fifteen fold, both in capital and sales. The Ward Leonard Electric Co. now manufactures electrical control apparatus of various kinds. It originated the use of vitreous enamel

for insulating and imbedding wire without chemical, electrical or mechanical deterioration and produces resistors under the trade names "Vitrohm" and "Ribohm." It also makes circuit breakers, and the "Ward Leonard" automatic electric starter and apparatus used in theatres for dimming and controlling lights. The Ward Leonard Co.'s factory at Mount Vernon, N. Y., contains 100,000 square feet of floor space, employs about 700 workmen and does a yearly business of several million dollars. Mr. Kebler has contributed a number of inventions which have materially aided engineering development. Among these are method of using vitreous enamel in rheostats (patent 1321104); a combined circuit breaker and motor starter (patent 1328631); a resistance device for small motors, using enamels (patent 1347102); method of applying and firing vitreous enamels (patent 1361869); resistor unit (patent 1401477); a rheostat such as was used on all of the submarine chasers for battery charging purposes during the World war (patent 1402772); a spark-plug for aeroplane engines (patent 140351); a rheostat (patent 1453682); starter for electric motors (patent 1472914); an automatic electric starter (patent 1478713) and field rheostat (patent 1526708). Mr. Kebler is also president of the Sagamore Development Co. and A. H. Seaman & Co., publishers, and vice-president of the Gramatan National Bank. He has written articles on technical subjects for various scientific societies and contributed the chapter on "Resistors and Rheostats" to the "Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers." During the World war he served on the naval consulting board, developing a new type of fuse for large guns, and served as a mechanical engineer in the Bureau of Standards. He was president of the village of Bronxville in 1911–12. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. In religion he is a Unitarian and politically a Republican. He is a collector of rare books and first editions, with special interest in various translations and illustrated editions of Cervantes. He was married, at New London, Conn., Sept. 11, 1915 to Edythe Hill, daughter of John A. Armstrong, of New York, and has two children: John Armstrong and Ruth Kebler.

MacMILLAN, Donald Baxter, explorer, was born at Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 10, 1874, son of Neil and Sarah Rebecca (Gardner) MacMillan. His father was captain of a merchant ship and lost his life at sea in 1885. He was educated in the schools of Provincetown, Mass., and Freeport, Me., and was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College in 1898. He was principal of the Levi Hall School, North Gorham, Me., in 1898–1900, instructor at the Swarthmore (Pa.) Preparatory School in 1900–03, and instructor at Worcester (Mass.) Academy in 1903–08. In the latter year he joined Adm. Peary's expedition to the Arctic and the voyage awakened so absorbing an interest in the North polar region that he has made several subsequent trips for scientific research. He was a member of the Cabot Labrador party in 1910 and during 1911–12 engaged in an ethnological study of the Esquimaux and Indians of northern Labrador. In 1913 he returned to the Arctic at the head of the Crocker Land expedition under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois. His ship was wrecked off the coast of Labrador and the voyage later continued on a second vessel. Establishing his base camp at Etah, Greenland, he explored the region for hundreds of miles northward, establishing conclusively that the continent reported by Peary was only a mirage which he himself witnessed. While searching for Crocker Land, he discovered two unknown islands and an immense new glacier, found the records of the expedition of Sir George Nares left in 1876, and obtained a large quantity of valuable specimens for the American Museum of Natural History, besides important data concerning the tides and meteorological conditions. He also confirmed previous reports of the presence of large coal deposits on Ellesmere Land, thus proving the theory that the Arctic climate was once temperate enough for vegetation. MacMillan remained four years at Etah, the last seven months having only one white companion, J. C. Small. Two relief ships made ineffectual efforts to reach him but a third, the "Neptune," commanded by Capt. Robert Bartlett, succeeded in reaching him and Small, Aug. 4, 1917. Upon returning to the United States to find the country at war with Germany he became an engineer in the aviation section of the navy. After the war he became professor of anthropology at Bowdoin College but in 1920 he conducted an expedition to Hudson Bay and in 1921 he led an expedition to Baffin Land in the Arctic, returning to the United States in 1922. He again visited North Greenland in 1923–24, making extensive experiments in connection with territorial magnetism and atmospheric electricity and for the first time revealed to the inhabitants of the far north the wonders of the newest development in electrical science. A third trip was made in June, 1925, when he took two large amphibian airplanes of the U. S. navy, with naval pilot and mechanicians, and both wireless telegraph and radio transmitting and receiving apparatus. He commanded other expeditions to Greenland in 1926 and Baffin Land Expedition in 1927. Mr. MacMillan is the author of "Four Years in the White North" (1917), "Etah and Beyond" (1927) and numerous magazine articles. He has lectured extensively throughout the country on his many adventures and illustrated them with original photographs and moving pictures. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the Royal Geographical Society (England), the National Geographic Society, the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, the Explorers' Club of New York, the Isaac Walton League, the Harvard Travelers Club, Alpine and Appalachian Mountain clubs, the Boston, Chicago, Winthrop, Portland (Me.), Boothbay and Southport Yacht clubs, and the Tanaway, St. Botolph, Beaver and Boston City clubs. Bowdoin College gave him the honorary degrees of M.A. in 1910 and D.Sc. in 1918, and he received the Elisha Kent Kane Arctic medal 1927. He is unmarried.

PHILLIPS, Duncan, art critic, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26, 1886, son of Duncan Clinch and Eliza Irwin (Laughlin) Phillips. His father, a manufacturer of window glass in Pittsburgh, was a major of the 4th Pa. cavalry in the civil war. His mother's father, James Laughlin, was the founder of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., of Pittsburgh. The son was graduated at Yale University in 1908, having

been editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine" during his college course. His ambition as a boy was to be an author but extensive travels strengthened his innate love of plastic expression and led him to devote himself to the study of great artists and the encouragement of contemporary art. In 1920 he established the Phillips Memorial Gallery (of art) in Washington, D. C., as a memorial to his father and brother, James Laughlin Phillips. The collection comprises chiefly modern French and American paintings with a few carefully selected old masters. Among the latter are Renoir's "Le Dejeuner des Canotiers," Daumier's "The Uprising," both of which are the masterpieces of their painters, and "The Repentant Peter" by El Greco and "Bowl of Plums" by Chardin. Mr. Phillips has since served as the director of this art gallery. He is the author of: "The Enchantment of Art" (1914); a series of monographs on modern European and American artists entitled "The Phillips' Publications," the first on J. Alden Weir, the second on Honoré Daumier and the third on Arthur B. Davies, in collaboration with eminent art critics, and "A Collection in the Making" (1926). The last work is devoted to a survey of the problems involved in collecting pictures and critical appreciations of the artists in the Phillips Memorial Gallery which is, in many ways, a departure from the conventional type of art institution. It contains well-selected and representative examples of European and American painting. He has brought together artists whose works have qualities of subtlety and sincerity and has focussed attention on the achievements of the great colorists. The old traditions and the new movements are contrasted and the continuity of old ideas demonstrated in significant exhibitions. He is president of the Phillips Properties, Inc., and a member of the Century Club of New York and other clubs in New York and Washington. He takes an active interest in sociology and in the liberation of thought from preconceptions. He was married, Oct. 8, 1921, to Marjorie Acker, an artist, of Ossining, N. Y., and has two children: Mary Marjorie and Laughlin Phillips.

PHILLIPS, Marjorie Acker, artist, was born in Bourbon, Ind., Oct. 25, 1894, daughter of Charles Ernest and Alice (Beal) Acker. Her father was a distinguished electrochemical engineer and inventor, who received the Elliott Cresson gold medal for notable work in sciences and was the recipient of many other honors in his special field of achievement. The daughter was educated at Miss Fuller's School for Girls in Ossining and began her art studies at the Art Students' League, New York, in 1914. Her teachers were Kenneth Hayes Miller, Boardman Robinson, Mahonri Young and her two uncles, Reynolds and Gifford Beal. The first comprehensive exhibition of her painting was held at the Kraushaar Galleries in New York in 1923 and received favorable comments from the press and keenly analytical appreciation from art critics. The consensus of opinion was that this young artist's work was of an unusually high order, showing a color heritage from the French Impressionists and a quality of rhythmical design and volume. The critic, Guy Péné duBois, wrote: "Her compositions are very well knit, and they never seem forced and are never awkward. Her color flows with ease. It has variety and grace, a lightness that escapes frivolity. It has moments of true intensity." There is also a quality of intimacy in some of her pictures that is altogether charming. Her most important paintings are: "In the Alleghanies," "Cliffs and the Sea," "The Willebrandt Farm," "Mountain Farm," "Before Supper," "Summer Morning," "Rich Earth," and "Blue Spruce and Poppies." In 1924 she exhibited at the Phillips Memorial Gallery an art collection which is ultimately to belong to the nation. Her pictures have also been shown at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, the Cleveland Museum, the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Detroit Museum, and the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. She was married, Oct. 8, 1921, to Duncan Phillips, art critic and collector, and has two children: Mary Marjorie and Laughlin Phillips.

CARVALHO, Bertram N., president of the Fire Reassurance Co., New York, was born in New York city, May 27, 1878, son of David Nunes and Annie (Abrams) Carvalho, and grandson of Solomon Nunes and Sarah (Solis) Carvalho, of Dutch ancestry. His father (b. 1848—d. 1925), was an expert in chemistry and photography and became distinguished in New York city as an authority on handwriting, being called as a witness in many famous criminal trials. The son received his education in the public schools of New York and at the Packard Business College. He was secretary of the Massasoit Woolen Mills, of Huntington

and Monson, Mass., for five years and then entered the insurance business as a partner in William C. Scheide & Co., New York, afterwards King, Scheide & Co. In this insurance agency he carried on special field work and had charge of a newly established reinsurance department. In 1911 he was made manager in the United States for the Fire Reassurance Co., of Paris, and in 1920 became president of the Fire Reassurance Co., of New York, and vice-

president of the American Fire Insurance Corporation of New York. Meanwhile, in 1908, he became secretary of the Rossia Insurance Co. of America, later vice-president, and in 1923, vice-president of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Co. of New York. He is a member of the Bankers', Lotos, Army and Navy, and Drug and Chemical clubs of New York; Union League Club of Chicago; Wampanoag and Hartford Golf clubs of Hartford, Conn.; the Country Club of Farmington, Conn., and Yorktown Country Club, Yorktown, Va. During the world war he was captain and major in the U. S. army, serving overseas on general staff and in war risk bureau and salvage corps. Philately has been his hobby for many years. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, Apr. 8, 1903, to Jesselyn E. daughter of Curtis B. Pierce, of New York, and they have five children: John B., Adelaide P., Curtis P., David Nunes, and Bertram N. Carvalho, Jr.

GRINNELL, George Bird, ethnologist and author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1849, son of George Blake and Helen Alvord (Lansing)Grinnell. He is a descendant of Matthew Grinnell, or Grenelle, a native of Pimont, France, who landed at Newport, and became a freeman of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1636. From this ancestor and his wife, Rose, the descent runs through Daniel and Mary (Wodell) Grinnell; Daniel, 2d, and Lydia (Pabodie) Grinnell; George and Mary (Bull) Grinnell; William and Mary (Wise) Grinnell; George and Lydia (Stevins) Grinnell; George, 2d, and Eliza Seymour (Perkins) Grinnell, and George Blake Grinnell. Dr. George Bird Grinnell was graduated with the degree of A.B. at Yale College, in 1870, and was awarded the degree of Ph.D., in 1880. He accompanied the first expedition of Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, whose researches in the western states first revealed the wealth of tertiary fossils entombed in the deposits of Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah. After three years of business in New York, he became assistant in osteology in the Peabody Museum at Yale College. During the six years of this work, he spent his summers in the West, usually with exploring expeditions. In 1876 he began his connection with the magazine "Forest and Stream" as an editor, becoming president of the Forest and Stream Publishing Co., in 1880. He is a member of the board of managers of the N. Y. Zoological Society, a trustee of the Hispanic Society of America, and a member of the Federal migratory bird law advisory board. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Anthropological Association, the American Ornithologists' Union, the New York Zoological Society, and the American Museum of Natural History, New York city. He was naturalist to Gen. Custer's expedition to the Black Hills in 1874, and to Col. William Ludlow's expedition in Yellowstone Park in 1875. He originated the idea of the Glacier National Park, which was established in 1910, on the basis of the map made by him in 1885. Among other noted exploration enterprises, he was a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition, in 1899. Probably no living explorer has originated more established geographical names than he. During his many years of constant work, he has made an extended study of the life and customs of the Indians and is regarded as an authority on the tribes inhabiting the plains. With Theodore Roosevelt he was co-editor of the four books of the Boone and Crockett Club: "American Big Game Hunting" (1893), "Hunting in Many Lands" (1895), "Trail and Camp Fire" (1897), and "American Big Game in its Haunts" (1904), and was sole editor of two books, "Hunting at High Altitudes" (1913), and "Hunting and Conservation" (1925). He is the author of "Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales" (1889), "Blackfoot Lodge Tales" (1892), "The Story of the Indian" (1895), "Jack the Young Ranchman" (1899), "Jack Among the Indians" (1900), "The Indians of Today" (1900), "Punishment of the Stingy" (1901), "American Duck Shooting" (1901), "Jack in the Rockies" (1904), "Jack the Young Canoeman" (1906), "Jack the Young Trapper" (1907), "Jack the Young Explorer" (1908), "American Game Bird Shooting" (1910), "Trails of the Pathfinders" (1911), "Indians of Today" (second edition, rewritten, 1911), "Jack the Young Cowboy" (1913), "Beyond the Old Frontier" (1913), "Blackfoot Indian Stories" (1913), "The Wolf Hunters" (1914), "The Fighting Cheyennes" (1915), "When Buffalo Ran" (1920), "Bent's Old Fort and its Builders" (in Kansas Historical Collections, XV) (1923), "The Cheyenne Indians" (1923), "By Cheyenne Campfires" (1926), and has been a constant contributor to periodical literature. The honorary degree of Litt.D. was conferred on him by Yale University in 1921, and the award of the Roosevelt Gold Medal of Honor for services in behalf of conservation of natural resources was made to him by Pres. Coolidge at the White House, in 1925. He was married, Aug. 21, 1902, to Elizabeth Kirby, daughter of Col. Frank Danforth Curtis of New York City.

TUTTLE, Florence Guertin, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 23, 1869, daughter of Pierre and Lucy (Henry) Guertin. Her father, a native of Canada and of French descent, was a member of the mercantile firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., New York; her mother was a daughter of Elisha Henry of New York and a descendant of Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary patriot. Upon completing her education in the Nassau Institute, Brooklyn, she devoted her attention to literature and reform movements, in both of which she has attained distinction. She was married, April 28, 1897, to Frank Day Tuttle, a merchant of Brooklyn, who died in 1926. In her literary work she has produced several books on prominent current issues that have been widely read and approved. Her first story, called "With Madness in His Methods," was awarded a prize by "McClure's Magazine," and her volume, "Give My Love to Maria" (1916) contains three other stories which had been subjects of similar awards. Her other books are: "The Awakening of Woman" (1915); "Women and World Federation" (1919), and "The United States and the World Court" (1924), published as an official document by the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association. Although always actively interested in the great movements of the times, she

has been particularly prominent in advocacy of the League of Nations and the world court. Since its foundation, she has been a director and member of the executive board of the League

of Nations Non-Partisan Association, and, since 1924, chairman of the executive board of its Greater New York branch. (See John H. Clarke). Mrs. Tuttle's cooperation in the general work of the Association has been supplemented by her further activities as an effective public speaker and as president of the Women's Pro-League Council. She has been the association's delegate to several assemblies of the league in Geneva. She is the mother of two sons, Frank Day Tuttle, 2d., and Winslow Guertin Tuttle.

PATTERSON, Frederick Beck, manufacturer, was born in Dayton, O., June 22, 1892, son of John Henry and Katherine Dudley (Beck) Patterson, grandson of Jefferson and Julia (Johnston) Patterson and great-grandson of Col. Robert Patterson (q.v.) of Indian war fame. He was educated in public and private schools in Dayton and was prepared for Oxford at Chatham House, Ramsgate, England. He began his business career with the National Cash Register Co., of which his father (q. v.) was the founder, as a foundryman's helper, and served in various departments of the manufacturing branch of the business. From Dayton he went to the company's plant in Toronto, Canada, and after familiarizing himself with the work, took a position in an outside woodworking factory to obtain experience in factory operation. From Toronto he went to England, then to South America and later to the Orient to acquaint himself with the details of the foreign business of the National Cash Register Co. During the World war he was an officer in the 15th photographic section of the air service and was in France six months, participating in the battle of St. Mihiel. After the war he returned to the National Cash Register Co. as secretary and third vice-president, and in 1921 succeeded his father as president. In addition to being president he is now chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Patterson's rise step by step to the highest office in the company was not due to favoritism but to his business acumen and able leadership, which became manifest in the increased volume of business that developed after he assumed executive control and has continued since. Sales have more than doubled, the capital investment has increased from $14,500,000 to nearly $38,000,000 and the net profits increased from $4,917,000 in 1922 (the first full year of his presidency) to $6,760,000. A reorganization of the National Cash Register Co. took place in January, 1926, when the stock was sold to Dillon, Read & Co., of New York, Mr. Patterson, however, acquiring in the reorganization the majority interest and full control of the business. He has continued the welfare work inaugurated by his father, and has enlarged the educational opportunities afforded by the company to its employees. His progressiveness and fairness as an employer are recognized by employees at the factory, where an unusual spirit of cooperation prevails. The employees' profit-sharing plan which was in effect for many years was replaced Jan. 1, 1926, by an allocation of 150,000 shares of the company's class B common stock for the exclusive benefit of the employees. In his earlier years he was a skilled polo player and he has hunted in all parts of the world. In 1913 he accompanied Donald MacMillan on an expedition to the Arctic region. He has been active in the promotion of aviation, was president of the National Aeronautic Association in 1923–24 and organized and is president of the Dayton Industrial Association. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the New York Athletic Club, and the Dayton City, Kiwanis, Dayton Country and Miami Valley Hunt Clubs. He is also a Mason and is a Republican in politics and an Episcopalian in his religious affiliation. He was married Jan. 3, 1917, to Evelyn Van Tuyl, daughter of Col. Frank T. Huffman, of Dayton.

NORBECK, Peter, ninth governor of South Dakota (1917–21) and U. S. senator (1921–..), was born at Vermilion, Clay co., S. D., Aug. 27, 1870, son of George and Karen (Kongsvig) Norbeck. His father, a native of Jemtland, Sweden, came to the United States in 1868 and settled on a farm in Clay county, Dakota territory; he was elected to the territorial legislature in 1873 and the first state legislature in 1890. Peter Norbeck attended the University of South Dakota and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years of age. In that section where the rainfall was somewhat light and uncertain, the water problem had always been a serious one until he developed a new method of sinking artesian wells, which so reduced the cost of the wells that it became possible for every farmer in the artesian zone of the Northwest to have a constant supply of pure water. He established a business which he conducted alone for three years, and after 1898 in partnership with Charles L. and Oscar W Nicholson, later as the corporation of Norbeck

& Nicholson Co., of which Mr. Norbeck became president. The business was rapidly developed, other companies were absorbed and it became one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the world. Not only was Mr. Norbeck successful in his business career, but he became a leader of public opinion and entered political life as a member of the Republican party. He represented Spink county in the state senate during 1908–14. He was lieutenant governor, 1914–16, and governor of South Dakota for two terms, from 1917 to 1921. In 1920 he was elected to the U. S. senate for the term 1921–27,

and was reelected in 1926 for the term ending in 1933. Both as executive and legislator, Mr. Norbeck has been interested in reform of taxation and simplified judicial procedure. Like his father, he is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He was married, June 7, 1901, to Lydia, daughter of Nels Anderson, of Bloomington, S. D., and has four children: Nellie, Ruth, Harold and Selma Norbeck.

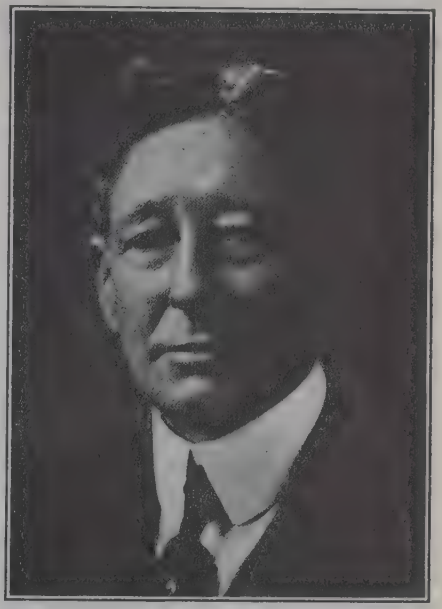
BROWN, Charles Albert, lawyer, was born at Manchester, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1858, son of Thomas Anthony and Emily (Ayer) Brown and a descendant of George Brown, a Covenanter, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was deported in 1685, and located at Woodbridge, N. J. He was graduated A.B. in the University of Rochester, in 1879, with high honors and membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and three years later received the degree of A.M. For ten years he was in the service of the Western Electric Co. of Chicago, in the meantime studying in the Chicago College of Law where he was graduated in 1890. He practiced in Chicago, first as a member of the firm of Barton & Brown and ten years later as senior member of the firm of Brown, Boettcher & Dienner, his associates being Arthur H. Boettcher and John A. Dienner. He has devoted particular attention to patent law, and has dealt with many difficult situations involved in suits for interference and infringement, and has secured judgment in regard to principles previously uncertain. As attorney for the Western Electric Co., he has defended numerous suits relating to electrical inventions, notably those brought by the Siemens-Halske Electric Co., Brush Electric Light Co. and Thomson-Houston Electric Co., and later defended actions against the Rochester Telephone Co., the Galesburg Telephone Co. and other independent telephone companies, which established that patents on modifications of circuits used in telephone exchanges were invalid because involving no invention. The monopoly of the Bell interests so far as it rested upon such patents was thus destroyed. In the suit of the Thomson-Houston Co. vs. the Western Electric Co. the issue was alleged infringement of patents on automatic regulators, but the court's decision turned upon questions of operation involved in apparatus disclosed in a prior patent to the same inventors which, notwithstanding a difference in organization, was found to be substantially identical. By this decision the government's power to grant a monopoly was declared exhausted in the prior patent, thus defeating the validity of the Thomson-Houston regulator patent. Mr. Brown's firm maintains branch offices in Washington, D. C., and Milwaukee, Wis. He was married, July 27, 1892, to Caroline, daughter of Arthur B. Cotton of Holland, Mich., and they had seven children.

DEARING, Fred Morris, diplomat, was born at Columbia, Mo., Nov. 19, 1879, son of George M. and Marian Elvira (Matthews) Dearing. He was graduated at the University of Missouri in 1901 with the degree of A.B. and at Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., in 1904 with the degree of Master of Diplomacy. In the latter year he entered the diplomatic service of the United States and was assigned to the American legation at Havana, Cuba. He served on the legation in Peking in 1907, the embassy in London, 1910, the embassy in Mexico City in the same year, as assistant chief of the division of Latin-American affairs in 1911, at the legation at Brussels, 1913, the embassy at Madrid, 1914, and at Petrograd, 1916. He was engaged in business in New York city with the American International Corporation in 1917. He became the assistant secretary of state in 1921 and was in charge of the diplomatic phase of questions arising in connection with business and enterprises in foreign countries. In 1922 he was appointed American minister to Portugal. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., the St. James Club of London and the Hakluyt Society. He finds his chief recreation in travel, reading, writing, and the theater. He was married in New York city, Oct. 16, 1915, to Dorothy, daughter of William Sittenham, and has one child, Donn Dearing.

GORDY, Wilbur Fisk, educator and author, was born near Salisbury, Md., June 14, 1854, son of Elijah Melson and Martha Ellen (Sheppard) Gordy. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, from which he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated A.B. at Wesleyan University in 1880. Immediately after graduation he entered

upon his career as a teacher in the public schools; becoming vice-principal of Middletown (Conn.) high school in 1881; superintendent of schools, Ansonia, Conn., in 1881; supervising principal, second north school district, Hartford, Conn., in 1884, and superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass., in 1904. Since 1911, he has been a lecturer on school topics, a contributor to educational journals, and an author of school textbooks. His published works include: "A School History of the United States" (1897); "American Leaders and Heroes" (1901); "Stories of American Explorers" (1906); "Colonial Days" (1907); "Elementary History of the United States" (1910); "American Beginnings in Europe" (1911); "Stories of Early American History" (1913); "Stories of Later American History" (1915); "Abraham Lincoln" (1917); "Causes and Meaning of the Great War" (1919); "History of the United States" (1922); "Leaders in Making America" (1923); co-author of "A Pathfinder in American History" (1892); "Language Lessons" (1903), and "Grammar Lessons" (1903). Since 1913 he has been a member of the Hartford board of education and was made its president in 1915. He is past president of the New England History Teachers' Association; a member of the committee of eight appointed by the American Historical Association in 1904, and chairman of the history committee of the American School Peace League, since 1913. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Wesleyan University, in 1902, and by Marietta College, in 1904. Politically he is a Republican, and by religious affiliation a Congregationalist. Prof. Gordy was married, July 9, 1889, to Isabel Drummond, daughter of John Hunter, of Thompsonville, Conn.

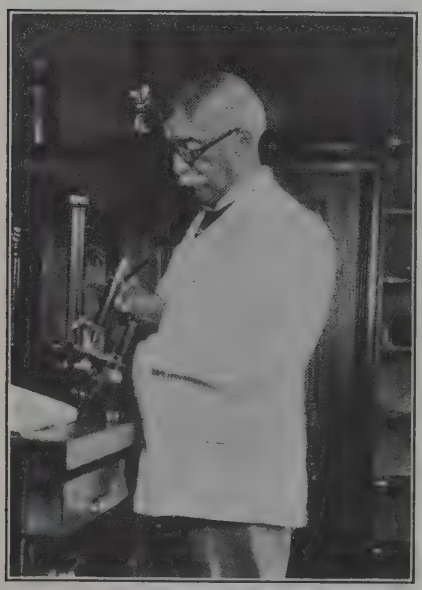
BUGBEE, Edwin Frank, lawyer and financier, was born in Willimantic, Conn., Jan. 21, 1868, son of Edwin and Sarah M. (Preston) Bugbee. After a general educational training in the public and high schools of his native city, in the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he entered the Law School of Yale University, where he completed the course to graduation, in 1890. After his admission to the bar, he began professional practice in Willimantic, in association with John L. Hunter, then state's attorney. For twenty years (1893–1913), he was prosecuting attorney of Willimantic, and during the last ten years of this service was associated with the state's attorney in the prosecution of nearly every capital case tried before the courts of Windham county. In 1913, he was elected to the lower house of the Connecticut legislature, and during his term served on the committee on banks. In this connection, he played an important part in drafting a general incorporation bank law, intended to compensate the previous deficiency in legal provisions, because of which companies wishing to engage in banking were compelled to apply to the legislature for a specific charter. This law was a great advance in state legislation. In the meantime, in 1912, Mr. Bugbee had accepted the vice-presidency of the Willimantic Trust Co., with a seat on the board of directors. As a member of the executive committee of this institution, he was concerned to an important degree in advising and approving all investments of the company's assets, proving thus a vital contributing element in the great success of the bank, in which its surplus actually equalled its original capital, by 1924. He has been president of the bank since 1925. He is a Mason of many years' standing, and a noble of the Mystic Shrine, as well as a member



of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married, Oct. 14, 1896, to Alice M., daughter of Marcus M. Johnson, a thread manufacturer, of Mansfield, Conn.

HEMMETER, John Conrad, physician, author and musician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 25, 1863, son of John Conrad Hemmeter, who came from Germany in 1849. He studied at the Royal Gymnasium and also at the Fresenius Chemical Laboratory in Wiesbaden, Germany, for five years, was graduated at the Baltimore City College in 1882 and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1884. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1905, and that of Sc.D. by the University of Maryland in 1913. During 1885–88 he was medical superintendent of the Bay View Hospital and then took a course at Johns Hopkins University where he was graduated with the degree of Ph.D. in 1890. Since 1897 he has been professor of physiology, clinical professor of medicine and director of the physiological laboratory, as well as regent of the medical department of the University of Maryland. He is also consulting physician to the university and other hospitals. Dr. Hemmeter's clinical and experimental studies of diseases of the digestive organs have made his name familiar throughout the medical world. He originated and introduced a method of intubating the duodenum, by which it is possible to investigate directly the upper part of the small intestine, and his researches on the early diagnosis of

cancer of the stomach have been of great value to the profession. He was the first one to devise a method of taking X-ray photographs of the stomach. Dr. Hemmeter is the associate editor of the "Archiv für Verdanungs Krankheiten," published in Berlin, and the "International Contributions to Diseases of Digestion and Metabolism," edited by Prof. Adolf Bickel of the University of Berlin. He is the author of "The Special Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Digestive Organs" (1896); "Diseases of the Stomach" (1897–98); "Diseases of the Intestines" in two volumes (1901); "Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines" (1906); "Manual of Physiology" (1913), and some forty papers published in Europe and America; 120 various researches and investigations in American and foreign medical and scientific journals. While in Wiesbaden Dr. Hemmeter studied the theory and harmony of music with H. Jahn, director of the Imperial Opera, and he has since written many compositions for the piano and voice, as well as for full orchestra and mixed chorus. His cantata entitled "Hygiea," for full orchestra and male chorus, was first produced in Baltimore in 1896. He has also composed a musical setting for the 23rd Psalm for full orchestra and chorus. He is a member of the Physiologic Society of Germany; the Imperial German Academy of Natural Sciences; the Imperial Association of Austrian Physicians and the Academie di Sciences,



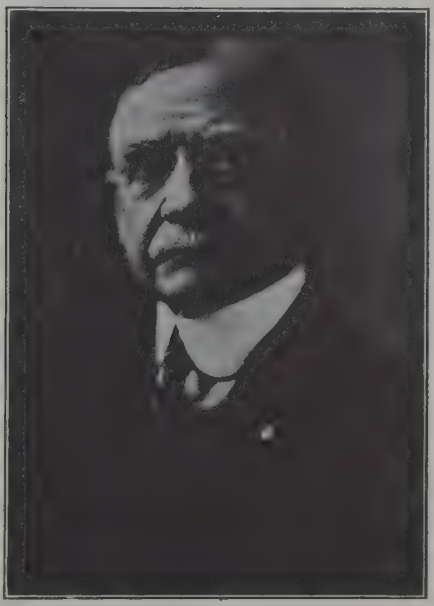
Italy; the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow); the Royal Society of Arts, London; the American Gastro-Enterologic Society (ex-president); the Tri-State Medical Society (honorary), and the American Therapeutic Society (ex-president). He was one of the presidents at the International Congress for Physiology held at Groningen, Holland, in 1913, and held the Smithsonian chair of research at the International Biologic Laboratory of Naples, Italy, in 1913. His favorite pursuits are music and research in the biologic laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass. He was married, Jan. 18, 1893, to Helene Emelia, daughter of Charles Hilgenberg, of Baltimore.

CANNON, Annie Jump, astronomer, was born in Dover, Del., Dec. 11, 1863, daughter of Wilson Lee and Mary Elizabeth (Jump) Cannon. Her father (1817–1905), a prominent shipbuilder of Delaware, was a member of the state senate in 1861, and cast the deciding vote, which prevented Delaware's secession from the Union. Miss Cannon's interest in astronomy dates from an early period in her career, and was continued as a student at Wellesley College, where she was graduated B.S., in 1884, and in special work at Radcliffe College and in the observatory of Harvard University. Her zealous interest in the science attracted the attention of Prof. Edward C. Pickering, a leading advocate of feminine qualifications for scientific work, who, from a period in the early "eighties," employed a force of women at the observatory, many of them students engaged in original work. As is well known, Dr. Pickering's preference for women assistants was based upon his conviction that they possess "keen senses, keen sight, and, above all, keen, sensitive fingers;" qualifications eminently useful in the handling of delicately adjusted instruments and in the making of precise observations. Miss Cannon's unusual capacity in these several lines led to her appointment as assistant, in 1898, and the delegation to her of increasing responsibilities, during the succeeding thirteen years. Her work has been concerned largely with observations on the heavens and systematic photographing, spectrum analysis and classification. As immediate results of her work may be mentioned the discovery of four stars previously unknown and about 300 variable stars, with numerous peculiar objects, such as are often observed in apparent proximity with several of the nebulae. Her most monumental work, however, has been in the photographing of the heavens, in both northern and southern hemispheres, by the method of dividing off square sections, each of which is photographed separately. The completion of this work has involved the cataloguing and classification of over 225,000 stars, with data on their spectra, which fill nine quarto volumes, issued as the Annals of the Harvard Observatory. In the advancement of astronomical science, this work will prove, undoubtedly, of primary importance. As a further extension of this unprecedented achievement, which will be used as authoritative reference by astronomers throughout the world, Miss Cannon has planned, and is carrying to completion, a similar analysis of variable stars, of which thousands have already been identified. Since 1911, Miss Cannon has borne the official title, curator of astronomical photographs in the Harvard Observatory, which represents a responsibility peculiarly fitting, since many of the photographs represent her own work, both in the actual exposures and in the subsequent analysis and classification of their contents and significance. In addition to the immense work already mentioned, Miss Cannon has written numerous brief papers in the bulletins of the observatory, dealing, in particular, with data on stellar spectra. The honorary LL.D. degree was conferred on her by Wellesley College in 1925.

LEWIS, Archibald Burns, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1878, the son of Charles O. and Charlotte Virginia (Perryman) Lewis. He received a public school education. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of the George D. Barnard Stationery Co., St. Louis, founded by George D. Barnard in 1872, to manufacture stationery and specialize in bank and court house supplies. Beginning as errand boy he was advanced through various departments and became familiar with every detail of the enterprise. He spent ten years as travelling representative of the firm during which he visited every part of the United States. He was made president and general manager of the business in 1921. The

company was incorporated in 1916 with a capital of $1,000,000 and under Mr. Lewis' management has grown to be the largest of its kind in the United States. Its factory in St. Louis contains 150,000 square feet of floor space and employs 280 hands and the present gross annual business is $2,000,000. The company has 56 representatives covering the United States and the Latin-American countries. It maintains a branch at Dallas, Tex. He was the founder of the St. Louis Leather Specialty Co., in 1918, to manufacture bank pass books and check book covers, and was its vice-president until its absorption by the Barnard Stationery Co., in 1921. He also organized the Curlew Novelty Co. in 1912 of which he was president for three years. During the World war, Mr. Lewis was a factor in the sale of liberty bonds and served in the federal food administration under Herbert Hoover, and was committee-man, bureau of paper conservation, department of commerce, Washington. He was appointed by Gov. Hadley, Missouri representative to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in 1910. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, of the Sunset Hill and North Hills country clubs, the zoölogical society of St. Louis, all Masonic bodies, and the B. P. O. Elks. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Democrat. He finds his chief recreation in gardening. He was married, Aug. 31, 1899, to Octavia Blanche, daughter of Harman Von D. Straat, of St. Louis, Mo. They had three children: Elizabeth Virginia (deceased), Charles Harman and Willifred Octavia.

SMILEY, William Henry, educator, was born in Malden, Mass., April 28, 1854, son of Henry Lyman and Mina Abigail (Grover) Smiley. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1877, and in the following September became principal of New Salem (Mass.) Academy. Later he was classical master at St. John's School, Boston, where he taught for two years, at the same time conducting private classes in mathematics. In 1882 he became classical teacher in Jarvis Hall, an Episcopal school for boys, in Denver, Colo., and was made its principal in 1883. He became a teacher of Greek and Latin in the East Denver high school in 1886, and was its principal during 1892–1912, when he was made superintendent of public schools in Denver serving as such for three years and then as supervisor, or assistant superintendent, he had charge of



high schools for ten years, when he was given the title of superintendent emeritus. Under his supervision are all the evening schools, all trade or industrial instruction receiving state or federal support, naturalization work, and many matters involving contracts between the community and the schools. He is director of the Junior Red Cross. Dr. Smiley's attainments as an educator have received wide recognition. He was a member of the national conference on secondary instruction in Greek in 1892; vice-

president of the department of higher education, National Educational Association, in 1892, and president of the department of secondary education, National Educational Association, in 1895. He was secretary of the committee on college entrance requirements, and president of the Colorado State Teachers' Association in 1909; member of Committee on Articulation of High Schools and Colleges, first report 1911, later changed to Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education. Since 1923 he has served on the board of trustees of the Colorado School of Mines and is now president of that body. He has received the honorary degrees of A.M. from the University of Denver in 1906; Litt.D. from Colorado College in 1913, and LL.D from the University of Colorado, 1913, and the University of Denver, 1914. He is a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences and the University, Mile High, Kiwanis, City (honorary), and Colorado School Masters' clubs. Dr. Smiley has been a close student of Japanese art and literature since 1892, and has assisted many Japanese youths to obtain an education in America. He is an art critic of more than usual ability; served on the first municipal art commission of Denver, and has contributed in many ways to the development of Denver's art interests. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He was married June 26, 1884, to Mary S., daughter of Charles Chandler, of New Salem, Mass.

TOMPERS, George Urban, industrialist and financier, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 26, 1877, son of Nicholas Max and Flora (Olney) Tompers. He received his education in the schools of Providence and Pawtucket, R. I. and commenced his active business career in 1891 with the Pawtucket Institution for Savings, Pawtucket, R. I. In 1898 he obtained employment as entry clerk with the silverware firm of Rogers & Bro., New York city, which was later merged with the International Silver Co. He traveled for a number of years for different concerns and disclosed marked talent in salesmanship. In 1906 he became a partner in the Flemish Art Co., which subsequently was the leading factor in the pyrographic business, employing at one time 600 operatives in its plant. He sold this interest in 1912 and became associated with the Tower Manufacturing Co., Inc., jobbers and manufacturers of stationery in New York, and at a later date became its president. During his management the company's activities have extended into other lines, discontinuing the stationery business; he is still its president. In 1924 Mr. Tompers entered the insurance field as a director, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the National Liberty Insurance Company of America (fire insurance). He became president of two of its associated companies, The Baltimore American Insurance Company of New York and the Peoples National Fire Insurance Company of Delaware, in 1925, and two years later he accepted the presidency of the parent company. During his association with this group of insurance companies their resources have increased by over $14,000,000, and their surplus to policy-holders by more than $10,000,000, and his financial ability, vision, energy and winning personality have made themselves felt in all departments of the business. Under his administration the Western department of the National Liberty, located in Chicago, Ill., was consolidated with the New York home office, a branch established in Brooklyn, and a Pacific coast department organized in San Francisco, Calif. The management and underwriting of the entire group have been consolidated under one set of officers and officials. In addition to being president of the foregoing corporations, Mr. Tompers is president and director of American Schaeffer & Budenberg Corporation, Sterling Piano Corporation, Riedel & Co., Inc. and F. Ad. Richter & Co., which companies he was successful in reorganizing and building up, and is their managing executive. He is president and director of the Financial and Industrial Securities Corporation, one of the country's largest investment companies, and director of the National Title Guaranty Co. of Brooklyn, New York. He is a leading Baptist layman, for twenty-five years a member of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, an officer of the children's Home of the Long Island Baptist Association, one of the executive committee of the citizens committee of One-Thousand and vice-chairman of the general radio committee of the Greater New York Federation of Churches. His clubs include the Lakeville Golf and Country Club, the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and the New York Press Club. Possessing the fundamental qualities of successful business leadership, the ability to make prompt decision, a magnetic personality, vision and courage, Mr. Tompers has attained a position of great prestige and influence in the business world. He was married in Brooklyn, New York in 1900 to Lucie Margaret, daughter of William Hartt, of Maramachi, New Brunswick, Canada and they have one daughter, Jaqueline Tompers.

EISEN, Gustavus Augustus, biologist, archaeologist and horticulturist, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 2, 1847, son of Frans August Eisen, a merchant of dyestuffs and East India wares, and Amalia (Markander) Eisen. He was educated in the schools of Stockholm and Wisby (Gotland) including the Lyceum and the University of Upsala where his studies included zoology, botany, geology, medicine, and fine arts. Soon after his graduation in 1873 he came to the United States and engaged in research for the U. S. Fishery Commission. In 1880 he moved to California, and became horticultural editor of the "Fresno Republican" and the "Fresno Expositor," both weekly publications, and editor of "California." His specialty was horticulture, a subject of considerable interest in the state especially as the cultivation of fruit was then in its infancy. Dr. Eisen took a prominent part in introducing the raisin and fig industry in the state. He learned that the barrenness of the Smyrna fig tree was due to the lack of pollination by a species of wasp found in the Near East and in consequence the U. S. Department of Agriculture procured the wasp to be introduced and thus the fig industry of California was made possible. He was prominent in the affairs of the California Academy of Sciences and interested that organization in 1890 in having the government purchase and convert the lands into what is now known as Sequoia National Park. During 1894 Dr. Eisen lectured on malaria before the Cooper Medical Institute in San Francisco, and before the University of California. In cooperation with Robert Freund

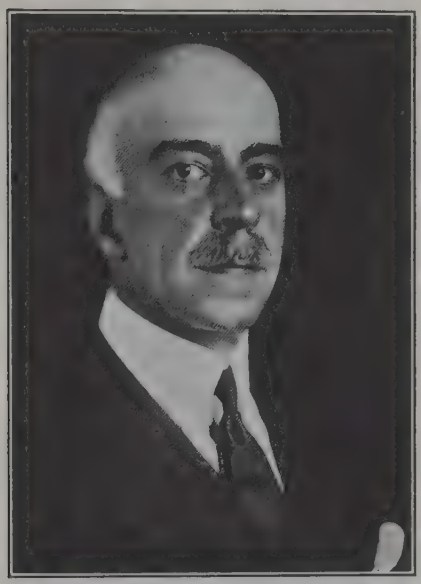
he recognized the parasite of this disease in 1894, being the first in America to do so. During 1890-1900 he made a series of explorations in Lower California, Mexico, and Guatemala and for several years was engaged in research and collecting specimens for the Tevis and Steinhart aquariums in San Francisco. Besides his work in biology Dr. Eisen has studied archaeology in Europe, Africa, and the Near East. In the American Journal of Archaeology, Art and Archaeology, International Studio, Art Bulletin, etc., he has contributed papers and monographs including those on Sidonian glass, mosaic glass, etc., and the Antioch chalice. He is the author of "The Raisin Industry" (1890), "The Fig—Its History, Culture, and Curing" (1901), "Under the Star and Crescent" (1914), "Beads, Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern" (1914), a series of notes on his explorations in Lower California and Guatemala, in the American Geographical Society Journal, papers on the blood of batrachians and man, the results of his studies on earthworms, and other scientific papers numbering in all ninety-five, published in the Proceedings California Academy of Sciences and in the Journal of Physiology. He was one of the founders of the San Francisco Microscopical Society and its last president. He is also a member of the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography, the Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften of Prague, Bohemia, and the California Academy of Sciences, above mentioned. Since 1915 he has resided in New York City. The accompanying portrait of Mr. Eisen is from an original painting by Wilfred S. Conrow.

MASON, Max, fourth president of the University of Chicago (1925——), was born in Madison, Wis., Oct. 26, 1877, son of Edwin Cole and Josephine (Vroman) Mason. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the degree B.Litt. in 1898. At college he gained distinction in social, musical and athletic activities, being on the track team for three years. After a year of postgraduate work, he taught school for a year at Beloit, Wis. Having begun to specialize in mathematics and desiring the benefit of European study in the higher branches of the subject, he went abroad and in 1903 received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Gottingen. On his return he was instructor in mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a year and then went to Yale University as assistant professor of mathematics. In 1904 he became professor of mathematical physics at the University of Wisconsin, holding that chair until 1925, when he was elected president of the University of Chicago to succeed Dr. Ernest De Witt Burton, deceased. Dr. Mason delivered the colloquim lectures before the American Mathematical Society in 1906 and lectured on mathematical physics during the second semester at Harvard University in 1911–12. He was associate editor of the transactions of the American Mathematical Society during 1911–17. In the World war he was a member of the submarine commission of the National Research Council. While working with a group of other scientists at the experiment station of the U. S. navy, New London, Conn., he invented the Mason hydrophone, a device which was later used with extraordinary success by both the British and American navies to detect and locate German submarines. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Mathematical Society, American Physical Society, Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity, Sigma Xi, Gamma Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa honorary societies and fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (vice-president of Sec. B., 1919–20). His clubs are

the Chicago, Union League, Cliff Dwellers, University and Quadrangle of Chicago. He was married, June 16, 1904, to Mary Louise, daughter of John C. Freeman, of Madison, Wis., and they had three children: William Vroman, Maxwell and Mary Mason.

BEDFORD, Frederick Thomas, corporation president, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1877, son of Edward Thomas and Mary Ann (Dingee) Bedford. His father (q.v.) is president of the Corn Products Refining Co., and his grandfather, Frederick Thomas Bedford, a native of London, England, was an artist, designer and wood carver. He was prepared for college at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, and was graduated at Amherst with the A.B. degree in 1899. He entered business life as a clerk in the service of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, of which his father was a director and two years later became treasurer and general manager of the New York Glucose Co., continuing in that position until that company was absorbed by Corn Products Refining Co. in 1906. He was treasurer and general manager of the Corn Products Refining Co. during 1906–13 and in the latter year became vice-president of Penick & Ford, Ltd., of which he has been president since 1926. This business originally consisted of a plant at New Orleans, La., dealing in cane syrups and molasses. In 1920 it was expanded, building a large corn syrup and corn starch factory at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where it makes the full line of corn products, such as corn syrup, starch, corn sugar, etc., as well as package goods. It has also extended its molasses and

cane syrup business by establishing plants at Montgomery, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Bedford is a director of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., of the New Netherland Bank and of the

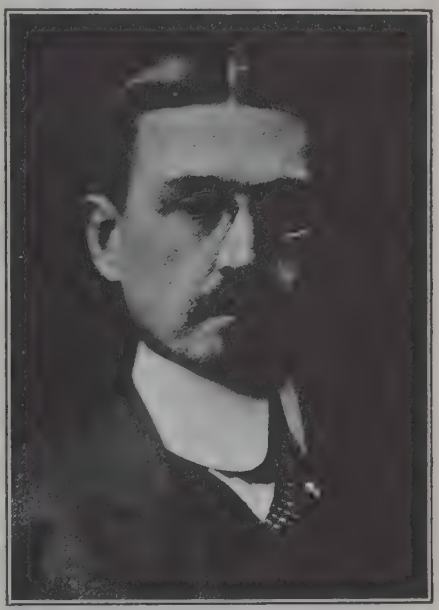


U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. He was married, Nov. 6, 1906, to Lucie Wolcott, daughter of Henry Wolcott Thomas, and they have three children: Lucie E., Helen and Ruth Bedford.

WAGONER, Philip Dakin, industrialist, was born in Somerville, N. J., July 24, 1876, son of Henry Gatzmer and Rachel Line (Dakin) Wagoner. He was graduated at Stevens Institute of Technology with the M.E. degree in 1896. Entering the employ of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y., he first took the training course and was then assigned to the engineering division at Lynn, Mass., where he spent two years acquiring a practical engineering experience. On his return to Schenectady, his marked business capacity was recognized in his appointment to the commercial division, and later he was assigned to the duty of organizing a new department, which under his direction has since become one of the largest and most important in the entire organization. In this connection, his vigorous and progressive methods so impressed the officials of the corporation that he was transferred to the executive offices in New York city. In 1910 he was elected president of the General Vehicle Co., manufacturers of electric vehicles, a subsidiary of the General Electric Co. with offices and plant at Long Island City, N. Y. Under his management the General Vehicle Co. attained a prominent place in the automotive field. The high quality of his products attracted the attention of the British admiralty, resulting in the award to the company of contracts for the manufacture of Gnome rotary airplane engines and artillery shell parts for the use of Great Britain in the World war. When the United States entered the war in 1917, the entire plant was turned over to the government, at Mr. Wagoner's personal recommendation, and continued an extensive program of manufacture until the termination of hostilities. In 1918 Mr. Wagoner became president and general manager of the Elliott-Fisher Co., manufacturers of flat platen accounting and writing machines and for the following year or two devoted his efforts to the reorganization and development of that company which is the largest exclusive manufacturer of accounting and writing machines in the world. He has since continued in this office, with the exception of an interval of about one year (1920-21), when he was closely associated in special executive work with Mr. W. C. Durant, president of General Motors. In 1926, his company acquired the property of the Sundstrand Corporation of Rockford, Ill., whose products are the Sundstrand 10-key adding, figuring and bookkeeping machines and cash registers. Under the presidency of Mr. Wagoner, this company has continued under the old name as an Elliott-Fisher subsidiary. In 1926 also he organized the General Office Equipment Corporation (''GOEC'') as a distributing and selling organization for both companies. He directs this as another subsidiary of the Elliott-Fisher business. The remarkable success of the various companies with which Mr. Wagoner has been identified has been due to his creative and executive ability, progressive policy and intelligent management. His strong personality, kindly disposition and democratic spirit are responsible to a large extent for the unusual cooperation of his employees numbering many thousands. Prominently displayed in his office is his favorite motto, ''It Can Be Done'' which is indicative of his attitude of mind. He is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Masonic order and the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, also of the Bankers, Engineers', Lotos and Uptown clubs of New York city, the Ridgefield, Sleepy Hollow and Lake Waccabuc country clubs and the Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club. He is a communicant of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America. He was married, Nov. 2, 1904, to Effie Nichols of New York city.

LYNDON, George Washington, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1859, son of William Henry and Martha E. (Usher) Lyndon, and grandson of William Henry and Ann (Beatty) Lyndon. After a public school education he studied law, but in 1880 he turned from the law to the railway service, taking a position with the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company as clerk. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to Omaha on account of the consolidation of the Kansas Pacific with the Union Pacific. He remained with the latter as chief clerk of freight accounts until 1885, then became traveling auditor of the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Memphis railroad, with headquarters in Kansas City. He was next freight auditor and in 1889 accepted a similar post with the Chicago, Kansas City & St. Paul, now the Great Western system. In 1890 he resigned to take a position with the Griffin Wheel Co. and the Ajax Forge Co., as general auditor, and subsequently he was made manager of the improvement and review departments, holding this position until 1907. In 1908 he became western secretary of the Railway Business Association, and secretary and treasurer of the Association of Manufacturers of Chilled Car Wheels, a position he held until 1914 when he was elected its president. Mr. Lyndon is a member of the Knights Templar and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Politically he is an Independent Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian. He was twice married (1) in 1893, to Sarah Azubah, daughter of Capt. George H. Rowell of Battle Creek, Mich., who died in 1903, leaving four children: Madeline Harrington, Marion Rowell, Dudley Knox, and George William Lyndon, and (2) in 1910, to Kate Birkhoff, widow of John B. Scully.

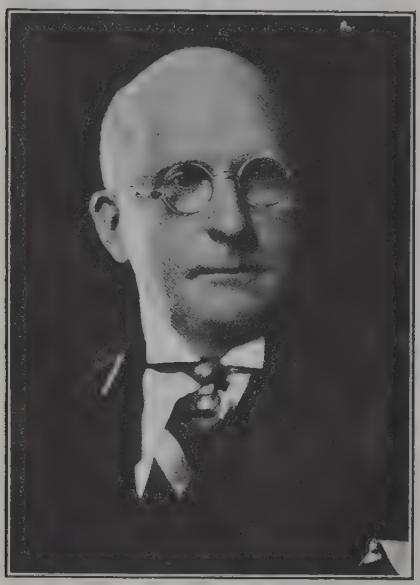
ROBINSON, Edward Percy, surgeon, was born in Barbados, British West Indies, May 10, 1871, son of Edward Kerr and Caroline Amelia (Croney) Robinson, both natives of England. At seventeen he came to the United States and became a drug clerk in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1892 he was registered as a pharmacist in New York city and was graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1897. He also studied diseases of the nose and throat at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital where he became assistant to the chief of clinic of rhinology and laryngology. While experimenting on animals he discovered in 1901 an oil compound which when injected under the skin, would cause the cells to become intensively active and form new body tissue. In further experiments he found that wrinkles in the human face and neck could be made to disappear with injections of his compound which built up the shrunken part to the former youthful proportions. Giving up his hospital work, Dr. Robinson opened an office in New York city in 1902 as a plastic surgeon and for twenty-five years has specialized in rejuvenating wrinkled faces, chiefly of women in the theatrical profession. Dr. Robinson has contributed many articles of a medical nature to medical publications. His paper entitled "An Hypothesis Regarding the Physico Chemical Nature of Cancer" introduced a new theory as to the origin of that disease. Others of his medical papers are: "Artificial Cell Proliferation with Horse Serum in the Treatment of Burns" ("Annals of Surgery," March, 1917); "Does Analogy Exist Between Animal and Vegetable Tumor?" ("Medical Times, August, 1918); "The Rejuvenation of Atrophied Hair-Cells in Baldness" ("Indianapolis Medical Journal," May, 1918); "Does the Cure of Cancer Depend upon Oxidation of the Tissues?" ("Medical Record," July, 1919); "The Influence of Potassium Nitrate in Nephritis" ("Medical Council," May, 1919); "Is the Endamoeba Buccalis the Real Cause of Pyorrhea?" ("Dental Cosmos," October, 1919); and "Electrochemism in the Etiology and Therapeusis of Cancer" ("Medical Record," July,



1920). He is the inventor of an automobile sander which throws sand in front of the rear wheel of an automobile to prevent skidding, which was patented in 1927. He was married, Dec. 12, 1894, to Annie, daughter of Emil Reinacher, of New York, and has one son, Beverly Kerr Robinson.

CHISOLM, B. Ogden, humanist, was born at College Point, N. Y., June 1, 1865, son of William E. and Mary (Rogers) Chisolm, grandson of George and Sarah (Edings) Chisolm, great-grandson of George and Providence (Priolean) Chisolm, and great-great-grandson of Alexander Chisolm who emigrated from Inverness, Scotland, to Charleston, S. C., in 1746 and married his cousin, Christina Chisolm. He was educated in a private school and studied architecture at Columbia University. In 1888 he was elected a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a year later became secretary, a position he still holds. As a member of the executive board of the Prison Association of New York, he has taken an active interest in the improvement of conditions of the prisons and industrial schools in the United States having visited more than 200 prisons, state and federal, at home and abroad. Pres. Coolidge appointed him U. S. commissioner on the International Prison Commission in 1923. This com-

mission, organized in 1872 through the influence of the United States to study penological problems, is composed of representatives of most of the nations of the world. It convenes annually or biennially, prepares programs for the prison congresses and outlines subjects and questions for investigation and report in the various countries represented. He has written numerous reports and pamphlets on prison conditions and gives largely of his time and means to improve them. At the international Prison Congress held in London, England, in 1925, he advocated an international code of procedure for the just and proper handling of prisoners. He favors the abolition of capital punishment, humane treatment of prisoners, and educational measures that will fit them to become useful members of society when they are released. Mr. Chisolm has been secretary of the Babies' Hos-



pital, chairman of the Corlears District Committee, of the Charity Organization Society, a trustee of the U. S. Hospital Fund, the Home for the Destitute Blind, the Sevilla Home for Children, the Peabody Home and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was married, Nov. 12, 1888, to Bessie, daughter of John Harsen Rhoades, of New York city, and has seven daughters: Nina Rhoades, Winifred Wheelwright, wife of Curtis Northrop Browne; Barbara; Dorothy; Elizabeth Harsen, wife of Dr. Robert Ogden DuBois; Margaret Willing, and Priscilla Pixton, wife of Richard Neville Davis.

BRATTON, Sam Gilbert, U. S. senator, was born at Kosse, Limestone co., Tex., Aug. 19, 1888, the son of C. G. and Emma Lee (Morris) Bratton. He studied law at home, attended the sessions of the local courts and engaged local barristers to hear his lessons and direct his course. He was admitted to the bar in 1909 and began his practice in Kosse, removing to Clovis, N. M., in 1915. His rise was rapid; he made friends readily and won the backing of all factions of the Democratic party. In 1918 he was elected to the circuit bench of the fifth judicial circuit of New Mexico, and chosen for the term of six years beginning January 1, 1919. He had served but half of his term, when he was nominated by the state Democratic convention for associate justice of the state supreme court. Resigning from the circuit bench, he waged an aggressive campaign in the state and was elected. The fairness and patience of Justice Bratton won the admiration of all who had business in the courts. His decisions gained for him the support of the entire Spanish speaking population of the state and the labor organizations. He healed the breach between the factions of the Democratic party by his sturdy manner on the bench so that within the second year of his supreme court judgeship he was nominated U. S. senator. The contest was waged solely on national issues; the Democrats uniting behind Bratton carried him to victory, but his right to take his seat on March 4, 1925, was contested by the defeated candidate, Sen. Bursum. The senate committee on privileges and elections considered the evidence submitted, sustained Bratton's election and he was seated. He was assigned to the committees on banking and currency; Indian affairs; pensions; post offices and post roads. During the first session of the Senate in which he sat Sen. Bratton was author of and secured passage of a bill transferring 52,000 acres of the public domain for an agricultural experiment station in New Mexico; a law appropriating $50,000 for the conversion of a district in New Mexico into a conservation district; a law to purchase private lands for the government lying within the Indian reservations; joint resolution of congress granting consent to the state of New Mexico to amend the state constitution relating to the disposition of certain moneys accumulated within the state from the sale and disposal of certain lands that had been ceded to the state by the Federal government. In his second session of congress Sen. Bratton took prominent part in the debates on the bills for the irrigation and development of public lands in the Southwest; the building of bridges across the streams and the development of the water power as governmental enterprises that should be carried on for the benefit of the states, under state sovereignty. He also entered prominently into the discussion of the election frauds in the states of Illinois and Pennsylvania during the long filibuster waged against the resolution of Senator Reed, of Missouri, for a continuance of the life of the investigating committee, as a defender of the position of the Missourian. His twenty-one months' service on the supreme court of his state qualified him to cope with many of the arguments brought forward in this filibuster, that the senate investigation was an interference with states rights. Senator Bratton is a member of the Methodist church, South, and a 32nd degree Mason. He was married, Jan. 25, 1908, to Vivian Rogers, of Hereford, Tex., and they have three children: Emma Lee, Samuel and Howard Bratton.

LEVY, Florence Nightingale, art organizer, was born in New York city, Aug. 13, 1870, daughter of Joseph Arthur and Pauline (Goodheim) Levy. She was educated in private schools in Paris and New York, and following

a natural bent for art work, became a student in the National Academy of Design, New York. The career of a student of the history of art appealed more strongly to her, however, and to qualify herself in this specialty she spent one year in Paris pursuing intensive studies of Italian painters under Gaston Lafenestre, curator of paintings in the Louvre. She continued the same work in Italy and at home devoted considerable study to American art and artists under John LaFarge, William B. Van Ingen and John C. Van Dyke. She was the founder of the "American Art Annual" in 1898, and under her editorship it has become an authority in its field and a valuable exponent of American art. During 1901–04 she taught private classes in the history of art and she edited the art cata-

logue of the Pan-American exposition, and that of William C. Whitney's private collection. She cooperated with Dr. James P. Haney, director of art instruction in the public schools of New York, in editing and publishing "Art Education in the Public Schools of the United States," prepared for the Third International Congress on Art Teaching, held in London in 1908, and wrote the article for his book "Educational Work of the Art Museums." She was a member of the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York for eight years (1909–17), where she organized, with Henry W. Kent, the American section of the Hudson-Fulton exhibition, and with Bryson Burroughs prepared the exhibitions and catalogues of paintings by Whistler (1910), paintings by Winslow Homer (1911), colonial portraits (1911), paintings in the Altman collection (1914), and paintings by William M. Chase (1917). She was manager of the Art Alliance of America three years (1917–20), and director (1922–26) of the newly established museum of art in Baltimore, Md., which she placed upon a firm basis as a permanent institution. At present (1927) Miss Levy is executive secretary and director of the design department of the Arts Council of New York City. She is the author of "Professional Art Schools in the United States" (1914); "Art Education Available in New York City for Artists and Artisans" (1916); "Art in New York City, a Guide to Things Worth Seeing" (1916); "Survey of the Silver Industry" (1922); "Service of the Museum of Art to the Community" (1924); "James Parton Haney—a Bibliography of his Writings on Art" (1924); "The Museum of Art, How to Use and Enjoy It" (1925), and "Educational Work in Museums of Art" (1926). Miss Levy is a member of the School Art League of New York (volunteer secretary since its foundation in 1911), the American Federation of Arts (trustee since its foundation in 1909), the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the Society of Art Museum Directors, the American Association of Museums, the National Education Association (Visual Education Department) and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

CARDOZO, Benjamin Nathan, jurist, was born in New York city, May 24, 1870, son of Albert and Rebecca Washington (Nathan) Cardozo. His father was a lawyer. He was graduated A.B. at Columbia University in 1889, receiving the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1890. He studied law in New York

city at the Columbia Law School, was admitted to the New York bar in 1891, and in that year began the practice of his profession in New York city. In 1913 he was elected justice of the supreme court of New York for the term, 1914–28. In 1914 he was designated by Gov. Glynn to serve as judge of the court of appeals. He was appointed to the permanent court (of appeals) in 1917 by Gov. Whitman, in the same year was elected to the full term as an associate judge of the court of appeals, and on

Jan. 1, 1927, became chief judge. Among the notable cases in which he has written opinions are: The case of People v. Crane (1915), 214 N. Y. 154, which sustained the constitutionality of the statute forbidding the employment of aliens upon public works; People v. Schmidt (1915), 216 N. Y. 324, which expounded the statute defining mental irresponsibility in criminal law; MacPherson v. Buick Motor Co. (1916), 217 N. Y. 382, which held that an automobile manufacturer is liable for negligence not only to the first purchaser of his car but also to the later purchasers; Klein v. Maravelas (1916), 219 N. Y. 383, which overruled previous decisions that had invalidated the statute making presumptively fraudulent the transfer of goods in bulk; Bird v. St. Paul Ins. Co. (1918), 224 N. Y. 47, expounding the liability of insurance companies for the "Big Tom" explosion; Municipal Gas Co. v. Public Service Commission (1919), 225 N. Y. 89, expounding the remedies of public service corporations for confiscatory rates; Techt v. Hughes (1920), 229 N. Y. 222, establishing the right of an enemy alien to inherit real estate in New York under a treaty between the United States and Austria, and expounding the effect of war upon such treaties; Matter of Berkovitz v. Arbib (1921), 230 N. Y. 261, upholding the validity of the arbitration law; Matter of Barthelmess v. Cukor (1921), 231 N. Y. 435, enforcing the civil service provisions of the New York constitution; Epstein v. Gluckin (1922), 233 N. Y. 490, explaining the requirement of mutuality in actions for specific performance; McGovern v. City of New York (1923), 234 N. Y. 377, enforcing the constitutional prohibition of extra compensation by municipal corporations to contractors; People v. Chiagles (1923), 237 N. Y. 193, defining the right of search and seizure; Sokoloff v. National City Bank (1924), 239 N. Y. 158, and James & Co. v. Second Russian Ins. Co. (1925), 239 N. Y. 248, expounding the effect in this country of decrees of the Russian Soviet Government. Hynes v. New York Central R. R. Co. (1921), 231 N. Y. 229; Wagner v. International Ry. Co. (1921), 232 N. Y. 176, and Glanzer v. Shepard (1922), 233 N. Y. 236, are interesting cases in which Judge Cardozo wrote the court's opinion, establishing liability in tort under novel conditions. An opinion of Judge Cardozo which has attracted much comment in the press, because of its widespread interest to the public, is in the cases of Browne v. The City of New York and Schieffelin v. The City of New York, decided Oct. 6, 1925, in which he held that the Home Rule amendment to the state constitution, ratified by the people at the election of 1923, had been legally adopted, but that, in the absence of a further grant of power by the legislature, its provisions did not confer authority upon the City of New York to operate municipal bus lines. He is the author of "The Jurisdiction of the New York Court of Appeals" (1909); "The Nature of the Judicial Process" (1921), and "The Growth of the Law" (1924). He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia University in 1915, Yale in 1921, New York University in 1922, the University of Michigan in 1923 and from Harvard University in 1927. He is vice-president of the American Law Institute, and a member also of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, New York County Lawyers' Association, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Manhattan, Columbia University and City clubs of New York. Judge Cardozo is unmarried.

ENO, William Phelps, street traffic expert, was born in New York city, June 3, 1858, son of Amos Richards and Lucy Jane (Phelps) Eno. He was descended from James Enno who came over from England in 1648 and settled at Windsor, Conn., and his wife, Anna Bidwell, the line from them being traced through their son James and his wife Abigail Bissell; their son James Eno and his wife Hannah Phelps and their son Jonathan and his wife Mary Hart Eno, who were the grandparents of the subject. He was graduated at Yale College in 1882. The confusion and manifold difficulties in the regulation of street traffic occasioned by the advent of automobiles early aroused his interest and he undertook a widespread and extensive study of the subject at home and abroad. After an investigation of the regulation and operation of street traffic in London and other European cities he proposed a number of reforms for the badly congested traffic in New York. He prepared for the first time a series of street rules and regulations which were codified and printed in the "Police Manual" and on cards for the use of the public which were adopted officially by the New York city authorities in October, 1903, and are in permanent use in New York and many other cities. When the officials objected or procrastinated, refusing to spend the small sum necessary to print an ample supply of the regulations, Mr. Eno provided them at his own expense. He was the first to suggest one-way traffic for narrow thoroughfares, uniform laws for all vehicles, the use of painted lines and instructions on the streets, traffic signal towers, street islands or refuges for pedestrians, and special plans for handling vehicles in theater and shopping dis-

tricts, and special rules for fire house streets. Articles by him were contributed to the daily press and magazines to educate the public. His paper "Standardizing Street Traffic Regulation —A Synopsis of Its Fundamental Principles" was read before the International Road Congress in 1913 and printed in English, French and German by the congress. He is the author of "Street Traffic Regulation" (1909); "The Science of Highway Traffic Regulation" and "Fundamentals of Highway Traffic Regulation," which have had large circulations. For twenty years Mr. Eno devoted much of his time and financial resources to this much needed reform and the radical improvements which have been universally adopted are largely due to his efforts. In 1921 the Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Regulation was established by him and incorporated as an eleemosynary organization to carry on the work. During the World war he was the organizer and director of the Home Defense League of the District of Columbia, being then a resident of Washington, and was chairman of the division of transportation of the War Industries Board and chairman of the advisory board of the highways transport committee of the Council of National Defense. He was married, Apr. 4, 1883, to Alice, daughter of Henry Alenson Rathbone of New Orleans, La., and she died without issue in 1911.

McLEAN, Angus Wilton, 55th governor of North Carolina (1925–29), was born in Robeson county, N. C., Apr. 20, 1870, son of Archibald Alexander and Caroline A. (Purcell) McLean, grandson of Angus Duart and Mary J. (McEachin) McLean, and great-grandson of John McLean, who came from the north of Scotland in 1792 and settled in Robeson county, N. C., where the family has since been established. His grandfather was a physician and chairman of the North Carolina Medical Society, and his father fought in the civil war as a lieutenant in the Confederate army; became a planter and served as commissioner to the state assembly and as treasurer of Robeson county. The future governor was educated at the MacMillan Military Academy and Laurinburg High School; then studied law at the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1892. Admitted to the state bar that year, he served twelve years as attorney for Robeson county and engaged in general practice, first with Judge Thomas A. McNeill and after 1897, with his cousin, Col. Neill Archibald McLean. The partnership was successively McLean, McLean & McCormick, with J. G. McCormick, in 1905, and McLean, McLean & Snow, with W. B. Snow, in 1908. Since 1911 he has headed the firm of McLean, Varser & McLean, with L. R. Varser and Dickson McLean as partners and developed an extensive practice in corporation law, serving as divisional counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, general counsel for the Raleigh & Charleston and the Virginia & Carolina Southwestern railroads; state counsel for the Maryland Casualty Co. and local counsel for the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. In the industrial field he promoted and organized the Lumberton, Dresden and Jennings cotton mills, of which he is vice-president and financial agent. Due to his consideration of the employes the plants have thrived without labor troubles; the workers are housed in modern homes, provided with free medical service and trained nurses when sick, and pure milk is sold to them at cost from the mills' own herds of tuberculin-tested cows. Early in his career Gov. McLean organized the first bank in Robeson county, the National Bank of Lumberton, and was elected its president at twenty-six, a position he still holds. His other business affiliations include that of president of the Robeson Development Co. and of the McLean Trust Co., of Lumberton. Public affairs also attracted him from the outset as a Democrat. In 1892 he served as chairman of his party's executive committee for Robeson county, later became a member of the state executive committee, and attended the Democratic national convention of 1904 as delegate-at-large, also being on the committee on rules, as well as the convention of 1912, when he was on the committee on permanent organization. In 1912 and 1916 he was chairman of the Woodrow Wilson campaign committee in North Carolina, and since the latter year he has been a member of the Democratic national committee. In 1924 he was elected governor of North Carolina. In his first message to the legislature he dwelt on the principles which underlie a sound rural policy and recommended a period of careful adjustment and economy. Prison administration reform was undertaken by the legislature on his recommendation in a measure creating a board of seven directors appointed by the governor and the senate, the state prison thus becoming administered by a regular department of the state government instead of by a separate body as hitherto. Other measures the legislature adopted in his first year created a judiciary conference, composed of state judges and law officers, to study continuously the rules and workings of the judiciary system; an executive budget system with the governor as director, aided by an advisory budget commission, and a

commissioner of pardons to assist him in his exercise of executive clemency. In the American period of the World war Gov. McLean served as director of the War Finance Corporation, and a member of the selective service advisory committee, and also organized the Robeson county chapter of the American Red Cross. He is president of the board of trustees of Flora MacDonald College, a trustee of the University of North Carolina, and a member of the American and North Carolina bar associations, American Academy of Political and Social Science, North Carolina Historical Commission, Scottish Society of America (ex-president), Clan McLean Association of Glasgow, Sigma Chi farternity, and is a Knight of Pythias. His creed is Presbyterian. He was married, Apr. 14, 1904, to Margaret, daughter of James D. French of Wilmington, N. C., and has three children: Angus Wilton, Margaret French and Hector McLean.

BOOLE, Ella Alexander, president of the National W.C.T.U., was born in Van Wert, O., July 26, 1858, daughter of Isaac N. and Rebecca (Alban) Alexander, and great-granddaughter of Isaac Alexander who came from Scotland in the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia. Her father was colonel of the 46th O. regiment in the federal army during the civil war, participating in Sherman's march to the sea, and was a prominent Ohio lawyer, serving as U. S. district attorney under Pres. Harrison. She was educated at the Van Wert high school and at the College of Wooster, O., receiving from the latter the A.B. degree in 1878, the A.M. degree in 1881, and the Ph.D. (honorary) degree in 1896. For five years following her graduation she taught in the high school at Van Wert and conducted teachers' institutes. Her career as a temperance worker began in 1886 when she was elected corresponding secretary of the New York State W.C.T.U. of which she was president during 1898–1903 and 1909–25. Her activities in behalf of temperance reform brought her increasingly into public notice and resulted in her election as vice president of the National W.C.T.U. in 1915, as treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U. in 1920, and as president of the National W.C.T.U. in 1925, succeeding in the latter office Anna A. Gordon (q. v.). Mrs. Boole has displayed exceptional powers of leadership and administrative capacity and has spoken before audiences in every state in the union in advocacy of temperance and has accomplished much important legislative work in behalf of prohibition and the protection of women and children in industry. She was the prohibition candidate for U. S. senator from New York in 1920, the first woman to receive a party nomination for that office, and polled 159,623 votes, the largest number that has yet been cast for a woman in a senatorial contest. Mrs. Boole was corresponding secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church in 1903–09. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Woman's Press Club of New York city. She was married in Van Wert, O., July 3, 1883, to Rev. William H. Boole, a Methodist clergyman, who died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Florence A. Boole.

WILSON, Samuel Bailey, chief justice, was born at Price's Branch, Montgomery co., Mo., May 12, 1873, son of Charles and Rebecca (Sutherland) Wilson. He was graduated at the Mankato Teachers College in 1894 and received the degree of LL.B. at the law school of the University of Minnesota in 1896. He was admitted to the Minnesota bar in the same year and began his law practice in Mankato. In 1898 he was elected judge of probate and he was county attorney of Blue Earth county, Minn., during 1900–06. Gov. Preus appointed him chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Minnesota in 1923 and he was elected to the position in the following year. Among the more important cases which he has tried are: Congdon vs. Congdon, 160 Minn. 343; Minnesota Wheat Growers Cooperative Marketing Association vs. Huggins, 162 Minn. 471; Becker-Barrett-Lockerby Co. vs. N. P. Ry. Co., 158 Minn. 77; Goodrich vs. N. W. Telephone Co., 161 Minn. 106; Sieger vs. Sieger, 162 Minn. 322; Oakman vs. City of Eveleth, 163 Minn. 100; Friedell vs. Blakely Printing Co., 163 Minn. 226; Erickson vs. M., St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. Co., 165 Minn. 106; Stearn vs. Mayer, 166 Minn. 346; Robinson vs. Roth, 163 Minn. 501; Heron vs. Coolsaet Bros., 158 Minn. 522; McCrea vs. First National Bank, 162 Minn. 455; Clark vs. Clark, 164 Minn. 20, and Mollock vs. Great Northern Railway Co., 162 Minn. 90. Justice Wilson is also a director of the National Citizens Bank and the Citizens Telephone Co., both of Mankato. In that locality he owns farms on which he breeds pedigree Guernsey cattle. During the World war he was director of the safety commission for Blue Earth county, government appeal agent and food administrator, director of the bureau of war industries in his district and president of the Blue Earth County Safety Association. He is a member of the American, the Minnesota and the Blue Earth county bar associations and the Blue Earth County Guernsey Breeders Association (ex-president). For many years he has been prominently active in fraternal circles, being a member of Mankato Lodge, No. 12, F. & A.M. past master, Osman Temple, St. Paul, A.A.O.N.M.S., the 32d degree, Cereal Chapter, No. 2, O.E.S. past patron, K.P., Mankato Lodge, No. 225, B.P.O.E. past exalted ruler, M.W.A., A.O.U.W. and K.O.T.M. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Presbyterian. He was married, June 21, 1899, to Daisy Sheehan, and has three children: Samuel Bailey, Jr., Phyllis and Corol Wilson.

GROSS, Juliet Mary White, artist, was born June 19, 1882, in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of George Philip and Clara (von Olhausen) White. She received her art training in the Philadelphia School of Design for Women and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and later studied in France. In 1910 she was the recipient of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts European traveling scholarship. Mrs. Gross has attained high rank as an artist, being especially successful as a painter of portraits out of doors with landscape backgrounds. Among her best known works are, "On The Hills" which won the Mary Smith prize awarded by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in 1919, "Blowing Leaves" (1919), "Sunlight and Hollyhocks" (1919), "Morning" which won the Fellowship prize of the Pennsylvania Academy in 1920, "On the Terrace," a portrait group of children, (1920); "Fairy Tales" (1923), "The Butterfly" and a portrait of Mrs. Donald Graham (1923); "Father and Sons" (1924), and "Wood Music," "Marjorie" and "Maytime" (1925), which showed her to be an artist of creative

power and a distinctive genre. She has exhibited in the National Academy of Design, New York; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; the Art Institute, Chicago; the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C.; the Art Club and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; and in many private collections and small exhibitions. Her use of out-of-door scenery for backgrounds for her portraits gives an opportunity for unusual decorative effects and a certain

sylvan character to her work, which in her pictures of nude figures in the natural environment of field and forest, is pagan in suggestion. While her pictures are blithe and exhilarating, she shows unusual depths of tenderness in her treatment of certain subjects, as is seen in her "Mother and Child" and "Morning." She has recently taken up etching, to perfect herself in which she spent more than a year in France, for three months of this time under the tutelage of the famous French etcher, Edouard Leon. Her exhibit of etchings at the Societe des Artistes Francais Le Salon in 1926, receiving honorable mention. She is a member of the Plastic Club of Philadelphia (its gold medalist in 1926), the Philadelphia Art Alliance, and the board of managers of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. She was married, Sept. 7, 1911, to John Lewis Gross, and has three children: John Lewis, Jr., Clarissa, and Horace White Gross. At her country home, Eastham Farm, in the foothills of the Blue Mountains, with her three children serving as models, she has done her finest work.

SLOAN, Alfred Pritchard, Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 23, 1875, son of Alfred Pritchard and Katherine (Mead) Sloan. He was graduated B.Sc. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895. About this time his father acquired a financial stake in the Hyatt Roller-Bearing Co. and the Hyatt Billiard Ball Co. of Newark, N. J., and installed his son as a draughtsman in the plant. Much of the younger Sloan's early work was directed towards perfecting the Hyatt mechanisms for making billiard balls, invented by John W. Hyatt (q.v.), some of the patents of which remain in his name. The roller-bearing company was then a small, struggling and unprofitable venture, and in a short period he was transferred from technical work to the task of making it a profitable enterprise as an executive. The advent of the automobile greatly increased the demand for roller bearings and presented an opportunity for developing the plant. He overcame the problem of financing the business and travelled over the country for orders, obtaining a wide connection among automobile manufacturers. As the company's president and general manager for fifteen years (1901–15) he expanded its production from an annual output of some $24,000 to $20,000,000. Among its customers were the companies controlled by William C. Durant (q.v.), in cooperation with whom and others he organized in 1916 the United Motors Corporation, which absorbed a number of accessory companies, including the Hyatt company, with the Perlman Rim Corporation, New Departure Manufacturing Co., Dayton Engineering Laboratories Co., and the Remy Electric Co. The stockholders elected Mr. Sloan president of the consolidation, which two years later, through an exchange of stock, was acquired by the General Motors Corporation. He then became vice-president of the latter, also a member of the executive committee in charge of the accessory companies, and soon after joined its finance committee. In 1923 Mr. Sloan was elected president of General Motors, succeeding Pierre S. DuPont (q.v.), who credited him with having successfully developed the greater part of the company's operations and with the building up of a strong manufacturing and sales organization, and described him as one of the most able partners in the management of the General Motors Corporation. He was also elected chairman of the executive committee. Under his direction the corporation became not only the second largest automobile manufacturer in the world, its volume of production and sales up to 1926 being only exceeded by those of the Ford Motor Company, but after that year, pending the latter's plant reorganization, assumed first place. It manufactures through divisions and subsidiaries, the Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oakland, Pontiac, Oldsmobile and La Salle automobiles, Yellow Cabs and Coaches, General Motors trucks; motor parts and accessories for the general automobile trade, including Remy and Delco starting, lighting and ignition systems, spark plugs, radiators, bearings and gears; and electric refrigerators, sold under the trade name of "Frigidaire," farm lighting systems, automobile bodies through the Fisher Body Corporation. It has subsidiary companies in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, South Africa, Spain and Uruguay, with branches and sales agencies throughout the world. Among its auxiliaries are the General Motors Research Corporation, in charge of engineering and experimental work, the General Motors Insurance Corporation and the General Motors Realty Corporation. Its numerous plants have an aggre-

gate working force of 190,000. At Dec. 31, 1926, it had capital and surplus, $636,678,003, assets of $920,000,000 and produced that year 1,234,850 cars, while during the first six months of 1927 its net earnings amounted to $129,250,207. General Motors operates as a group organization, consisting of fifteen operating units, each of which is entirely self-contained under the supervision of a vice-president with complete jurisdiction over and responsibility for his division. Coordination of its policies and adaptation of engineering improvements and operating methods are effected through a group of committees which harmonize the corporation's inter-divisional relations, namely, the general purchasing, general technical, works managers, general sales and institutional advertising committees. An important factor in the success of the corporation during Mr. Sloan's administration is the Managers Securities Company organized in 1923, in which some eighty executives are stockholders and which, in turn, owns the equivalent of 843,750 shares of General Motors common stock, making these managers virtual partners in the corporation. Junior executives, department heads and other officials also share in its financial success through a bonus plan, which provides for annual awards of General Motors common stock in recognition of meritorious service. All employees more than three months in its service are eligible to participate in the savings and investment plan through which they may become owners of stock. Mr. Sloan is also a director of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., Nickel Plate Railroad Co., and the Chase National Bank. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and of the Bankers, University and Metropolitan clubs of New York. He is a conspicuous representative of the new school of corporation executives whose strength, unlike that of the old school, is not exerted towards impressing their personalities with sledge-hammer force upon their organization and the world. He typifies them as a thinker and doer, a combination of the practical philosopher and man of action, whose task is to deal with human relationships upon a vast scale, study economic principles, frame comprehensive policies for the permanent direction of his great organization, spur individual initiative in men working under him in order to develop personal responsibility without reliance on instructions and direction, and to weld diverse elements of human psychology among his business personnel into accord and union in pursuit of a common aim. Mr. Sloan was married, Sept. 27, 1897, to Irene, daughter of Thomas Jackson, of Boston, Mass., a native of England.

BRUNT, John Paul, manufacturer, was born at Osage Mission, Kan., Aug. 17, 1881, son of John Rich and Lois Cemantha (Van Laningham) Brunt and a descendant of Thomas Brunt, who came over from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled in North Carolina, the line being traced through his son Richard and his wife Nancy Bisco; their son James and his wife Sarah Harris; and their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Rich Lee. He was graduated at the Anderson High School in 1899 and at the Anderson Business College in 1900. He began his business career with his father, who was president of the Brunt Real Estate Co., with whom he was associated until 1904. For ten years he was associated with the Sefton Manufacturing Co. of Anderson, Ind., serving successively as salesman, special representative, and sales manager. In 1914 he became vice-president and sales manager of the Mid-West Box Co., manufacturers of corrugated fibre-board products, of which he became president in 1923. The headquarters of this company are in Chicago, and it has factories in Chicago, Cleveland, O., Anderson, Ind., Fairmont and Charleston, W. Va., and mills at Kokomo, Ind., and Circleville, O. Since 1926 Mr. Brunt is also executive vice-president of the Container Corporation of America, manufacturers of corrugated and solid fibre containers and boxboards. This corporation is the successor of the paper board division of the Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., the Cincinnati Corrugated Box Co., and the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Co. Mr. Brunt was president of the National Association

of Fibre Box Manufacturers during 1916–17; American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association in 1919; the Paperboard Industries Association in 1926–27. He has made valuable contributions to the development and prosperity of these various industries and is considered one of the leading authorities in the field. During the World war he was a member of the fibre container industry section of the War Service Board. In politics he is a Democrat. He finds his recreation chiefly in golf. He was married at Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 17, 1910, to May Llewellyn Lindberg, of Chicago, and is the father of two sons, Paul Rich and William Griffin Brunt.

SPAULDING, Huntley Nowell, manufacturer and sixty-fourth governor of New Hampshire (1927–..), was born at Townsend, Mass., Oct. 20, 1869, son of Jonas and Emeline (Cummings) Spaulding. The son received his education in public schools at Townsend, at Lawrence

Academy, Groton, Mass., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, being graduated at the last in 1889. While attending school he spent his spare time and vacations in the mills of Spaulding Brothers, conducted by his father and uncle, manufacturers of fibre board at Townsend, Mass., and after graduation he was qualified to assume general charge of the manufacturing business. In 1892 Spaulding Brothers was reorganized and incorporated as the Spaulding Fibre Company by Mr. Spaulding and his two brothers, the former becoming treasurer and general manager. Under his management it has enjoyed a continuous growth and development and has become one of the largest producers of leather board and hard fibre in the world. With the expansion of the business a mill was erected at Milton, N. H., in 1894, and at North Rochester, N. H., in 1900, and since the latter date Gov. Spaulding has made Rochester his home. The company has now eleven factories and the production is known in the trade as "Bakelite" and "Vulcanized Fibre." He is president of the International Leather Co., the Atlas Leather Co., the Snow Mobile Co., treasurer of the Kennebunk Manufacturing Co., and a director in Spaulding, Ltd., London, England, and La Fibre Vulcanisee Spaulding, Paris, France. During the World war he was chairman of the central food committee of the New Hampshire committee on public safety and the result of his efforts to increase food production in the state was an increase of 35%, a record unmatched by any other New England state. His success in this emergency food campaign resulted in his appointment to be federal food commissioner in New Hampshire by Pres. Wilson on Aug. 14, 1917. Calling an informal conference with the leading dealers in food supplies, he invited suggestions regarding regulations, economies, profits and the relations which should exist between this class of dealers and the food administration. The responses were vague and equivocal and Mr. Spaulding addressed the meeting as follows: "Gentlemen, the conference is closed. I sought your voluntary cooperation with the idea in mind that the least possible hardship be incurred through the imposition of these federal regulations in the conduct of your business. My idea was to co-operate with you to the same extent that you were willing to assist me. At present, it seems that there can be no mutual basis of understanding. Hereafter you will be expected to obey implicitly any order that may come from this office. You are excused!" His frankness and absolute sincerity impressed all with whom he came in contact. His indefatigable efforts and unfailing fairness were a source of inspiration to his co-workers and the general public. He gained friends on every hand and no group was more friendly than that for which the food regulations were made. His system of food administration was copied by other states and when the work was finished it was found that the cost of the administration in New Hampshire was the lowest in the country both actually and relatively. In recognition of this patriotic service the University of New Hampshire conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1918. His success in this undertaking led to his candidacy for nomination for U. S. senator in 1919, but he was strongly in favor of the League of Nations and he was not chosen. In 1926 he was candidate for governor and was elected by a margin of 5,000 votes over Eaton D. Sargent, the Democratic candidate. Gov. Spaulding is a man of infinite capacity for work, rare executive ability and sound judgment in solving problems relating both to business and the public interest. His charities are diversified and numerous. He is democratic to a great degree and has a host of friends in all walks of life. He has been chairman of the state board of education since 1921. He is president of the New Hampshire League of Free Nations Association, organized in 1919, and president of the New Hampshire Children's Aid and Protective Society. He was married at St. Paul, Minn., to Harriet, daughter of Duncan Mason, of Topeka, Kans.

RUDIN, John, publisher, was born in Cleveland, O., Aug. 14, 1876, son of Frederick and Cecilia (Gotschet) Rudin. His parents came to the United States from Switzerland in 1866. He attended Oberlin College and was graduated LL.B. in the law department of the University of Michigan in 1906. He practiced for four years in association with his brother, Fritz Rudin, in Elyria, O., and then abandoned the law for the book business. He was subscription department manager for the King-Richardson Co., in Chicago, Ill., 1910–13; was associated with the company's home office in Springfield, Mass., a year, and was president of the company during 1914–15. He was president of the Temple Pictures Co., Chicago, in 1921–22. In the following year he organized John Rudin & Co., Inc., of Chicago, to publish a special line of

subscription books, and is its president. The company's principal publications are "The Book of Life," in eight volumes, edited by Dr. Newton Marshall Hall and Prof. Irving Francis Wood, described as a presentation of the literature, history and religious and moral contents

of the books of the Bible, and "American Citizenship Readings," for the use of teachers in states permitting or requiring Bible reading in the schoolroom. During 1922 Mr. Rudin was president of the Subscription Book Publishers' Association, Chicago, and is now (1927) director and treasurer of the Better Government Association and a member of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. He is a member of the City, Hamilton, Inter-Collegiate and Ridge Country clubs, and a member and director of the American Athletic Club, all of Chicago. He was married, Aug. 13, 1903, to Margaret Ada, daughter of John Barr, of Clyde, O., and they have three children, John Frederick, Cecilia Margaret and Helen Barr Rudin.

WALKER, Ralph Thomas, architect, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 28, 1889, son of Thomas I. and Marion A. (Shipley) Walker. He was educated at the Classical high school, Providence, R. I., and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being awarded the Rotch traveling scholarship in architecture at the latter in 1906. He traveled in Europe for six months as an associate fellow of the American Academy of Rome, Italy. He commenced his active pro-

fessional career with the firm of Hilton & Jackson, architects, of Providence, R. I., in 1907 and since 1917 has been engaged in practice in New York city, being now a member of the firm of Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker. In the World war he served in the camouflage section of the American Expeditionary Forces, with a commission as 2nd lieutenant. Among the most noteworthy buildings designed by him are the New York Telephone building, the Brooklyn Edison Company's office building, Brooklyn, and the South Brooklyn Savings Institution. For the first named work he was awarded the gold medal in architecture of the Architectural League of New York in 1927. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League of New York and the Briar Hills Country and Uptown clubs. In 1926 he was chairman of the zoning commission of the town of New Castle, N. Y. He was married, Aug. 30, 1913, to Stella, daughter of James Forbes, a merchant, of Pawtucket, R. I.

BARRYMORE, Ethel, actress, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1879, daughter of Maurice and Georgiana (Drew) Barrymore, granddaughter of Louisa Drew, sister of John and Lionel Barrymore, and niece of John Drew, all noted players. The Barrymore family name is Blythe. She was educated at the Convent of Notre Dame in Philadelphia. In her youth the stage had never appealed to her, her ambition being to become a pianist and her father intended to send her to Germany to complete her musical education. But she wished to earn her own living and abandoning her musical aspirations joined her grandmother, Louisa Drew, in "The Rivals" being presented by Joe Jefferson in Montreal. The role of "Julia" in this play had been omitted by Jefferson, but restored in order to provide an experimental part for the youthful Ethel. She acquitted herself well enough to be allowed to accompany her grandmother on the tour through the Canadian provinces, receiving no salary but her board for her modest efforts on her first venture in a road company. Returning to New York John Drew, her uncle, found a part for her in "The Bauble Shop," which he was about to take on tour, to replace Elsie de Wolf, who desired to remain in New York. The part was that of a woman of thirty-five, and she played it throughout the tour, which lasted two years. Her next role, also with her uncle, was in "Rosemary" in 1896. She accompanied William Gillette to London, playing the part of Priscilla, in "Secret Service," acted as understudy for Odette Tyler and also played with Ellen Terry and Sir Henry Irving in their repertory. At the close of the season she returned to New York where Annie Russell gave her a small part in "Catherine," part of her role being the playing of the piano off-stage. In 1900 she attracted general notice in Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" as Mme. Trentoni, her first leading part, which called for both comedy and pathos. The play was first produced in Philadelphia and despite unfavorable criticism was brought to the Garrick theatre, New York city, where it ran for eight months in 1901 and established Miss Barrymore's repute. She played the part on tour with equal success and upon her return to Philadelphia drew record houses in the same play and cast which met with a cold reception there two years before. The following season she appeared in "The Country Mouse," a farce-comedy, which was preceded by a one-act-play "Carrots," and the next year in "Cousin Kate," by Hubert Henry Davies, which proved another triumph for her. At the close of each theatrical season she went to London, where she numbered among her intimate friends, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Asquith, Anthony Hope, Winston Churchill, Lady and Lord Lister Kaye, Henry James and Sir James M. Barrie. Her next appearance in America was in "Sunday," which ran for more than two years, and in which her brothers John and Lionel also played. She followed this suc-

cess by starring in the part of the mother in Barrie's "Alice Sit by the Fire," produced in 1906 by Charles Frohman. The next year Frohman took Miss Barrymore to London to play in Hubert Henry Davies' "Cynthia," and then revived at the Empire theatre in New York "His Excellency the Governor" and "Captain Jinks." In "The Silver Box" the first Galsworthy play produced in America in 1907 Miss Barrymore essayed the tragic role of Miss Jones and won warm praise for her versatility. "Lady Frederick," by W. Somerset Maugham followed, and she toured in this play from coast to coast. She appeared as Stella Ballantyne in "The Witness for the Defense" in the season of 1911–12 and then revived "Cousin Kate," at the Empire, which was followed by a little burlesque on the drama by Barrie called "The Slice of Life," her part in it placing her in the front rank of comediennes. In 1912 she also made her debut on the vaudeville stage, the first of the leading players to do so, appearing in Barrie's "Twelve-Pound Look," and played in it through the East and as far west as California with the Orpheum and Keith circuits. Returning to the legitimate stage in 1913 she played in turn in "Tante," by Haddon Chambers, a revival of "A Scrap of Paper" with John Drew, "The Shadow" and "Mrs. McChesney," an American play adapted from a series of short stories by Edna Ferber. After fulfilling a year's contract with the Metro Corporation, producers of moving pictures, appearing in the leading roles of eight screen productions, she returned to the Empire in three Barrie playlets, "The New Word," "Old Friends" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief fund. They lacked a sufficient appeal and "The Twelve-Pound Look" was substituted with the result that a large sum of money was raised for war relief. The following year she had a repertory season, at the Empire, with "The Lady of the Camelias," "The Off Chance," a light comedy by R. C. Carton, and A. A. Milne's "Belinda," a fantastic but exquisite farce. One of her great successes was in "Declasse," by Zoe Akins which ran for nine months in New York and three years on tour. For a short time in that period she played the Queen in "Clair de Lune" by Mrs. John Barrymore ("Michael Strange"). In 1922 she essayed Shakespeare in "As You Like It" and "Romeo and Juliet" at the Longacre theatre, New York. In 1923 she appeared in "The Laughing Lady" by Alfred Sutro, and as "Lady Teazle" in the Players Club's revival of "The School for Scandal." She toured in Piner's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in 1924–5, and in 1925–26 played "Ophelia" and "Portia" in Walter Hampden's revivals of "Hamlet" and "The Merchant of Venice." In the fall of 1926 she appeared in "Twelve-Pound Look" and later in "The Constant Wife," the latter enjoying a run which extended into midsummer of 1927. In her numerous characterizations Miss Barrymore revealed a wide range of dramatic powers, due to the diversity of her roles, and never restricted or accustomed her art to any one histrionic type. Each character she interpreted was a radical departure from its predecessor and her strength lay in the distinction with which her personality endowed it. In religion she is a Roman Catholic. She was married, Mar. 19, 1909, to Russell G. Colt, of Providence, R. I., and had three children: Samuel, Ethel and John Colt. The marriage was annulled in 1923.

BARRYMORE, John, actor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1882, son of Maurice and Georgiana (Drew) Barrymore. His father was also noted as an actor and he is a nephew of John Drew (q.v.) and brother of Ethel and Lionel Barrymore, also players of distinction. He is a grandson of Louisa Drew (q.v.), who came to the United States from England in 1827, acquired a wide fame on the American stage from her childhood and founded a famous theatrical family. He was educated chiefly in England. Having developed a marked talent for drawing, he determined to be an artist and drew cartoons for the New York "Evening Journal." He also painted several canvases which attracted attention in the art world because of their departure from beaten paths in conception and technique. His pictures represented crises and finalities, the most conspicuous being "Fear," "Jealousy" and "Despair," and showed such promise for a youth of twenty as to assure his future success as an artist had the theatre not claimed him. In 1903, while his sister Ethel was touring in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," he made his initial appearance on the stage, taking the small comedy part of an actor who had become suddenly ill. The same year he appeared as Max in "Magda" in Chicago and at the Savoy Theatre in New city as Corley in "Glad of It." Two years later he accompanied William Collier to London in "The Dictator" and later to Australia. He credited Collier with having taught him more about acting on this tour than any other player. In his twenties he developed a marked bent as a light comedian, especially in "Sunday," playing the part of Jackie in his sister's company. His sister felt he would eventually enact serious roles, and at a special matinee of Ibsen's "A Doll's House" in Boston, in 1905, she had him play the part of Doctor Rank, in which he confirmed her confidence in his powers. Subsequently he appeared as Tony Allen in "The Boys of Company B"; Lord Meadows in "Toddles"; Nathaniel Duncan in "A Stubborn Cinderella"; Robert Hudson in "Uncle Sam" and Pete in "Princess Zim Zim." None of his admirers at this time foresaw his development into a tragic actor. So far he was chiefly known as a skilled farceur and one of the most entertaining performers on the stage. In his thirties he starred in "Are You a Mason?" "Half a Husband" and "Thief in the Night." He tried melodrama in "Kick In," a crook play which revealed his power to thrill as well as to amuse, but abandoned this more or less crude form of acting, refusing lucrative offers to appear in other plays of the same type. Offered the part of Falder in John Galsworthy's "Justice" in 1916, he became absorbed in the intelligent preparation of the role. Before the play opened at the Cohan & Harris theatre in New York, then called the Chandler, his name was prominently displayed on the bill-boards and Galsworthy's more inconspicuously. He ordered the prominence of the names reversed saying "If anybody wants to see this play it is because John Galsworthy wrote it, and not because John Barrymore is playing in it." Critics praised him for his artistic and self-effacing interpretation of the part. It was followed by an interpretation of Peter Ibbetson in Du Maurier's story of that name dramatized by John Raphael,

and he presented a poetic rendition of the part. The development of moving pictures drew him into the silent drama and he became a popular screen star. He devoted his summers to enacting leading roles in picture plays, with their richer rewards, in order to provide financial safeguard for his theatrical ventures on the spoken stage. These screen productions included "The Dictator," "Nearly a King," "The Lost Bridegroom," "On the Quiet," "The Test of Honor," "Beau Brummell" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He was thus enabled to produce with Arthur Hopkins, Tolstoi's "Living Corpse," renamed "Redemption," which was one of the great successes of the 1918–19 season. This was followed by "The Jest" in the season of 1919–20, a melodrama in verse that achieved great popularity in which his brother Lionel was co-star. He now began to consider Shakespearian roles which he had long aspired to undertake, and he studied earnestly, especially voice culture, in preparation for his production of "Richard III" first given at the Plymouth theatre in New York city, March 6, 1920. In the titular role he made his bow as a tragedian on an ambitious scale and achieved an impersonation of decided originality of conception that was viewed as inspiring. The exacting part caused a breakdown in his health and following the play's withdrawal he did not reappear on the stage until 1922 with the exception of a brief period in 1921 in "Clair de Lune," written by his wife, at the Empire. The winter of that year he strengthened his repute in tragedy in the part of "Hamlet." The play ran for 101 performances, eclipsing Booth's New York record in the same role. Mr. Barrymore was in France most of 1923, returning in the fall, and soon after revived "Hamlet" for three weeks, breaking the record for receipts taken in Shakespearian revivals. He achieved a still greater success with "Hamlet" in 1924 at the Haymarket theatre in London, where his audiences were enthralled by his personal grace and charm, faultless elocution and by a distinctive clarity of utterance. His recent screen productions are: "The Sea Beast," "Don Juan," "The Beloved Rogue," and "When a Man Loves" ("Manon Lescaut"). He is the author of "Leading the Open Life Along Broadway" (1913) and "Confessions of an Actor" (1926). He was twice married (1) Oct. 10, 1910, to Katherine Corri Harris, which union was dissolved, and (2) Aug. 5, 1920, to Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas (Blanche Marie Louise Oelrichs), by whom he had a daughter, Diana. Under the pen name of "Michael Strange" Mrs. Barrymore wrote "Resurrecting Life" (1921), which was illustrated by her husband, and the play "Clair de Lune," in which both John and Ethel Barrymore appeared.

WULLING, Frederick John, pharmacologist and educator, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1866, son of John Joseph and Mary Louise (Muns) Wulling. His father, an architect, was a native of Germany and came to the United States in 1848. Following a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, New York city, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Julius Richter of Carlstadt, N. J., and C. W. Brantigan of Brooklyn. Choosing the newer profession of pharmacy, he became a student in the New York College of Pharmacy and was graduated in 1887, the winner of the senior scholarship of free tuition, a prize of $100 for the highest rating in his class and a gold medal for scholarship. While still a student he became managing chemist to Dr. S. Fleet Speir and assisted the latter in his practice for three years. In 1892 he accepted a call to establish a college of pharmacy at the University of Minnesota. He established a medicinal plant garden, the first of its kind in America, together with a laboratory for studying drug yielding plants and visited Europe five times to investigate the curricula and administrative methods of similar institutions. Under his direction the school has been made one of the best in the United States. Since its organization he has been professor of pharmacology and dean of the faculty of the college of pharmacy. At his suggestion the school of pharmacy was raised to full collegiate rank with a minimum four-year degree course and special facilities for post-graduate study in 1926. Dean Wulling is one of the foremost pharmacologists in the United States and in recognition of his contributions to the subject the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy conferred upon him the degree of Ph.M. honoris causa in 1918. While developing the school of pharmacy, he completed the course in law at the University of Minnesota Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1896 and LL.M. in 1898. During the World war he was active in forming a pharmaceutical corps in the U. S. army and his school of pharmacy prepared 23,800 bottles of digitalis for the use of the army. He has delivered a number of lectures and addresses before pharmaceutical associations, conventions and college commencements. He is the author of "Evolution of Botany" (1891); "Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Chemistry" (1894); "Chemistry of the Carbon Compounds" (1900), and "A Course in Law" (1908), and nearly 1,000 papers, essays, lectures, addresses and translations. He is a founder of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy of which he was president in 1914–15 and he is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow), American Pharmaceutical Association (president 1916–17), American Chemical Society, the Minnesota and New Jersey pharmaceutical associations and the Minnesota Academy of Science (vice-president from 1910 to date). He is a trustee of the U. S. pharmacopoeial convention. Dean Wulling is a lover of literature, music and art. In addition to a large private library he has a well-selected collection of paintings, chiefly by American artists. In religion he is a Universalist. He was married, Sept. 15, 1897, to Lucile Truth, daughter of Henry Gissel of Brooklyn, and has one son, Emerson G. Wulling, an educator.

WRIGLEY, William, Jr., manufacturer and sportsman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1861, son of William and Mary A. (Ladley) Wrigley, grandson of Edward and Susan (Paxson) Wrigley, and great-grandson of Edmund and Jane Wrigley, natives of Knowe, near Saddleworth, England. His grandfather was a pioneer woolen manufacturer of Philadelphia, and his father was the founder (in 1870) and president of the Wrigley Manufacturing Co., soap manufacturers. Moved by his desire to enter active business, William Wrigley, Jr., began work in his father's factory at the age of thirteen, and after mastering the details of production, served as traveling salesman in Pennsylvania, New York and New England, for

nearly twenty years. In 1891 he settled in Chicago, Ill., as distributor of the products of his father's factory, acting as his own sales manager, salesman, bookkeeper and packer. With the design of stimulating sales, he began offering a premium with each box of soap, thus inaugurating a policy which developed to such vast proportions, that he became the largest distributor of premiums in the world. In 1892 he began handling baking powder as a side line and was so successful that in a few months the sale of soap was discontinued. Among various articles used for sales premiums was chewing gum, and when he discovered that the gum was more popular than the baking powder, he concluded to concentrate on its manufacture and sale. Here, again, he applied the premium method to induce jobbers and dealers to handle his product, offering such articles for store, home, and personal use, as scales, coffee grinders, show cases, toilet articles, pocket knives, cutlery, guns, fishing tackle, etc., all premiums being graded to represent the purchase of stipulated quantities. He adopted, also, systems of free sampling and coupons which could be exchanged for gum. In spite of occasional reverses, including two fires, the business grew rapidly and the firm of William Wrigley, Jr. & Co. soon became an important factor in the chewing gum industry. Within a few years his early brands of chewing gum, which included "Vassar," "Pepsin" and "Sweet-Sixteen," were known throughout the country. Always a firm believer in the importance of advertising, the sums which he devoted to this purpose increased year by year until he became one of the largest advertisers in America and during the life of the business the company has expended approximately $75,000,000 in advertising. In 1910 the company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia as the William Wrigley, Jr., Co., with a capitalization of $9,000,000, which was increased to $16,500,000 in 1915 and reduced to $15,000,000 in 1922 by the retirement of the preferred stock. Today the company is the largest manufacturer and distributor of chewing gum in the world, with assets of approximately $60,000,000 and a total annual business of $35,000,000, and a net income of $9,100,000 for the year 1926. For the manufacture of its products, which include "Spearmint," "Double Mint," "P.K.," etc., the company operates a fifteen-acre plant in Chicago and smaller factories in Brooklyn, N. Y., Toronto, Canada, London, England, Frankfurt, Germany, and Sydney, Australia. Its office building in Chicago towers 400 feet above the streets, and is one of the architectural landmarks of the city. Chicle, the chief ingredient of chewing gum, made from the juice of the sapota tree, comes from extensive concessions held by the company in Mexico, British Honduras and Venezuela, and the flavoring extracts from its large spearmint farms in Michigan. From the time it leaves the cleansing machinery until it reaches the consumer it is never touched by hand. In 1926 the company manufactured and sold 140 billion packages of gum. Mr. Wrigley retired from the presidency of the company in 1925, being succeeded by his son, but continued his connection as chairman of the board of directors. Apart from his unusual success in business, he is well known in the field of sports, particularly as principal owner of the National League Baseball Club of Chicago and the Angel City Baseball Club, of Los Angeles, Calif., and as the donor of a $20,000 trophy to encourage motor boat racing on the Great Lakes. In 1919 he purchased Catalina Island, twenty-two miles off the coast of California west of Los Angeles, and has transformed it into a noted pleasure resort annually visited by thousands of tourists. The island contains several silver, lead and zinc mines, which Mr. Wrigley operates. In 1926 he offered a prize of $25,000 to the first swimmer of Catalina Channel, twenty-two miles wide from the island to the mainland, and a second prize of $15,000 to the first woman to finish, if the first prize should go to a man. The contest, held Jan. 15-16, 1927, attracted international interest from the fact that the course lay through the open ocean and was considered the most difficult ever attempted by swimmers. The successful contestant was George Young, a Canadian, who was in the water fifteen hours and forty-six minutes, and, according to estimates covered more than thirty miles. In addition to the interests already mentioned, Mr. Wrigley is chairman of the Board of the Bon Air (Tenn.) Coal & Iron Corporation, and a director of the Erie Railroad and of the First National Bank, the First Trust & Savings Bank, the Boulevard Bridge Bank and the Consumers Co., of Chicago; a trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History, and a member of the executive committee of the Chicago chapter of the American Red Cross. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and as a Republican has taken an active interest in politics. He maintains residences in Chicago, Pasadena, Cal., Lake Geneva, Wis., and on Catalina Island. As a man of broad vision, public spirit and executive ability, he is recognized as one of the leading American industrialists, the vast manufacturing enterprise which he has built up being largely the result of his creative genius and individual effort. Mr. Wrigley was married, Sept. 17, 1885, to Ada E. Foote, of New York City and they have two children: Dorothy W., wife of James R. Offield, and Philip K., a veteran of the World War and since 1925 president of the William Wrigley, Jr. Co., Chicago.

McLEOD, Thomas Gordon, sixty-fourth governor of South Carolina (1923–27), was born at Lynchburg, S. C., Dec. 17, 1868, son of William James and Amanda (Rogers) McLeod; grandson of Thomas Gordon and Mary Eliza (Alexander) McLeod; great-grandson of Daniel and Margaret (Cassells) McLeod, and g.-g.-grandson of James McLeod, who came from County Down, Ireland, in the latter part of the 18th century, and settled near what is now Mayesville, in Sumter co., S. C., and who married Margaret Blakeley. He was graduated A.B. at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., in 1892. After working in his father's general store, he studied law under Judge R. O. Purdy, at Sumter, S. C., and was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1896. In 1903 he began the practice of his profession at Bishopville, S. C., and since 1905 he has been a partner of R. E. Dennis in the law firm of McLeod & Dennis at Bishopville. He has also served as special judge, by appointment on various occasions. Aside from professional activities he has large agricultural interests throughout Lee and Sumter counties, also operated under the same partnership, and was a pioneer in the promotion of cooperative marketing among Southern farmers. He conducted a general practice, and participated in most of the cases of importance tried in his own and adjoining counties. He was a member from Sumter county of the South Carolina house

of representatives during 1901–02; was the first senator from Lee, a new county, in 1903; was lieutenant-governor of South Carolina during 1906–10, and was elected governor of South Carolina in 1922, serving for two terms. Important achievements of his administrations include: establishment of the "Pay-As-You-Go" highway plan and extension of the state highway system; passage of the 6–0–1 school act, insuring seven-months terms in all the public schools of the state; passage of an indeterminate sentence act, a noteworthy reform in

the prison system; expansion of the indirect system of taxation, and increased appropriations for the public schools and higher institutions of learning. During the World war he was chairman of the exemption board for Lee county, under the national selective service act. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1904 and 1924. Gov. McLeod is a member of the American Bar Association, South Carolina State Bar Association, Lee and Sumter County bar associations, the Kappa Alpha and Masonic fraternities, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Rotary Club, of Columbia, S. C., and an honorary member of the New York Caledonian Club. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His chief recreation is in literary studies. He is an effective public speaker, delivering forceful impromptu addresses, and an excellent raconteur with a keen sense of humor. He was married, Dec. 31, 1902, to Elizabeth, daughter of William McDonald Alford, a planter, of "The Cedars," Dillon co., S. C., and has four children: McDonald Alford, Thomas Gordon, Jr., Lucy Mood, and Yancey Alford McLeod.

CARSON, William, lumberman and banker, was born at Eau Galle, Dunn co., Wis., Nov. 9, 1859, son of William and Mary Edomond (Smith) Carson. His father, a native of Inverness, Canada, was a pioneer settler in Wisconsin in 1836, and became prominent among the early lumber manufacturers of that state. The son completed his education at Cornell University and began his business career with the Burlington (Ia.) Lumber Co. He subsequently became vice-president and still holds that position. He is also president of the Boise Payette Lumber Co., Boise, Idaho, and the Wood Conversion Co., Cloquet, Minn.; vice-president of the Cascade Lumber Co., Yakima, Wash., the Del Norte Timber Co., of California, the California-Oregon Lumber Co. of Oregon, and the Rand Lumber Co., Burlington, also a director in the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., of Washington. He has been president of the First National Bank of Burlington, Ia., since 1905. Politically he is a Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Congregational Church. He finds his chief recreation in golf and shooting. He is a member of The Minnesota Club, St. Paul, Minn., Cornell Club, New

York, and Crystal Lake Club, Burlington, Ia. He was married, Mar. 4, 1885, to Louise A., daughter of Lyman Cook, a banker of Burlington, Ia., and they have two children: Dorothy, wife of Maj. Philip B. Fleming, U.S.A. engineer corps, and Louise A. Carson.

ROBERTSON, Lionel, designer, was born at Jamestown, N. Y., June 4, 1872, son of Robert Phillip and Lotta (Gardner) Robertson, and a descendant of Samuel Robertson, who came to America from Perth, Scotland, in 1769, settling in Saratoga, N. Y., and served in the revolutionary war as colonel on the staff of Gen. Philip Schuyler. His father was a merchant of Jamestown, and following his retirement from active business cares in 1905 resided at Pasadena, Calif. The son received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of Jamestown. He was a student at Cornell University during 1892–94, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1894–95. In 1896 he entered the

offices of Charles S. and Harvey Ellis, architects, Rochester, N. Y. During 1901–06 he was designer with the J. F. Sturdy Co., interior decorators, of Chicago, Ill. Since the latter year he has been art director of the Tobey Furniture Co., Chicago. He is author of the "Healthful House" (1916); has lectured on interior decoration at the Art Institute of Chicago (1923–24) and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (1925–26). He organized the Chicago chapter of the Art Alliance of America, which later became the Association of Arts and Industry, which is now building an industrial art school in connection with the Art Institute, and he is a member also of the National Arts Club of New York, the University Club of Chicago, and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Protestant. His chief recreations are golf, tennis, music and the drama. He was married in 1901, to Lucile, daughter of Charles A. Chapin, of Chicago, and has one child, Charlotte Gardner Robertson.

BRYANT, William Sohier, otologist, laryngologist and rhinologist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 15, 1861, son of Henry and Elizabeth Brimmer (Sohier) Bryant. His father served as surgeon in the 20th Mass. regiment during the Civil war and while stationed at Washington, D. C., organized the Clifton and Lincoln hospitals. The son was graduated at Harvard in 1884 and received the degrees of A.M. and M.D. in 1888. He began his professional work in the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary, specializing in the ear, nose and throat. He was the first to give post-graduate instruction in otology at the Harvard Medical School. He was appointed aural surgeon at the Boston dispensary, assistant in anatomy and otology at the Harvard Medical School, and assistant aural surgeon to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, resigning all three positions in 1897. During the Spanish-American war he was commissioned major and brigade surgeon and was attached to the staff of Brig-Gen. William A. Bancroft of the 7th army corps, was commandant of division hospital and chief surgeon of division, and chief surgeon of the U. S. forces at Savannah. Since 1913 Dr. Bryant has served at various times as instructor in otology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; clinical assistant in the department of otology, Vanderbilt Clinic, New York; assistant surgeon, St. Bartholomew's Clinic, New York; clinical instructor and attending surgeon, otological department, Cornell University Medical School; physician in class of nose, throat and ear diseases at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, and adjunct professor in the department of diseases of the ear, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; consulting otologist of the Manhattan State Hospital and senior assistant surgeon to the aural department of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. A leading authority on his specialty, Dr. Bryant has improved methods in the medical management and surgical treatment of suppurative and non-suppurative diseases of the middle ear, especially in middle ear catarrh, otosclerosis, middle ear suppuration and mastoid surgery; he has devised an operation for the radical cure of chronic suppuration with the preservation of the middle ear structures and the auditory functions; he has made a careful study of the function and anatomy of the Eustachian tube, has proposed a theory of sound-perception in opposition to the theories of Helmholtz and other histologists and physiologists and is interested in the causative relationship of diseases of the nose and throat to more general diseases, such as to asthma, heart, joint, kidney and thyroid gland diseases. In the World war he was attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps (British) from February to July, 1917, as civil medical practitioner and as resident physician and surgeon in charge in the Royal Victoria Hospital and as oto-rhino-laryngologist in the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, Hants, England. From July, 1917, to January, 1918, he was in the French Service de Senté as volunteer with complimentary rank of medecin major du 1 er classe wearing the uniform and with the rank of major, M. C., U. S. A. He was assigned as otolaryngologist in Hospital Complementie No. 49, Orleans, Loiret, remaining until assigned to active duty with the A.E.F. In 1918 he was on duty in Paris at the American Red Cross Military Hospital No. 3, furnished by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, as oto-rhino-laryngologist, mess officer, summary court officer and member of the examining board. From October, 1918, to

April, 1919, he served on detail with the American Red Cross Commission for Italy and acted as American Red Cross Delegate in Bologna and Emilia District, Italy. At this time he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the medical corps of the U. S. army. In acknowledgment of his service the Italian government presented him with the war service medal and decoration of Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. During April to June, 1919, he served as oto-rhino-laryngologist for the American Red Cross at Paris. He was discharged in June, 1919, and is now a colonel in the medical officers reserve corps, U.S.A. He was a member of the Boston Society of the Medical Sciences, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in 1904, the Seventh and Eighth International Otological congresses, the Fourth and Fifth Pan-American Medical congresses, the Fifteenth and Sixteenth International Medical congresses, and the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh congresses of American Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bryant is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the American Medical Association (ex-chairman of the section on laryngology and rhinology), the American Otological Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, New York Otological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Association and New York County Medical Association. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Knights Templar, Mystic Shrine, the Loyal Legion, Harvard Club of New York city, New England Society of New York, Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi fraternities, the Porcellian Club (Cambridge), and the Somerset Club (Boston). He is the author of "Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear" (1909), in conjunction with Dr. Charles Huntoon Knight. Dr. Bryant was married Sept. 1, 1887, at Orange, N. J., to Martha Lyman, daughter of James Sitgreaves Cox and they were divorced in 1919. They had six children: Mary Cleveland, wife of Fessenden S. Blanchard; Elizabeth Sohier; Alice de Vermandois, wife of Lawrence K. Frank; Julia Cox, Gladys de Brienne, and William Sohier Bryant.

BURTON, Theodore Elijah, statesman, was born at Jefferson, Ashtabula co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851, son of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Grant) Burton. He was educated at the Grand River Institute and Iowa and Oberlin colleges, being graduated A.B. at the last in 1872. For two years after graduation he was tutor in languages and assistant professor, being so proficient in the classics as to be able to teach Homer and Virgil without the textbook before him. His legal education was acquired in the office of Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and in 1875 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. Declining a professorship at Oberlin he practiced law at Cleveland and very soon was rated among the ablest of the younger members of the bar for his thorough preparation of cases and ability to anticipate the points of law likely to arise in a trial. In 1886 he became a member of the city council for the fourth ward. Two years later he was Republican candidate for congress in the 21st district and won the election over Tom L. Johnson (q.v.). The election contest was a strenuous one as the district for the three preceding terms had returned a Democrat. Although gerrymandered out of re-election he returned to congress in 1894, where he became prominent as a member of the committee on rivers and harbors, of which he was chairman for the last ten years. Abandoning his professional engagements he devoted all his time to public interests and made a thorough study of the maritime requirements of the country. He introduced the resolution for the construction of a 20-foot channel from Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo, and later framed the legislation for the so-called Ambrose channel for the entrance to New York harbor. During his incumbency as chairman of the rivers and harbors committee, provision was made for the harbors at Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, and for practically all the important harbors on the Great Lakes, the two oceans, and the Gulf of Mexico. Liberal provision was made also for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, as well as other rivers which promised development of traffic. He was an advocate of the Panama canal route as against the Nicaragua route, and when the former had been selected he led the fight for a canal with locks as against the sea-level plan. This was done with the support of Sec. Taft and Pres. Roosevelt and Mr. Stevens, the engineer-in-charge at that time. When the Inland Waterways Commission was created in 1907, Pres. Roosevelt appointed him chairman. He was also chairman of the National Waterways Commission which superseded it. In addition to his study of the navigation needs of the country he became an authority on financial matters, being prominent in the framing of the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency act, the strengthening of the Federal reserve law, and as member of the National Monetary Commission from 1908–12. In 1909 he was elected to the U. S. senate as successor to Joseph B. Foraker, and served in that body until 1915. As senator he was consistently opposed to extravagance, defeating a river and harbor bill in 1914 by means of a filibuster in which he spoke for seventeen hours. He was the author of the Burton law which sought to prevent the spoliation of the natural beauty of Niagara Falls. In the congress and elsewhere he has taken an active part in the development of American foreign policy. Although most of the prominent men of the Republican party differed from him, Sen. Burton supported Pres. Wilson in the passage of the Panama tolls exemption

repeal bill. He also differed from his colleagues at the close of the war in advocating a higher degree of international cooperation than his party was ready to adopt. In 1922 Pres. Harding made him a member of the Debt Funding Commission which has negotiated agreements, later ratified by the countries concerned, for the repayment of the money advanced by the United States to Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, and other allied countries to finance the European war. Sen. Burton was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1904, 1908, 1912, and 1924. In the convention of 1908 he nominated William H. Taft for the presidency and in 1916 received the unanimous support of the Ohio delegation for the presidential nomination. In 1924, he was temporary chairman and delivered the key-note address. At the expiration of his senatorial term he declined a renomination and went to South America to study industrial and economic conditions. He was president of the Merchants' National Bank of New York city during 1917–18. He returned to congress in 1921 and has served continuously since then. Throughout his career he has been an ardent advocate of peace and fair dealing among nations. He was president of the American Peace Society, 1911–15, and has been serving a second term since 1925. For many years he has been member of the Interparliamentary Union and was on its executive council from 1904 to 1914 as well as after 1923, and on the executive committee 1921–23. In the interests of the union he has attended meetings in the leading capitals of Europe. He was chairman of the American delegation at the conference held in Geneva in 1925 on the control of the arms traffic. It was organized by the League of Nations and opened in May of that year with forty-five nations taking part. He is author of "Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial and Commercial Depression" (1902), "Life of John Sherman" (1906), "Corporations and the State" (1911), "Some Political Tendencies of the Times and the Effect of the War Thereon" (1919), "The Constitution, Its Origin and Distinctive Features" (1923). He was Stafford-Little lecturer at Princeton in 1919, and Cutler lecturer at the University of Rochester, 1922.

LIGHTNER, Clarence Ashley, lawyer, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1862, son of Milton Clarkson and Martha Hurley (Baldy) Lightner. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1883 with the degree of A.B., studied law in Detroit and was admitted to the Michigan bar in 1885. In that year he began the practice of his profession. After being alone for five years he formed a partnership with James T. Keena under the firm style of Keena & Lightner. Later the association became Keena, Lightner & Oxtoby, with Walter E. Oxtoby as junior partner. Since 1924 it has been Lightner, Oxtoby, Hanley & Crawford, the junior members being Stewart Hanley and Milo H. Crawford. In his early practice Mr. Lightner specialized in personal injury litigation and his name is found frequently in the Michigan reports after volume 90. Since 1915 however, he has not appeared in court. Mr. Lightner was for eleven years chairman of the grievance committee of the Detroit Bar Association and since 1921 has held that position in the Michigan State Bar Association. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1912. He is a library commissioner of Detroit and is a member of the Michigan state board of law examiners, the American Bar Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Historical Society, Board of Commerce, the Detroit, Old, University, University of Michigan, Athletic, Country, Boat, Bloomfield Open Hunt,

Indian Village, Green Bag and Grosse Pointe clubs of Detroit. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics, a Republican. He was married in London, England, July 20, 1892, to Frances B., daughter of Dr. Theodore A. McGraw, of Detroit, Mich., and has four children: Theodore A., Clarence H., Alice and Martha Ferree Lightner.

HOWELL, John White, electrical engineer, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 22, 1857, son of Martin Armstrong and Abigail Lucetta (Stout) Howell. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edward Howell, who came from Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, prior to 1626 and settled at Southampton, Long Island, N. Y. From Edward the line of descent is traced through John, Richard, Christopher, Stephen, Christopher and Martin Armstrong Howell and his wife Jane White, who were the grandparents of John White Howell. He received his preliminary education in academies in New Jersey and in the public schools of New York city, and was a student at the College of the City of New York during 1874–76, at the scientific school of Rutgers College during 1876–78, and at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., during 1878–81. In the latter year he began his professional career in the engineering department of the Edison Lamp Works, Menlo Park, N. J., where he remained until 1893, and, thereafter, until the beginning of 1926, was chief engineer of the Edison Lamp

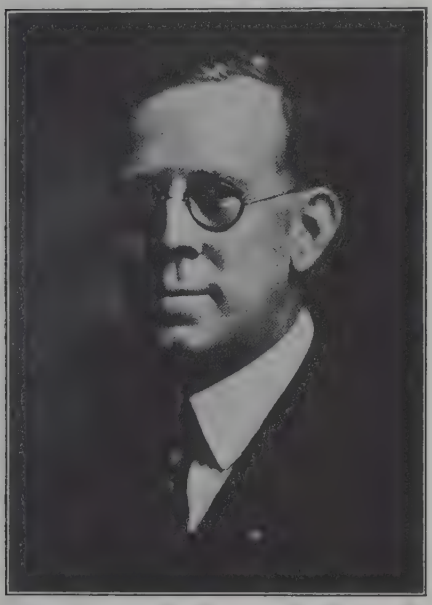
Works of the General Electric Co., at Harrison, N. J. He has been, also, engineer of the lamp development laboratory of the Incandescent Lamp Manufacturing Co., a subsidiary of the General Electric Co., and a member of the research laboratory council of the General Electric Co., at Schenectady, N. Y. As early as 1881 he wrote a thesis on "Economy of Electric Lighting by Incandescence" giving data on the efficiency of dynamos and lamps, carrying capacity of conductors, drop in house wiring, etc., which was published in 1882 in a booklet entitled "Incandescent Electric Lights," one of the earliest publications containing author-

itative data in the new field. As there were then no reliable direct reading volt meters available, he developed a type of instrument known by his name, which was standard for central station switchboards until the Weston instruments were introduced. He became an expert in the science of photometry and throughout his whole career he has supervised the scientific development of the electric lamp and the machinery for its manufacture, whereby the efficiency of the lamp was increased in twenty-five years 139 times, and its rate of manufacture in the same period from 35,000 per year to 3,000 per minute. For his work on lamp improvements the American Institute of Electrical Engineers awarded him the Edison medal for 1924. He received the honorary degrees of E.E. from Stevens Institute in 1899 and Sc.D. from Rutgers in 1925. Mr. Howell is a trustee of the Newark Musical Association; a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the Illuminating Engineering Society, the Franklin Institute, the International Electro-Technical Commission, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Theta Xi fraternity, the Essex and the Essex Country clubs of Newark, the Adirondack League Club of New York, and the Mid-Pines Country Club, Knollwood, N. C. He has been twice married: (1) in 1889, to Mary Cortlandt, daughter of Edward Cortlandt Drake, a merchant, of Newark, N. J., who died in 1890; (2) Apr. 23, 1895, to Frederica Burckle, daughter of Robert Gilchrist, a lawyer, of Newark, N. J. He has five children: Frederica B., John W. Jr., Jane Augusta, Cornelia Margaret, and Robert Gilchrist Howell.

BALDWIN, Le Roy Wilbur, financier, was born at Rutland, Vt., Oct. 31, 1864, son of Warner Horace and Mary Olive (Hatch) Baldwin. He was educated in private schools and at the high school of Rutland, Vt., and, shortly afterward removed to New York city, where he became general manager of the American Automatic Weighing Machine Co. In 1902, he was elected president of the Empire Trust Co., New York, an office which he still fills (1927). Mr. Baldwin has been interested in the promotion and management of many financial, railroad, public utility, power, real estate, and industrial enterprises, including the Ann Arbor Railroad Co., Rutland Railway, Light & Power Co., and the Union Ferry Co., of New York. He is now president and director of Empire Safe Deposit Co., chairman of the board of the Equitable Office Building Corp., and a director of the Audit Co., of New York, New York Air Brake Co., Boomer-du Pont Properties, Inc., Savoy Hotel Corp. and the Auto Sales Corp. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Turf and Field, Midday, Riding, Rumson Country, Recess, Tuxedo and the Racquet and Tennis. He resides at Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Mr. Baldwin was married to Ettie Lucile, daughter of Lucien W. Field, of New York city. They have one daughter, Ettie Lucile Baldwin.

McDONALD, Allen Colfax, lawyer, was born near Laura, Miami co., O., Nov. 29, 1869, son of William and Keren H. (Burns) McDonald. Following a public school education, he taught school for a few years and then became a stenographer in a manufacturing concern in Richmond, Ind. He received the LL.B. degree at Georgetown University in 1896, and LL.M., in 1897. In the latter year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court and the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, but shortly thereafter accepted an appointment to an important government position in New York. Since 1899 he has resided in Dayton, O., engaged in the practice of law, particularly the law of corporations and in the settlement of estates in the probate court. As secretary of the Dayton Building and Savings Association, as well as in other connections, he has won reputation as one of the most eminent specialists in building and loan associations in the country. One of the most notable cases in which he has appeared was litigation involving the Gem City Acetylene Generator Co., of Dayton, which extended over a period of nearly twelve years and resulted in a decisive victory on all points for Mr. McDonald's clients, the defendants. An active and prominent factor in Republican politics, he was a member of the general assembly in 1902–03, 1904–05, in 1923–24 and 1925–26. He was secretary of the Republican county committee in 1907–08 and alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1908. In 1925, he was elected city commissioner and mayor of Dayton for a term of four years. Mr.

McDonald's distinguished achievements at the bar and in public office have been ably duplicated by his successful cooperation in the management of important financial and business corporations. In this connection may be mentioned the conspicuous record of the Dayton Building and Savings Association, of which he has been secretary since its organization, in



1909. The phenomenal growth of this corporation has been fairly exceptional in the annals of financial business in the Middle West, and, at the end of less than twenty years of corporate existence, has brought it to the front rank among American associations of its kind. Mr. McDonald is vice-president and attorney of the South Park Savings Bank and president of the Dayton Morris Plan Bank, and a director in several other companies. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was married, Aug. 3, 1893, to Mary A., daughter of Thomas Murray, of Hagerstown, Ind., and has one daughter, Mary Frances, wife of John H. Sutton, of Dayton.

MANNE, Solomon Joseph, manufacturer, was born at Cracow, Austria, Sept. 4, 1868, son of Isser and Chaye (Neudorf) Manne. His father was a merchant at Cracow where the son received his education. Emigrating to the United States in 1886 he established himself in business two years later as a manufacturing furrier in New York city. Four years later he took his brother, Sigmund Manne, into partnership with him, conducting the business under the style of S. J. Manne & Bro. The business was thus continued until 1912, when Sigmund Manne retired. From 1912 the firm operated under the name of S. J. Manne & Bro. Inc., until its reorganization in 1920 as S. J. Manne & Sons. From the beginning the business has prospered, due largely to the genius for detail displayed by the founder. No part of it is so small as to escape his personal attention, and no effort is spared to insure perfection in the products of his workrooms. S. J. Manne & Sons now ranks among the foremost fur establishments in the country, and its trade has become national in scope. During the World War period Mr. Manne participated actively in the Liberty Loan campaigns, the various war charities and civilian drives, his work stamping him as a leader of men. He is president of the United Home for Aged Hebrews, of the United Krakauer Charity and Aid Society, vice-president of the Fur Merchants Association, and member of the Fenimore Country Club, the Progress Club, and the True Craftsmen's

Lodge. His chief diversion is in outdoor sports. He was married Feb. 10, 1894, to Bertha Cinner, daughter of Jacob Cinner, a merchant of New York, and has five children: Isidor, Helen, Julius, Rose and Jack Manne.

BROWN, Joseph Mackey, 41st and 43d governor of Georgia (1909–11, 1912–13), was born in Canton, Cherokee co., Ga., Dec. 28, 1851, son of Joseph Emerson and Elizabeth (Grisham) Brown, and a descendant of William Brown, who came over from Ireland in 1745, settling first in North Carolina and later in Tennessee. William Brown married Margaret Fleming; their son, Joseph married Mary Porter; their son Joseph married Jemima Broyles, and their son Mackey married Sally Rice and was the grandfather of the governor. His father (q.v.) was state senator, judge, four times governor of Georgia, chief justice and U. S. senator. The son was graduated at Oglethorpe University, with the A.B. degree in 1872, as valedictorian of his class and with first honors. He entered the Harvard University law school but left because of failing eyesight and attended a business college in

Atlanta. His business career was begun as a freight clerk for the Western and Atlantic Railroad Co. He rose through various positions to that of traffic manager in 1889. In 1904 Gov. Terrell appointed him a member of the state railroad commission and he held this office till he was dismissed by Hoke Smith (q.v.) in 1907, who soon afterwards became his opponent in the Democratic primaries for governor. Gov. Smith had been nominated in 1906 by a sweeping majority on a platform promising radical reforms, and for some time after his election enjoyed almost unbounded popularity. Despite this fact, and the well-established precedent which in Georgia generally gives the governor a second term, he was defeated for renomination by Mr. Brown in 1908, by a popular majority of 10,857 votes. The result came as a surprise to political observers all over the country, particularly as Mr. Brown was comparatively unknown in politics, and because of the quiet reticence which signalized his campaign against one of the most indefatigable and eloquent campaigners in the South. Mr. Brown never once exhibited himself to the people, his entire public canvass consisting of fifteen statements written in the privacy of his office and published in the various newspapers of the state. The reversion in the political sentiment may have been due to hard times for which some of Gov. Smith's policies were thought to be responsible. Among the campaign slogans were "Hoke and Hunger," "Brown and Bread." On the expiration of his term of office, Hoke Smith was again elected governor, but within five months was elected U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of A. S. Clay, deceased, and resigned to enter upon his new duties, Dec. 1, 1911. Gov. Brown then received the nomination of his party for a second term as governor, (which in Georgia is equivalent to election) and returned to this office, Jan. 25, 1912. He is the author of "The Mountain Campaigns in Georgia" (1886); "Kennesaw's Bombardment, or How the Sharpshooters Woke up the Batteries" (1890), and "Astyanax" (1907). He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Marietta, a director of the Joseph E. Brown Co., engaged in real estate and investments, and a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity. He was married, Feb. 12, 1889, to Cora A., daughter of Jabez Pleiades McCord, of Augusta, Ga., and has three children: Joseph Emerson, Charles McDonald, and Cora McCord Brown.

ELTING, Victor, lawyer, was born at Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1871, son of Ezekiel Jan and Catherine Bevier (Hulbert) Elting. He was graduated at Columbia University with the degree of A.B., in 1891 and received his LL.B. degree at the college of law, University of Michigan in 1892. In the latter year he was admitted to the Illinois bar and has since practiced his profession in Chicago, specializing in equity and probate practice and corporation law. He served as master in chancery during 1898–1906. Aside from professional activities he was president of the City Homes Association, and he is a director in the Winnetka State Bank and the United Fig & Date Co. He was president for many years of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; was national director of the American Protective League during the world war period; was a director for many years and at one time president of the City Club of Chicago. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, the State and Chicago bar associations, the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations (president), and the Legal, Onwentsia, Chicago, Cliff Dwellers, Saddle and Cycle, University, and the Geographical clubs, of Chicago. He finds his chief recreation in tennis, riding and fishing. He was married in Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 1, 1904, to Mrs. Marie (Winston) Walker, daughter of Frederick Hampden Winston (q.v.), U. S. minister to Persia, and they have three children: Victor, Jr., Winston and John Elting.

IDDINGS, Roscoe Charles, manufacturer, was born in Dayton, O., Jan. 28, 1889, son of Charles Dickens and Aurora Belle (Sheets) Iddings. His father and grandfather, Daniel W. Iddings, were lawyers, the latter one of the first mayors of Dayton and publisher of the Dayton "Journal." After a high school education Mr. Iddings entered the employ of a firm of fire insurance agents in Springfield, O., in 1907, and three years later became secretary of the Pyrene Co. of Dayton, having charge of the sales of its fire extinguishers in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Having perfected a small fire extinguisher of his own, he organized and became general manager of the Fyr-Fyter Co. in 1916, with A. G. Stouder, president, and John G. Wetzel, vice-president. Upon the retirement of Stouder and Wetzel from the business in 1919 he became president and general manager. Under his capable leadership the Fyr-Fyter Co. has developed into the largest industry of its kind, manufacturing fourteen types and sizes of fire extinguishers, ranging from one-quart to five-gallons capacity, and three types of 40-gallon chemical engines, designed for home and farm use and industrial and mercantile establishments. Discontinuing selling through the regular dealer

and jobber trade channels in 1921, when the volume of sales was $225,000 annually, the company developed an organization of trained salesmen through which the volume of business was increased to $3,000,000 annually in 1927. Mr. Iddings is a member of various Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite, the Knight Templar and the Shrine. He is also an Elk and a member of the Engineers' and the Dayton Country clubs, Dayton, and has served as president of the Advertising Club of Dayton. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian. He is unmarried.

THULIN, Frederick Adolph, lawyer and accountant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1887, son of Henry P. and Margaret (Rann) Thulin. His father came to America from Sweden in 1881 and settled in Chicago. Frederick Thulin studied at the University of Chicago, and was graduated at Northwestern University School of Law, Evanston, Ill., with the LL.B. degree in 1912; he also was given a degree in the Y.M.C.A. School of Commerce in Chicago in 1921. He is a certified public accountant and practices both as an attorney and as a public accountant; in 1920 he joined the law

firm of Hennings and Thulin which is now Hyde, Hennings, Thulin, Westbrook & Watson. He has written many articles for the legal, accounting and banking journals, and his views in these fields are broad and practical. He is also the senior partner of Thulin and Company, public accountants. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the Chicago Bar Association, the Union League Club, the Providence Golf Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Swedish Club and the Swedish Engineers Society. Mr. Thulin was married in March, 1913, in Chicago, to Ruth Priscilla Fraser.

FELTON, Samuel Morse, railroad president, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 3, 1853, son of Samuel Morse and Maria Low (Lippitt) Felton. He was educated in private schools in Philadelphia and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where he studied engineering and in 1868 began his railway service as a rodman on the Chester Creek (Pa.) railroad. Meantime he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and following his graduation in 1873, became chief engineer of the Chester & Delaware River railroad. He was general superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis road, 1874–81, of the Little Miami and Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley railroads in 1881-82. At twenty-nine Mr. Felton undertook the general managership of the New York & New England railroad, an impaired line whose recovery under his direction (1882–84) demonstrated his capacity for rehabilitating dilapidated railway properties. The Erie railroad then besought his services as assistant to the president in special charge of a decayed subsidiary, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road, to which he also applied his reconstructive skill with equal success. Following a brief period as general manager of that line came his appointment as vice-president of the Erie in charge of traffic (1885). He advanced to first vice-president in charge of traffic and operation, also of the company's coal properties and Great Lakes steamship lines. In 1890 he left the Erie to become president of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific and Alabama Great Southern railroads. Remaining as head of the East Tennessee until 1892 and of the Alabama until 1895, he continued to direct the Cincinnati road as receiver from 1893, the railroad collapse in the South of that year having thrown that and a number of other systems into insolvency and making his services more than ever in demand as a reorganizer. The depression lasted until 1899 when he restored the line to its owners with its roadbed and equipment renewed and the company free from its heavy burden of debt. In 1899 he became president of the Chicago & Alton system, which embraced the Joliet & Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago, and Louisiana & Missouri River lines. He undertook to rebuild the system, division by division, replacing old bridges with new, reducing grades, augmenting the equipment by fifty new locomotives and 5,000 modern cars, and by sound constructive work prepared for handling new traffic on a reconstructed line while reducing tonnage cost to make it profitable. In three years some $12,000,000 were spent on bridges, rails, ballasting, signals, frogs and switches, side and double tracks, yards and roundhouses, and on the remodeling of shops and stations. As a consequence of its improved physical condition under his stimulus the Chicago & Alton raised its average of tons carried per train mile from 187 to 382 in four years. Mr. Felton was president of the Mexican Central in 1907–9, and for a brief period in 1909 was chairman of the board of the Tennessee Central. Since 1909 he has been a guiding factor in the development of the Chicago Great Western railroad, first as president, and since November, 1925 as chairman of the board. During the world war he was consulting engineer and adviser to the U. S. chief of engineers, director-general of military railways, U. S. army, and vice-chairman of the U. S. shipping board's port

and harbor facilities commission. He is also a director of the Chicago City & Connecting, Chicago City, Calumet & South Chicago and Southern Street railways, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Electric Household Utilities Corporation, Central Trust Company of Illinois, and the People's Trust & Savings Bank. The only public office he has filled was that of commissioner of Lincoln Park, Chicago, under appointment of Governor Lowden, a post he held four years. His record as a construction president long since made him an outstanding figure among railroad chieftains of the West, as re-

flected by his presidency of the Western Railroad Association and chairmanship of the Western Association of Railway Executives and of the Chicago Presidents' Conference. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Civil Engineers, Society of American Military Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, American Legion and World War Veterans. France made him an officer of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his war work and he also holds the U. S. Distinguished Service Medal for "especially meritorious and conspicuous service" in directing the military railroads. Pennsylvania Military College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1919. Mr. Felton was married Oct. 21, 1880, to Dorothea, daughter of George P. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and had four children: Hadassah, wife of Dr. William C. Posey of Philadelphia; Ruth, wife of Dr. W. F. M. Sowers of Washington; Dorothy, wife of Hopewell L. Rogers; and Samuel Morse Felton, Jr.

ARLITT, J[ohn] Louis, investment banker, was born at Austin, Tex., June 26, 1885, son of Maximilian and Mary Frances (Sutor) Arlitt, and grandson of Frederick Arlitt, a native of Danzig, Germany, who located at Indianola, Tex., in 1851. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Austin, Tex., and subsequently became a student in the college of law of George Washington University, Washington, D. C. While in Washington, he was, for a short time, stenographer in a private office at the New Willard Hotel, and then entered government employ with the U. S. post-office department, the U. S. department of agriculture, bureau of animal industry, and latterly, as a member of the board of awards of the department of agriculture. His experience in the law consisted of a brief connection with the firm of Herbert & Micou, Washington, in which Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, former secretary of the navy, was senior partner. Beginning in 1913, he developed the first general market in California, and other states, for Texas irrigation and water improvement district bonds, since sold to the value of many millions of dollars, and now greatly in demand. In 1924, during the administration of Pres. Obregon, he was commissioned by the Republic of Mexico, to float a loan of $50,000,000. This arrangement was not consummated, however, because the incoming president, Gen. Calles, in developing his policy of economy, disregarded the existing agreement with the International Bankers committee on Mexico, in order to abrogate the government's assumption of the railroad debt and to place this burden upon the railroads. Since 1924, Mr. Arlitt has been president of the Opaline Granite Co., of Austin and Llano, Tex. He is also the executive head of J. L. Arlitt, government and municipal securities, Austin, established by him in 1914. He has contributed financial articles and reviews to "The Executive's Magazine," and to other journals and newspapers. In the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity he is past president (1917–18) of his province (Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana), and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Bankers' Club of America, New York city, the Dallas (Tex.) Athletic Club, and the University Club, Austin. His chief recreations are hunting and fishing. He is unmarried.

GERRY, Peter Goelet, U. S. senator (1917——), was born in New York city, Sept. 18, 1879, son of Elbridge Thomas and Louisa Mathilde (Livingston) Gerry, grandson of Thomas R. and Hannah G. (Goelet) Gerry and great grandson of Elbridge Gerry (q.v.), a signer of the Declaration of Independence and twice governor of Massachusetts. His father (q.v.), a lawyer, was prominent in the public, social and philanthropic activities of the metropolis, and the son has had an even more notable career in public service. He was graduated B.S. at Harvard University in 1901 and thereupon applied himself to the reading of law in his father's office in New York. Admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, he opened a law office in Providence and with inherited aptitude for public affairs was soon brought into public notice. In 1912 he became a member of the representative council of Newport, R. I., and was also chosen delegate to the national Democratic convention. He was elected to the 63rd national congress and attained some prominence among house leaders of the Democratic party. He was re-elected in 1914. In 1916 he was again delegated to represent Rhode Island at the national Democratic convention and in the subsequent

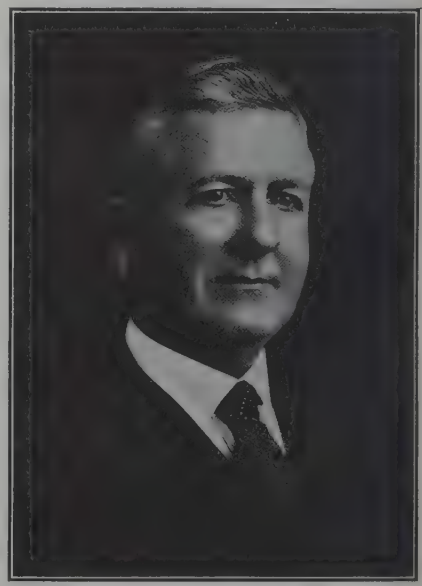
presidential election of that year was the nominee of the Democratic party for U. S. senator. The Republican candidate, Sen. Lippitt, was a man of much political prestige and experience and Rhode Island had been strongly Republican. By amendment to the federal Constitution the election of U. S. senators was by a popular vote instead of by the legislature. The Wilson administration had received popular approval and because of the stress of the times the party was strengthened and Gerry was elected. His work in connection with the war revenue and the naval appropriation bills of 1917 brought him into notice in the senate. In the general election of 1922 he was up for reelection with former governor R. Livingston Beeckman, his Republican rival and a Law and Order, as well as a Socialist candidate in the field. The results, the election of Gerry with a plurality of 13,959, were amazing, for the Democrats were suffering reverses everywhere throughout the country. This victory gave him such standing with his party in Washington that he was chosen party "whip" or assistant floor leader. Sen. Gerry is considered a conservative member, seldom speaking but always voting. He favored the League of Nations, national prohibition and all measures for the relief of war veterans. He voted for reservations on the World Court and the Oriental Four Power Pact and opposed cancellation of the World war

debts. He favors a moderate tariff, a reduction of taxation and an adequate merchant marine, but he is against a subsidy for ships flying the U. S. flag. In 1926 he became chairman of the national senatorial campaign committee. During the campaign he attacked the party records of the Republicans and the corruption which had been shown in public office in Washington. He is the author of the Gerry corrupt practices act, passed by congress in 1918, prohibiting the buying of votes in primary, general or special elections by or in behalf of candidates for congress. He is a man of keen and practical mind, is logical in his arguments and definite in his actions, when the question at issue has stood the test of sensible analysis in impartial deliberation. He has long been interested in the American Humane Association, of which he has been a vice-president since 1912, and he is a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the Hope, Squantum and University clubs of Providence. He was twice married: (1) May 26, 1910, to Mathilde Scott, daughter of Richard H. Townsend, of Washington, D. C., and (2) Oct. 25, 1926, to Edith Stuyvesant, daughter of George Warren Dresser and widow of the late George Washington Vanderbilt.

MATSON, Roderick Nathaniel, jurist, was born in Ira township, Cayuga co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1871, son of William Townsend and Sarah Jane (Brackett) Matson. His father, a farmer and land surveyor, was for over thirty years justice of the peace. His descent is from Massachusetts colonists, prior to 1635, and among other noted ancestors was one great-grandfather, who was a general in the war of 1812. As the eighth of nine children reared in limited circumstances, Judge Matson was obliged to obtain an education through his own efforts, and from the time he left the country district school, worked as a farm hand, clerk, salesman, and finally as janitor of his college. He completed preparation at the Hannibal (N. Y.) high school, and then entered Franklin College, New Athens, O., where he was graduated A.B. in 1894. As an undergraduate, he was an able debater and speaker, and was president of the college literary society and of the New Athens Republican Club. He made his professional studies at Syracuse University, where he was president of his class, also of the Onondaga County Bar Annex, a student organization, and a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. After his graduation in 1897, he formed a partnership with Thomas B. Kennedy, a classmate in both college and law school, under the style, Matson & Kennedy, and practiced in Syracuse until February, 1901. The firm then removed to Cheyenne, Wyo., and continued until Mar. 1, 1906, when Mr. Matson was appointed judge of the first judicial district of Wyoming. By election in November, 1906, he served on the bench until Jan. 1, 1913, and then declining renomination resumed practice under the old firm style. When Mr. Kennedy became U. S. district judge for Wyoming, the partnership was again dissolved, and since then Judge Matson has practiced alone. As one of the outstanding lawyers of the West, he represents numerous important interests and is a familiar figure in both state and federal courts. Some of his cases have taken him to the U. S. supreme court. One case involved a trip to Russia, in 1916, and he continued the journey around the world. In 1913, he successfully defended several election cases in western Wyoming, arising out of the U. S. senatorial contest. Among his important federal cases may be mentioned Lehmann et al. vs. Producers and Refiners Corp., first tried in the U. S. district court, whose decision was affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, Feb. 25, 1927, in which the plaintiffs sued for infringement of the patent of one Barnickel on the process for recovering the oil content of roily and waste

oils. The patent was upheld, and a master appointed to determine the amounts recoverable from profits of the defendant, by reason of the infringement. In spite of a sworn statement that no separate accounts of treated and untreated oils had been kept, and that it was impossible to separate them, Judge Matson's clients recovered full value on all profits realized during the period of infringement. This action was bitterly contested, both because of the large amount involved, over $300,000, and because a large business had been founded upon the process. Under a provision of the state constitution, Judge Matson was frequently called to sit as a member of the supreme court. Numerous irrigation and mining cases were tried before him, one of the most important being one involving priorities of right to the waters of the Big Laramie river and tributaries, which represented over 100 interested parties and over 400 titles to water rights. Many new and intricate questions were involved and the services of the best irrigation lawyers in the state were retained, but Judge Matson's decision fixed the rights of all parties as they stand to-day. Since retiring from the bench, Judge Matson has consistently declined public office, preferring to devote his attention to professional practice. He has been active in all movements of interest to his profession, notably as the founder of the Laramie County Bar Association, while still on the bench, and of the Wyoming State Bar Association, after his retirement. While a member of the state house of representatives, in 1903–05, he was chairman of the judiciary committee and a member of the committee on rules, and enjoyed the unique distinction of introducing five bills, all of which were enacted into law. One of these was the first inheritance tax law of Wyoming, the others measures designed to improve court practice. During the World war, Judge Matson was a member of the selective service legal advisory board for Wyoming, and of several civilian patriotic committees. He was a trustee of the Wyoming State University, in 1922–23; a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention, in 1924, and was appointed by Pres. Coolidge, in 1926, U. S. commissioner to the international exposition, to be held in Seville, Spain, in 1928–29. Through his keen interest in foreign affairs and international relations, leading to exhaustive studies and observations during extensive travels abroad, he has won wide recognition as an authority in these lines. He is a member of the International Law Association, American Society of International Law, American Bar Association (member of general council, international law and judicial selection committees), American Law Institute (state chairman), N. Y. Academy of Political Science, Wyoming State Bar Association (president 1922–23), Laramie County Bar Association and the National Geographic Society; also of the Wyoming Sons of the American Revolution (president 1927–28), Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, the Cheyenne Country, Mountain, Rotary (president 1926–27) and Young Men's Literary (president 1902) clubs; the Rocky Mountain Old Colony Club, Denver, Colo., and the Circumnavigators Club, New York city. He is president of the Cheyenne Community Chest, is a 32nd degree Mason, past exalted ruler of the Order of Elks, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, Cheyenne. He attended the conference of the American, Canadian and British bars in London in 1924, and, with Mrs. Matson, was among those selected for formal presentation to the King and Queen at the Buckingham Palace garden fête in honor of the visiting lawyers. Syracuse University awarded him the degree of LL.D., in 1927. Judge Matson has delivered numerous addresses on his travels and on legal, political and other subjects. He was married Dec. 18, 1917, to Alice May Warkley of Cheyenne.

BEUSSE, Jesse Hoyt, merchant, was born in Athens, Ga., Dec. 18, 1865, son of Henry and Menecies Lindsey (Evans) Beusse. He attended public and private schools in Athens, and began his business career at the age of sixteen as a clerk in his father's grocery business. He was traveling salesman for a grocery firm for twelve years, and in 1902 became associated with a wholesale grocery and feedstuffs company which in 1911 was reorganized as The Webb & Crawford Co. In 1918 he became president of the Gainesville (Ga.) Roller Mills, and in 1918 president of the Basin Metals Mining Corporation of Ouray, Utah, and he was also the half-owner of Hodgson Brothers Company of Athens, Ga., and of Pitner & Beusse, merchandise brokers, both of which were organized in Athens, Ga., in 1911. The firm of Pitner & Beusse was dissolved in 1926 and the Beusse Brokerage Co. organized of which he is sole owner. Col. Beusse has been connected



with the state militia for over thirty years, and during the Spanish-American war he held the rank of captain in the 2nd Ga. regiment. He served as aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel during both gubernatorial terms of Hoke Smith. In politics he is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Presbyterian church, being active in local Sunday-

school work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, United Commercial Travelers, and the Old Guard of Atlanta. He was married Nov. 15, 1899, to Jessie, daughter of Thomas Elder Middlebrooks, a land owner and planter of Farmington, Ga., and they have three children: Jessie Henrietta, Thomas Clarence and Ruth Middlebrooks Beusse.

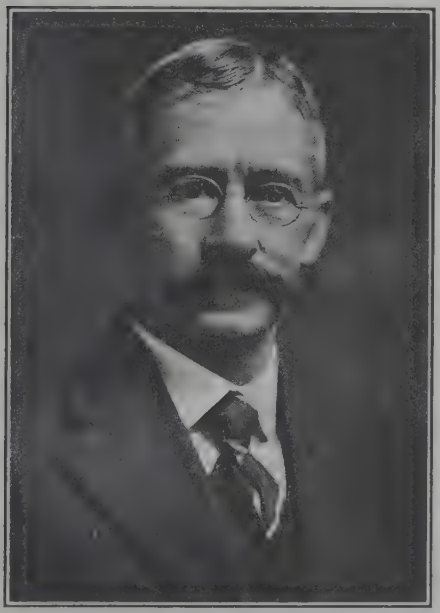
DONAHEY, Alvin Victor, fiftieth governor of Ohio (1923–..), was born in Westchester (Cadwallader), O., July 7, 1873, son of John Coulter and Harriet (Chaney) Donahey, and grandson of James M. Donahey, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After two years in the New Philadelphia, O., high school he learned the printer's trade, and worked for a year on a newspaper in Massillon, O. Later he established a printing plant of his own at New Philadelphia and conducted a publishing business for many years. He early became interested in politics and in 1900 was

elected as a Democrat clerk of Goshen township, overcoming a Republican majority and serving two terms in a township normally Republican. He was county auditor of his native county, also usually Republican, for two terms, and a member of the New Philadelphia board of education. In 1911 he was elected delegate to the fourth Ohio constitutional convention where he seldom spoke from the floor, but devoted himself industriously to committee work and was soon recognized as a quiet and effective leader of a group called "the middle-of-the-roaders," who avoided extremes on some of the leading questions, and whose votes were not infrequently decisive in shaping final results. In 1912 he was elected state auditor, again serving for two terms. He introduced a number of changes in the administration of the office, most of which were permanent, and adopted as his slogan "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Many of the statements issued by him as state auditor were copied extensively in the independent and Republican papers of the state. His courageous scrutiny of claims presented, his rigid refusal to issue warrants on the state treasury in cases of extravagance or unlawful expenditures saved the state large sums of money and his non-partisan independence made him inevitably the candidate of his party for governor in 1920. It was the year of "the Harding landslide" and the entire Democratic state ticket was submerged but Mr. Donahey ran ahead of the Democratic candidates by 100,000 votes. He was the candidate again in 1922 and carried the state by 18,648 plurality. Excepting the lieutenant governor, he was the only Democrat elected. In his inaugural address he drew attention to the state's unsatisfactory taxation system; favored removing restrictions and delegating to political subdivisions a larger measure of home rule in matters of taxation; urged reductions in the cost of holding elections; opposed the creation of municipal courts by separate acts, but favored instead a uniform municipal court code. The general assembly was overwhelmingly Republican and the governor felt called upon to veto seventy-four bills and certain items in the general and sundry appropriation bills. Eleven acts and a number of the items in the appropriation bills were passed regardless of his objections. The referendum was invoked against two of the bills thus passed over his veto and both vetoes were overwhelmingly sustained by the people. His re-election in 1924 by a plurality of more than 176,000 was achieved in face of another Republican landslide which swept all Republican state candidates into office and gave a state plurality of 689,000 to Coolidge for president. Except for four 15-minute radio broadcast addresses, he conducted no campaign for re-election. He was at cross purposes with the Republican state legislature during his second term as he was during his first. In 1925 he vetoed forty-five of 235 bills passed, of which thirty-four were re-enacted. His appointments to the public utilities, civil service and tax commissions were rejected by the Republican senate, although the terms of some members of the commissions had long since expired. The senate's rejection of his important appointments moved him to seek a third term in 1926, an ambition held by previous governors but never achieved by any. He insisted the public had elected him to make the gubernatorial appointments and that the Republican senate had no right to reject his appointees merely because they were Democrats. This constituted his principal campaign argument. His next important asset in the campaign was the construction of 5,150 miles of improved highways during his first two terms which enabled him to carry counties that had never been known to return Democratic majorities. The result was that he was elected for a third successive term by a majority of 17,000. His theories of justice earned for him a reputation for pardons, of which he granted 256 during the first two terms. He was married, Jan. 5, 1897, to Mary Edith, daughter of William G. Harvey, of Canal Dover, O., and has ten children living: Margaret, wife of James W. Huffman; Elizabeth, wife of Park G. Ogden; Robert, Hal, John, Richard, James, Dorothy, Victor and Marian Donahey.

DIEFFENBACH, Albert Charles, clergyman and editor, was born in Manchester, Md., July 4, 1876, son of Ferdinand Albert and Jeannette Rix (Frankforter) Dieffenbach. His grandfather, Dr. Ferdinand Dieffenbach, a native of Germany, was pastor of the Lutheran Church in Schlitz, Hesse Darmstadt, succeeding three ancestors in direct line in occupying its pulpit, which was a family heritage for 101 years. In 1848 Dr. Dieffenbach fled to the

United States because of his activities as a leader in the German political revolutionary movements of that period, settled in Baltimore, Md., founded Irving College in Manchester, Md., in 1858, and became of note as an educator. The grandson received his education at the Baltimore City College, meantime working as a reporter on the Baltimore "News" and "Herald" and studying at Johns Hopkins University, at which he was graduated A.B. in 1898. During the ensuing three years he studied at the Reformed Theological Seminary in Lancaster, Pa., and, after graduation in 1901, was ordained in the Reformed ministry. He served as field missionary of the church's Sunday School Board for a year and then became pastor of the Reformed Church of the Ascension in Pittsburgh, which he organized in 1902. While occupying this pulpit he also conducted a department of religious opinion in the Pittsburgh "Gazette-Times." Due to his broad creedal views, which led him to seek a liberal religious fellowship, he accepted a call in 1911 to the pastorate of the First Unitarian Church in Hartford, Conn., where he remained six years. He relinquished the pulpit upon his appointment as editor of the "Christian Register," the national weekly organ of the Unitarian and other free churches, of which he took charge in January, 1918. In a series of editorials he raised the question of Fundamentalism, which he may be said to have discovered. His attacks upon its tenets arrested the attention of the religious world, where he became widely known through first disclosing to the country the meaning of the Fundamentalist viewpoint and its restraints upon the freedom of religious thought. As an aggressive opponent of Fundamentalism, he made it the historic issue it has since become among the churches. His vigorous conduct of the "Register" more than doubled its circulation, which in 1926 reached 10,000, and raised it to a foremost place in religious journalism. He believes that Unitarianism, by virtue of its traditions and teachings of religious freedom, is in closest accord with the American spirit and ideal. He early noted the real issue behind the smoldering religious discord that culminated in 1922 in bitter controversies between the fundamentalists and modernists. In it he perceived the old conflict between authority and freedom, not primarily over any specific doctrine, but between the religion of authority, that looks to the Bible, or to a council, or the pope as an infallible guide, and the religion of freedom, that relies for its final authority on the individual's soul, conscience and intuition in facing the facts of life. Between the two schools he felt there could be no compromise, and that ultimately the churches must align themselves whole-mindedly with one or the other philosophy. Such a consummation he conceived as completing the Reformation, which, as he views it, began in a reliance on individual judgment in matters of faith and ended with its aim unachieved, Protestantism lapsing into subjection to an infallible book in place of an infallible church, a condition of doctrinal bondage which he declares still persists. As a protagonist of the religion of freedom, he holds that each person must be his own theologian and that any attempt by a state or church to impose theological doctrines upon the individual conscience is unchristian. Dr. Dieffenbach is the author of "Fundamentalism" in the "Encyclopaedia Americana Year Book" of 1924, and in 1927 contributed a series of articles on "Religious Liberty—the Great American Illusion" to the "Independent." His other works include "Foils in the Common Life" (1913), "Human Nature and Social Service" (1914), and "Personal Efficiency—How to Attain It" (1921). In 1917 he served as chaplain of the 1st regiment of the Connecticut State Guard with the rank of captain. After the World war he went on a special editorial mission to England, France and Germany to survey the religious work in the war by invitation of the Y.M.C.A., and wrote a series of articles thereon for the "Christian Register" which were widely reprinted. He is a member of the American Unitarian Association, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity (national president 1923–26), and of the City, Unitarian and University clubs of Boston. In 1918 the Meadville Theological School conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. Dr. Dieffenbach was married, Nov. 4, 1903, to Helen Albright Bertolette, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., and has one child, Ruth Bertolette Dieffenbach.

COPELAND, Charles Finney, poet, was born near Lawrence, Kan., Mar. 9, 1863, son of Jonathan and Cerepta (Curtis) Copeland, and a descendant of Lawrence Copeland, who came from England in the early part of the 17th century and settled at Mt. Holliston, Mass. His father was a Congregational minister who removed from Munnsville, N. Y., to Kansas in 1857 to help make it a Free Soil territory. He was a deep thinker, an advocate of political reforms and when moral issues were involved would not permit his profession to muzzle his political activities. Because of his anti-slavery and temperance principles he lost some pulpits of importance, and was marked for assassination during the border ruffian troubles. The son received his education under the preceptorship of his parents and in grade schools in Kansas and Iowa. After clerking in a general store in Iowa he taught school for six years in Greenwood county, Kan., and four years in Springfield, Colo. In 1898 he was appointed to the railway mail service and taking up his headquarters at Holdrege, Nebr., he has since served as clerk in



charge on the Holdrege and Sterling line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He is the author of "Poems of Inspiration" (1908) and "Mirth and Marvel, Moral and Melody" (1927) and in 1914 he published a genealogical history of the Copeland family. His writings are of the inspirational type for young people, and have been highly endorsed for their sterling worth. He has delivered many addresses, including "Powers of Achievement," "Aim at the Sun," "Service as Success," etc. He is an attendant of the Methodist church. Mr. Copeland was married May 29, 1890, to Harriet Gennette, daughter of Ellis A. Knowlton, of Springfield, Colo., and they have three children: LeRoy Newton, Bernice, wife of John W. Young of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Paul La Verne Copeland.

FUCHS, (fux), **Emil**, sculptor, etcher and painter, was born in Vienna, Austria, Aug. 9, 1866, son of Leopold and Josephine (Kuffner) Fuchs. While studying at the College in Vienna under Dr. Steinbach, a boyish prank of the young art student brought him to the notice of his instructor. Dr. Steinbach discovered an admirable cartoon on the margin of Emil's drawing book, which was unmistakably a portrait of himself. Instead of punishing the offender, the philosophical drawing master, recognizing the boy's ability, had his pupil enrolled in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts and this circumstance was the determining factor in his choice of art as his profession. An immense capacity for work was one of his birth gifts, and while he passed a long period of laborious days at sculpture and drawing in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, he was also studying music at the Conservatory. On the death of his parents, young Fuchs moved to Berlin, where a year's work won him a scholarship at the Royal Academy of the city. Here he received a commission to design an equestrian statuette of the Kaiser in silver, which pleased the Empress so well that she immediately procured him orders from the court jewellers. Winning a travelling scholarship to Rome, he worked for seven years at sculpture and drawing in that city, studied the old processes that had their beginnings in the fifth century and dipped deeper still into painting, meanwhile working on a marble group called "Mother Love," which established his reputation as an artist of high order. A commission for a portrait bust of Mrs. Carl Meyer, whose husband was London manager for the Rothschilds, was the beginning of the Austrian artist's London vogue, for Mrs. Meyer brought Sargent to Fuchs' studio to see the bust, and Sargent was so impressed with his work, that when, in 1887 he left London with the Meyer bust half finished, the great American painter invited him to use one of his studios when he returned to England. He returned to Rome, with orders for a silver statuette of Lord Wolseley and other important people, and it was not long before he was back in London. Sargent continued to admire his work and in the course of time the scarlet livery of the royal carriage was seen before the entrance to Fuchs' studio, and when he returned from his final visit to Rome in 1888, he took a studio in London and remained there for twenty-one years, (1888–1909), making portraits in marble or oils of the Prince of Wales, Prince Ludwig Christianson of Schleswig–Holstein, commissioned by Queen Victoria, Lady Alice Montague, one of Queen Victoria's favorites, and many other distinguished persons. Upon Queen Victoria's death, he designed the memorial medal and he made the medal to commemorate King Edward's coronation. His other medal designs were for the Hudson–Fulton Commemoration, the Motor Yacht Club of England, a medal commemorating the end of the South African war and another celebrating the Peace Treaty of 1919. One of his best designs is that of a head of Edward VII for the English postage stamp. In New York he designed the medals for the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the Hispanic Society, and the American Numismatic Society. Since 1909 Mr. Fuchs has maintained a studio in New York city. He has exhibited regularly at the Na-

tional Academy of Design, and the Architectural League of New York and he is represented in the permanent collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Cleveland Museum of Art. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society and the Architectural League.

BLANKENBURG, Lucretia Longshore (Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg), was born at New Lisbon, O., May 8, 1845, daughter of Thomas Elwood and Hannah E. (Myers) Longshore, and a descendant of Robert Longshore who came from England about 1684 and settled in Philadelphia, Pa. Her schooling was completed at Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. She has

long been known as a worker and officer in the woman suffrage cause, and particularly as the wife of the mayor of Philadelphia, 1911–16, and she held many public positions of prominence in that city, including membership on the woman's committee of the public welfare department, the Independence Hall committee, and the Sesqui-centennial board. She was president (1892–1908) of the Pennsylvania State Suffrage Association; first vice-president (1912–14) of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, the New Century Guild and of the Bok Philadelphia Award, and she is a member of the Working Woman's Guild, the New Century and Civic clubs, Philadelphia, and an honorary member of various other clubs and societies. Mrs. Blankenburg is known for her courage, honesty and fairness. She has been a home-maker and a public spirited woman believing in the equality of the sexes and better citizenship. She was married in Philadelphia, Apr. 18, 1867, to Rudolph Blankenburg (q.v.) who was mayor of Philadelphia, and they had three children, all of whom died young.

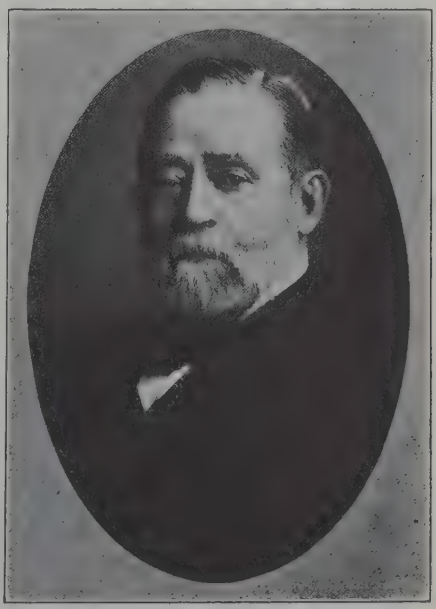
RINDGE, Samuel Knight, financier, was born in Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 9, 1888, son of Frederick Hastings and Rhoda May (Knight) Rindge. His father (q.v.) was prominently identified with the growth and development of Southern California. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1911 with the degree A.B. and at once became identified with the business of the Rindge Estate in Los Angeles. Subsequently he engaged in business for himself as a financier and promoter. He is a director in the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Calif., the Seaside Investment Co., the Long Beach Bath House and Amusement Co., and the Southern California Iron & Steel Co. He enlisted in the war with Germany and was appointed sergeant, medical department, U. S. army and assigned to Base Hospital No. 35. He was promoted 1st sergeant in March, 1918; transferred to the ordnance department, U. S. army, the following July as a private, and assigned to the 131st ordnance depot company, Camp Kearny. He was appointed ordnance sergeant Oct. 12, 1918. He was honorably discharged in January, 1919 and was commissioned 2nd Lieut. Ord. Res., April 23, 1919. Yachting is his chief recreation and he is a member of the California, the Los Angeles Country, and the Newport Harbor Yacht clubs. He was married, July 12, 1911, to Agnes Marion, daughter of Willits J. Hole, a realtor of Los Angeles, and they have three children: Samuel Hole, Ramona, and Frederick Hastings Rindge.

LANGWORTHY, Mary Lewis, clubwoman and dramatic director, was born at Alfred, N. Y., Mar. 31, 1872, daughter of Abram Herbert and Augusta Melissa (Johnson) Lewis.

Her father, a prominent Seventh Day Baptist clergyman, was one of the founders of the Social Purity League and editor of the "Sab-

bath Recorder.'' The daughter was educated at the Plainfield (N. J.) Young Ladies Seminary, the Alberti School of Expression, New York city, and Alfred University. She has been active for many years in women's club, educational and civic affairs in Illinois and has also devoted much of her time to dramatic education and amateur theatricals, having personally arranged and presented pageants entitled ''Independence Day,'' ''The Hall and the Forge,'' ''As the Child Learns,'' ''Plantation Memories,'' ''Soul of Man,'' ''Elijah'' (opera form), and ''The Human Side,'' a civic spectacle. In the world war she was a member of the executive committee of the woman's division for the state of Illinois of the Council of National Defense, founded and conducted the ''Jolly Tar Club,'' a home club for sailors at the Great Lakes naval station, was acting chairman of the woman's auxiliary committee of the Y.M.C.A., and spoke repeatedly in behalf of the Liberty Loans. She has been a trustee of the village of Winnetka, Ill., since 1922 and is a member of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (vice-president), the Illinois Council of Parent-Teacher Associations (president, 1914–18), the National League of Women Voters, the Daughters of the American Revolution (George Rogers Clark chapter), the River Forest Women's Club, Winnetka (Ill.) Woman's Club, Chicago Woman's Club and the Woman's City Club of Chicago (president, 1924). She is a member of the Congregational church. She was married, Oct. 25, 1897, to Benjamin Franklin Langworthy, 2nd, a lawyer, of Chicago, and has two daughters: Frances Lewis, wife of Donald Bain Murray, and Marigold Lockhart Langworthy.

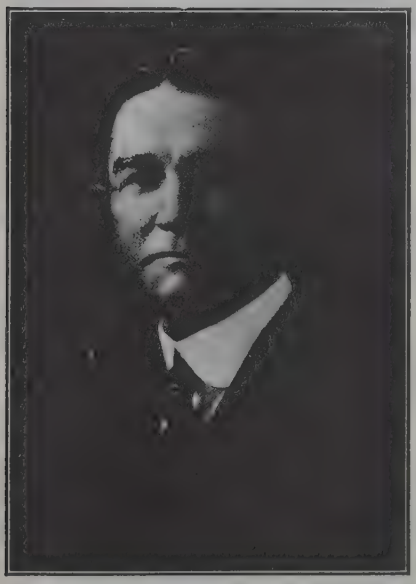
CHESEBROUGH, Robert Augustus, manufacturer, was born in London, England, Jan. 9, 1837, son of Henry A. and Marian Maxwell (Woodhull) Chesebrough, both native Americans, and a descendant of William Chesebrough, who came from Cowes, England, with Gov. Winthrop in 1631. William's son, Nathaniel, was the father of Robert Chesebrough, a dry goods merchant and founder of the Fulton Bank, of New York, and Robert was the grandfather of Robert A. Chesebrough. He was educated in private schools of New York city, and was graduated at Peugnot's French Academy. In 1858, he engaged in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the refining of crude oil distilled from cannel coal. By 1861 the petroleum industry had grown to such large proportions that manufacture of oil from cannel coal was discontinued and Mr. Chesebrough then turned his attention to the manufacture of kerosene and lubricating oils. In 1870, while experimenting with petroleum he produced a petroleum jelly which he called ''vaseline,'' registering the name as a trade-mark. In 1875, he organized the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. of which he was president until 1908, and which began the manufacture of kerosene and lubricating oils, but after 1881 confined itself to the sole manufacture of vaseline, a toilet preparation which enjoys an extensive sale at home and abroad. In 1881 Mr. Chesebrough erected the office building known then as the Chesebrough Building at 24 State Street, New York City, which later was torn down and replaced by the present Battery Park building. Later he became active in real estate, acquiring large tracts of property in and about New York city. In the Battery Park district, aided by his son, he transformed plots covered by old warehouses, saloons, and tenements, constituting one of the worst slum sections in the city, into an important steamship and office centre, now known as the Chesebrough buildings. He was chairman of the South Ferry Building Co. and it was through his influence that the old ''Castle Garden'' was abandoned as an immigrant depot and a new station erected on Ellis Island. As a result Battery Park became one of the most beautiful in New York city. It was mainly owing to his work also that Congress authorized the erection of the present U. S. Customs House in Bowling Green. In addition to his activities in the Battery Park section Mr. Chesebrough owned and developed large tracts of land in the Bronx, in an area now (1927) occupied by the main terminal of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. and worth many millions of dollars, purchasing former estates of well known New Yorkers, among them the large Casanova property, containing more than 80 rooms, known as the ''house of mystery,'' because of its secret passages and tunnel leading to the bay. In 1886 he built the



Southern Boulevard Horse Railway, from the Harlem river to 149th Street, later changed to an electric railway, and was the founder in 1888, of the New York Real Estate Exchange. He was also one of the building committee of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was at one time its vice-president, and on retirement in November, 1918, was its oldest living member. Mr. Chesebrough urged the U. S. government to provide a representative display of American products at the Paris exposition of 1876. Finding the Federal authorities adverse he called a meeting of Americans who wished to exhibit in Paris, and through the late Frederic R. Coudert (q.v.) of New York, obtained from the Duke De-

cazes, of the French Cabinet, permission for an American exhibit independent of government action. Influenced by this movement, the U. S. Treasury department took up the matter and the American exhibit was made under its sponsorship. Mr. Chesebrough was formerly a member of many clubs, including the Union League, Manhattan Athletic and the Exchange clubs. In 1890 he was president of the Downtown Republican Club. In younger days he was an enthusiast of horseback riding. He is fond of literature and is the author of a book of poems entitled "A Reverie," (1889). He has also written many technical articles including "The Origin of Petroleum and the Coal Measures" and "Oil Fuel and its Future General Use," the former (1917) causing wide comment amongst geologists, by upholding the theory that natural gas is the parent of gasolene and the origin of petroleum and the coal measures. As a member of the 7th N. Y. N. G. he went to Washington at the beginning of the civil war to defend the capital. Mr. Chesebrough was married, April 6th, 1864, to Margaret, daughter of Denis McCredy, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and sister-in-law of Frederic R. Coudert. There were four children: Robert M., William, Frederick W. and Marion M., wife of Howard G. Davison of New York.

JORDAN, Robert Lee, merchant, was born at Milan, Gibson co., Tenn., Apr. 27, 1866, son of Marcus De Lafayette and Martha Helen (Hillsman) Jordan, grandson of William and Elizabeth E. (Boyd) Jordan, and a descendant of Samuel Jordan, who came from England in 1609 and settled at Jamestown, Va. His father, a physician, served as surgeon in Forrest's



cavalry brigade during the civil war. After a public school education the son began his business career in 1886 as traveling salesman for a Detroit (Mich.) pharmaceutical house. He learned the retail drug business in his father's store at Milan, and was traveling salesman in the drug and kindred lines in the South for seven years. Subsequently he traveled in the South for the American Cigar Co. and other New York concerns. He established his residence in Memphis, Tenn., in 1900, and since 1903 has been engaged in business there. In 1912 he organized the Memphis Motor Car Co., of which he is secretary and director. He is also secretary of the Little Rock (Ark.) Motor Car Co., and president of the Smith-Davis Cigar Co., Little Rock, and president of the Central Cigar & Tobacco Co., of Memphis, Tenn. He was president of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce in 1915–16, and is a member, also, of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Savannah, Tenn., Dec. 20, 1892, to Lula H., daughter of Dr. Robert A. Hardin, of Hardin county, Tenn., and has two children: Elizabeth L., and Robert Hardin Jordan.

LEWIS, Henry Latane, realtor and lawyer, was born in Essex county, Va., Dec. 8, 1876, son of Warner and Mary (Temple) Lewis, and a descendant of Gen. Robert Lewis, who came

from Brecon, Wales, about 1635, and received from the crown a grant of land in Gloucester county, Va. He was graduated at the college of law of George Washington University in 1908 with the degree LL.B. He has since been engaged in the real estate business in Washington, handling sales, rents, mortgage loans and insurance. In January, 1925 he consummated one of the largest real estate transactions in Bethesda, Md., a suburb of Washington, involving $150,000. He is also a director in the Bank of Bethesda, Md. He is a member of the Washington Real Estate Board, Board of Trade, the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds high

place, and he is a member also of the (Masonic) Pastmasters' Association of Montgomery County (Md.), and the Y.M.C.A. He is a vestryman of St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church, Bethesda. He was married in 1906, to Mary Key, daughter of James Heath Dodge, of "Heathcote," Montgomery co., Md. and has three children: Henry Latané, Jr., Mary Key and Lucy Temple Lewis.

HARDY, Jenny Law, lecturer, was born in Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 20, 1869, daughter of William and Eliza (Hauck) Law. She received a cosmopolitan education in Australia, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. She has traveled in all parts of the world and lectured in many countries on her experiences and travels. She married Dr. P. B. Hardy, a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital, New York, in 1900, and settled permanently in Tecumseh, Michigan, where her husband was practicing. She took an active part in two equal suffrage campaigns in Michigan in 1912 and 1913, and

was chairman of the state legislative committee, which twice carried the suffrage amendment through the Michigan legislature. During the World war she toured the state of Michigan for the Liberty loans, and managed a concert company, which sang throughout the state to raise money for the American Red Cross. She has been an active worker in every prohibition campaign in Michigan since residing in that state. She is a member of the Twentieth Century Club, Detroit, Hon. Life member Societa Dante Alighieri, Rome, Italy, and the Royal Geographical Society of Melbourne, Australia.

WEIS (wice), **Samuel Washington**, financier, was born in Natchez, Miss., Aug. 8, 1870, son of Julius and Caroline (Mayer) Weis. His father, a native of Ingenheim, Rheinpfalz, Germany, came to the United States in 1845 and settled in New Orleans, La., where he was prominent as a banker, cotton factor, director of railroads and as a philanthropist. The son was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, class of 1888, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1892, and in Frankfort, Germany. In 1891 he entered his father's cotton business in New Orleans and afterwards became vice-president of a syndicate owning a group of cotton mills, a director in a railroad and director of a public service corporation. In 1906 Mr. Weis founded the Ilg Electric Ventilating Co., Chicago, Ill., to manufacture ventilating apparatus, exhaust fans and blowers. The principal products of the company, which are self-cooled motors, propeller fans, automatic shutters, universal blowers and unit heaters, are equipped with special features protected by letters patent, issued to Robert A. Ilg, treasurer and general manager, and are extensively used in auditoriums, office buildings, steamships, battleships, industrial plants, garages, laundries, and private residences. From a modest beginning the business has grown steadily until now the Ilg ventilating apparatus is manufactured in a large concrete factory building containing 100,000 square feet of floor space, employing 200 hands and doing an annual business of $2,250,000. Mr. Weis is president of the corporation. He is also vice-president of several real estate companies in New Orleans and owns much city and country property. During the world war he was director for the Gulf of Mexico ports for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with headquarters in New Orleans, and also served in Washington as a member of the cotton price-fixing committee appointed by Pres. Wilson. He was for nine years treasurer of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange; was vice-president of the joint traffic bureau of New Orleans; director of the New Orleans chamber of commerce; treasurer of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital of New Orleans; president of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the New Orleans Art Association; a director of the Delgado Museum of Art, and a member of the state educational board of Louisiana, the trade school board of New Orleans, the Louisiana Historical Society and the Chicago Historical Society. He is a member of the Salmagundi Club, of New York; the Palette and Chisel Club and Business Men's Art Club, of Chicago, and the Lake Shore Country Club, of Glencoe, Ill. His chief diversion is in painting in both oil and pastel. He was married, Apr. 30, 1903, to Edith, daughter of Louis Frank, of Chicago, Ill., and has one child, Frances Helen Weis.

ZANDER, Henry George, realtor, was born at Rendsburg, Schleswig–Holstein, Oct. 4, 1869, son of Claudius C. and Margaret (Van Staeding) Zander. He was graduated at the Grant School of Engineering, Chicago, with the degree of C.E. and at the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, with the degree of LL.B. He entered the office of Martin Van Allen, civil engineer and real estate operator, in Chicago, in 1886 and later acquired an interest in the business which continued until 1892, when he formed a partnership with George F. Koester, to conduct a general real estate business. Since the death of Mr. Koester in 1925, Mr. Zander has continued the business, retaining the firm name

of Koester & Zander. He has specialized in the development of subdivisions and has improved many large tracts in Chicago, mainly in the north and northwest sections of the city, aggregating more than 1,000 acres. During the world war he was chairman of the German division of the 7th federal reserve district for all war activities and a member of the Cook county council of defense. He was a charter member of the Chicago plan commission, and is a member of the Chicago real estate board (president, 1924), the Chicago Civic Federation (president, 1922–23), the Illinois State Real Estate Association (director), the National Association of

Real Estate Boards (director and chairman of committee on federal legislation and taxation), the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds the 32nd degree, Knight Templar and Shriner orders, and the Union League, Mid-Day, Iroquois, German (president, 1916–18), City, and Ridgemoor Country clubs of Chicago, and the Minocqua and Michigan North Woods clubs. Politically he is a Democrat and in religion a Lutheran. He enjoys all outdoor sports, especially golf and fishing. He has always been active in civic work. He was married, Dec. 11, 1895, to Charlotte M., daughter of Frederick J. Keitel, of Chicago, Ill., and has two children: Henry George, Jr., and Karl Marvin Zander.

DRAKE, Dula Heisel Rae (Mrs. John Adams Drake), philanthropist, was born in Cleveland, O., July 13, 1887, daughter of John Henry and Emily Catherine (Cogan) Heisel. She received her education in private schools and convents in Cleveland and Chicago; studied painting at the Julian art school, Paris, and singing under Lombardi and Mugnone, in Italy. During the early part of the World war, while residing in Florence, and later on her return to the United States, she aided materially in war relief work, sending ambulances and large quantities of clothing through private channels to the Italian front. She founded the American Free Milk for Italy, Inc., in New York with an American committee of which she was president and executive, for the purpose of sending milk and relief to the suffering children in that country. The organization's patron was Queen Elena, of Italy, who appointed a receiving and distributing committee composed of some of the leading women in the kingdom, while Premier Orlando appointed an executive committee to assist the work. Both committees gave constant, faithful and energetic support from the beginning. The Italian government extended the privileges of the Italian Red Cross to the society, with free offices and storage rooms in Rome. Mrs. Drake gave her entire time to the work of raising the necessary funds. By personal appeals, entertainments, balls, garden parties and lectures, she raised more than $250,000 for the purchase of milk in dry form in the United States. The administrative expenses were paid out of a separate fund. In the period of greatest activity the milk was distributed to 200 hospitals, relief stations, orphan asylums and day nurseries throughout Italy, and nearly 100,000 children fed. In 1922 as the after-the-war conditions improved, this work gradually decreased until, in 1924, two milk dispensaries only were maintained, one on the Vatican grounds and the other at Naples. In carrying out this great humanitarian effort Mrs. Drake had the enthusiastic support of the King and Queen of Italy, the Pope, the leading government officials and civilians and her own countrymen. She was awarded the gold medal of "La Sanita" by decree of the king, the gold and silver medals of the Italian Red Cross, silver and bronze medals of the city of Rome, and the gold medal of the city of Fiume. She was married at Chicago to John A. Drake, son of Gov. Francis M. Drake of Iowa.

LEVY, Mark, realtor, was born in Marion, Ind., May 20, 1879, son of Charles and Rosa (Katz) Levy. He was educated in the public schools and later took special courses in real estate and law at the Y.M.C.A. classes in Chicago. He was associated with his father and brother in the meat business in Marion and in buying and selling live stock from 1897–1907 when he removed to Chicago, Ill. and engaged in the real estate business in association with the firm of Willis & Frankenstein. In 1909 he was joined by his brother, Arthur G. Levy (below), in organizing the firm of Mark Levy & Brother in which he has since been senior partner. His firm has specialized in business property investments, in chain store renting, in appraising and acting in an advisory capacity in the development of property in Chicago and the principal cities of the country. Mr. Levy is considered an authority in the field of real estate appraisals and during the life of his company it has appraised properties, chiefly in Chicago, valued at nearly $200,000,000. Included in this work were estimates for the Chicago Elevated Railroads, People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Illinois Public Utilities Commission, U. S. Government, War Industries Board and Treasury Department. In 1925 he was chairman of the special appraisal committee of the Wisconsin Realtors State Association. He has frequently lectured before universities and state and national

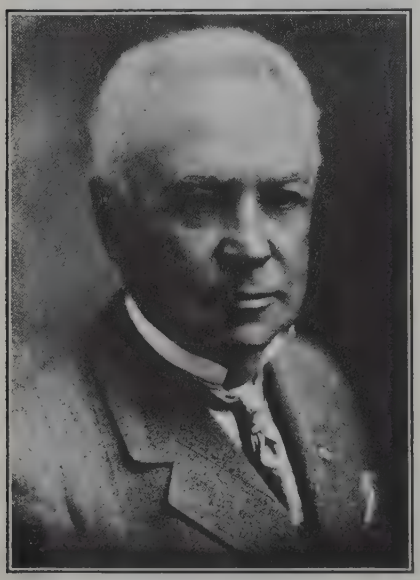
associations on real estate matters and was instrumental in securing the approval of the Chicago Lake Front Ordinance, Zoning Law and Illinois License Law. He is a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, American Real Estate Institute, the Building Managers' Association, the Real Estate Market and Real Estate Board of Chicago. His religious affiliations are with the Jewish church. He was married, Jan. 12, 1904, to Minnie, daughter of Zadick Levy, and they have one daughter, Rose Jane Levy.

LEVY, Arthur Garfield, realtor, was born in Marion, Ind., June 10, 1881, son of Charles and Rosa (Katz) Levy. His father, a native of Sarrebourg, Lorraine, France, was a volunteer in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and in 1871 came to the United States, settling in Columbus City, Ind. The son was educated in the public schools and a business college. He began his business career with his father in the meat and live-stock business. Removing to Chicago, Ill. in 1909, he entered the employ of H. O. Stone & Co., real estate brokers, and soon after organized the firm of Mark Levy & Brother, real estate investments, with his older brother, Mark Levy (q.v.). The firm conducts a general real estate business, specializing in business property investments, chain store leasing, appraising and development of properties in Chicago and in the principal cities of the United States. He is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Real Estate Market, Cook County Real Estate Board, Board of Underwriters, and the Association of Commerce of Chicago, the Chicago Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society, the Field Museum of Natural History, the National Geographic Society, the Associated Jewish Charities, the Jewish Peoples Institute, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Chicago, Oct. 31, 1910, to Raye, daughter of Marcus I. Sloman, and had two children: Arthur Garfield, Jr., and Carol Lorraine Levy (the latter deceased).

SPRINGS, Lena Jones (Mrs. Leroy Springs), was born at Pulaski, Tenn., daughter of Thomas Meriwether and Lena May (Buford) Jones. She was educated at Martin College, Pulaski, Tenn., and Sullins College, Bristol, Va., being graduated at the latter with the degree of A.B. During 1911–13 Mrs. Springs was head of the English department of Presbyterian College, Charlotte, N. C. She is a director in the Fort Mill (S. C.) Manufacturing Co., the Leroy Springs Co., Inc., Lancaster, S. C., and the Columbia (S. C.) Compress. Mrs. Springs established and had the direction of two emergency hospitals in South Carolina during the influenza epidemic of 1917. She is past president of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, and the originator of the plan for an endowment fund for this Federation, serving as chairman during the entire four years' period until the completion of the $10,000 goal in 1925. She was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1924, and had the distinction of being the first woman chairman of a major committee in a national Democratic convention, being unanimously elected chairman of the credentials committee, and she was the first woman nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States (July 10, 1924). In 1922 she was elected Democratic national committeewoman from South Carolina, to fill out an unexpired term, and she was re-elected in 1924 to serve for four years. Mrs. Springs had previously served as president of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, and she is past vice-president of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League. When the United States entered the European war she organized and became chair-

man of the Lancaster County Red Cross, serving in that capacity during the entire war period. She was district chairman for the 1st Liberty Loan Drive; was a member of the South Carolina Memorial Commission during 1918–1922, and she is now chairman of the woman's division of the Near East Relief, for South Carolina, also an honorary Vice-Chairman of the National organization. She is state chairman for South Carolina of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, and she is a member of the National Democratic Woman's Club, Washington, the Lancaster Woman's Club, and the Charlotte Woman's Club. Presbyterian College of South Carolina gave her the degree Litt.D. in 1924. She finds her chief recreation in reading, the theatre, automobiling, walking and music. Mrs. Springs is a woman of strong and charming personality, brilliant mind, beauty of person and spirit, unselfish devotion and loyalty to friends or to a cause, displaying courtesy and consideration for others with a truly democratic spirit; is fair-minded and possessed of high ideals, giving loyalty also to her own sex, with a motto in club work and politics, "To succeed one must play fair with other women." She was married (1) to Henry Pointer Wade, a prominent planter of Pulaski, Tenn., who died in 1910. She was married (2) Nov. 29, 1913, to Col. Leroy Springs, manufacturer and financier, of Lancaster, S. C.

GARTZ, Adolph Frederick, was born in New York city, Nov. 12, 1861, son of Hermann and Dora (Strohmeyer) Gartz, both natives of Germany. His father came to America in the early 1850's, and practiced medicine in New York city. Adolph F. Gartz received his education in the public schools of New York city and began his business career with William Williamson, a manufacturer of bags and bagging. Starting as office-boy, he rose quickly to bookkeeper and then salesman and won a high reputation for energy, initiative and all-round business ability. At the age of twenty-six he became treasurer of Crane Co., of Chicago, which was the most extensive manufacturer of valves and fittings in brass and iron in the United States. Mr. Gartz was a prominent factor in its success until his retirement in 1907. At different times he has been civil service commissioner in Chicago, fish commissioner for the state of Illinois, and member of the Chicago board of education. He is a man of marked ability, cultivated manner, clear intellect and attractive social qualities, sincere in all his attachments, a lover of family life, devoted to his wife and children and endowed with an unusual capacity for winning and keeping friends. Since his retirement from business in 1907 he has devoted himself to farming at Altadena, Calif. He is a member of the Union League Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, the Altadena Country Club, Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the California Club. He was married in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9, 1888, to Kate, daughter of R. T. Crane, president of the Crane Co., and has three children: Adolph Frederick, Jr., Richard Crane and Gloria Gartz.



CHENEY, Margaret Angeline, banker, was born at Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 16, 1895, daughter of Harvey Harrison and Mary Amelia (Bennett) Cheney. Her grandfather, John Davis Cheney, enlisted in the Federal army during the civil war. Her father was for many years the secretary and treasurer of the Tippecanoe Loan & Trust Co. of Lafayette, and his daughter, after a public school education, became assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the company. At present she is acting secretary and treasurer and a director. She is a member of the D.A.R., and treasurer of the Tippecanoe County Bankers' Association and Tippecanoe county Republican central committee. She is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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